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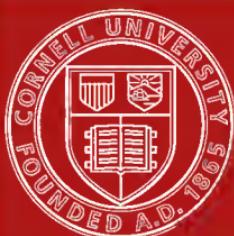
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THE
Book of Common Prayer
IN MANX GAELIC.

*BEING TRANSLATIONS MADE BY BISHOP PHILLIPS
IN 1610, AND BY THE MANX CLERGY IN 1765.*

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THE PHONOLOGY OF MANX GAELIC.

Old Version.

YN GHEID LA D'YMÍÍ¹

PSALMYN DAVID.

AVRYN.

beatus vir qui non abiit. psal. i.

BANIÍT ta yn duyne nagh vell
ern immiagh ayns kourliy
sleyi niaughraui, na shassu ayns
rayd peki : as nagh vel er syei
ayns ynyd syei ny knaidjoyl.

2 agh ta y viansyn ayns lyei yn
chiarn as ayns y lyéisyn ni æshyn
é héyn y ghlaghty lá as yi.

3 as bi æshin kasly rish bille seit
liórish leatty yn uisky : ver magh
y vées ayns tra dui.

4 yn dulliag aggesyn niúst gha
jean e fióghy : as jeagh uhartýyl
t'e d'ianu goui e bishagh.

5 ass erson yn niaughraui ghá
vell e marshen mariusyn : agh ta
ayd kasly rish yn ghous ta yn gýæ
dy skélyer shiul vei ydyn yn taluin.

6 shenefa gha bi yn niaughraui
foundagh dy hassu ayns y vruinys,
as ny peki ayns chýmsaghy yn
sleyi ynrick.

7 agh sáun d'yn chiarn ráyd yn
klyei ynrick : as hæyd ráyd yn
niaughraui mou.

quare fremuerunt. psal. ii.

KAMMA vell ny hangristín
gho sounásagh góyl finu
kujaght? as kamma vell yn pobyl
smúnagh y red fardálagh?

New Version.

THE PSALTER

OR
PSALMS OF DAVID,

POINTED AS THEV ARE TO BE SUNG
OR SAID IN CHURCHES.

THE FIRST DAY.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 1. *Beatus vir, qui non abiit.*

BANNIT ta'n dooinney nagh
vel er n'im meeagh ayns
coyrlé ny mee-chrauee, ny er has-
soo ayns raad peccee : as nagh vel
er hoie ayns stoyl ny craidoilee ;

2 Agh ta e haitnys ayns leigh
yn Chiarn : as ayns y leigh echey-
syn nee eh eh hene y chliaghtey
laa as oie.

3 As bee eh myr billey soit rish
oirr yn ushtey : ver magh e vess
ayns imbagh cooie.

4 E ghuillag neesht cha jean
foghey : as jeeagh, cre-erbee 't eh
dy yanno, te cheet lesh.

5 Er son ny mee-chrauee, cha
vel eh myr shen maroosyn : agh
t'ad goll-rish y choau ta'n gheay
dy heebey veih eddin y thallooin.

6 Shen-y-fa cha vod ny mee-
chrauee shassoo ayns y vriwnys :
chamoo ny peccee ayns chaglym
y sleih ynrick.

7 Son shione da'n Chiarn raad
y sleih cairal : as nee raad ny
mee-chrauee cherraghtyn.

PSALM 2. *Quare fremuerunt gentes?*

CRE'N-FA ta ny ashoonyn cha
eulyssagh girrēemagh lesh y
chielley : as cre honta'n sleih goaill
red ommijagh ayns nyn gione.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

2 Ta riaghyn yn talúin shassu shuas, as ny fyir réeli góyl kourly kujaght néei yn chiarn, as nyei y'er állit.

3 Lig uin nan ganlaghyn y vrishie vei magh elle : as y hilge er shiul nan dydyn voiniyn.

4 Eshin ta vaghe ayns neau ni e geraghti ofu ry knáid : bi aydsyn ag y chiarn ayns faghid.

5 æish ni eshin loyrt riusyn ayns y ghorri : as aydsyn y hyaghyn ayns y iumúiys troum.

6 fóost ta mi er seiaghy my riú : er my ghnock ghasserick Seion.

7 niyms yn lyei y phrecháel ie ta yn chiarn erna' rá ruýms : she my vack us, ju ta mish er dy jeadhyn.

8 shýir orruyms as verym duitt ny hanghristin ghon t'eirys : as ny harnyn soje magh d'yn talu ghon dthy ghummels.

9 ni us aydsyn y vrú rish slatt iarn : as aydsyn y vrishie ayns stúkany mar saiagh 'er ny bott.

10 Bigi kriney nish errefa shen o shiussé riaghyn : bigi ynsiút shiussé ta nan mruinyn d'yn tallu.

11 sherváesi yn chiarn ayns agyl : as bigi ganoil huggesyn rish arym.

12 pagi yn mack nagh bii é korri, as marshen shiuss dy goll mou vei yn ráyd gháyr : ma viis y ghorri fadit (gy jaru agh began) baniit ta aydsyn ulla ta toyrt nan dreisteel aýnsyn.

Domine quid? psal. 3.

HIARN kyns't ayder mishaghy ta dy my hyaghyn : ta ymmydi aydsyn ta giri m'yoí.

2 sh'immey anáyn ta grá dy

New Version.

2 Ta reeaghyn y thallooin trogal seose, as ta ny fir-reill goaill coyre cooidjagh noi'n Chiarn, as noi'n Fer-ooilit echey.

3 Lhig dooin brishey ny kianglaghyn oc veih-my-cheilley : as y whing oc y cheau ersooyl j'in.

4 Eshyn ta baghey ayns niau gharys orroo lesh craid : bee ad ec y Chiarn ayns faghid.

5 Eisht nee eh loayrt roo ayns e chorree : as ver eh sneih orroo ayns trimmid e yymmoose.

6 Agh ta mish er hoaghey seose my Ree : er Sion my chronk casherick.

7 Neem's y leigh y phreacheil, my-y-chione ta'n Chiarn er ghra rhym : Uss my Vac, jiu yn laa ta mee er dty gheddyn.

8 Shir orrym, as ver-ym dhyt ny ashoonyn son dty eiragh : as ny aytnyn sodjey magh jeh'n theihll fo dty rere.

9 Nee uss ad y vroo lesh lorg-reill dy yiarn : as brishey ad ayns peeshyn myr saagh craie.

10 Gow-jee keeal nish er-y-fashen, O shiuish reeaghyn : gow-jee raaue, shiuish ta briwnyn y thallooin.

11 Shirveish-jee yn Chiarn lesh aggle : as gow-jee boggey ayn lesh arrym.

12 Cur-jee ooashley da'n Mac, nagh bee eh jymmoosagh, as myr shen shiu dy herraghtyn veih'n raad cair : my vees e chorree er ny vrasnaghey, (agh ny veggan;) bannit t'adsyn oolley ta coyrt nyne dreishteil aynsyn.

PSALM 3. *Domine, quid multiplicati?*

HIARN, kys t'adsyn er nyn mishaghey ta dy my voirey : shimmey ad ta girree m'oi.

2 Shimmey t'ayn ta gra jeh

Old Version.

m'anym gha vell kune y erbi dâsyn
ayns y iih.

3 agh she us y chiarn m'er frial:
she us m'yâsly as y fer ta trogel
shuas my ghian.

4 jei mi er y chiarn rish my
ghorâ: as ghýyl e mi magh as y
ghnock ghasserick.

5 Lei mi shiis as ghadgil mi, as
jirri mi shuas riúst: erson ghum
yn chiarn shuas mi.

6 gha jeym agyl erson jei
mílyghyn dy phobyl: ta ern'
'an seiaghyn heyn m'ýoi kruyn
magiyr.

7 shúas hiarn, as kuyn liâm,
o my iih: erson tou boaly my
noidjyn ully er knau yn ghiyl, tou
er mrishtie fiekylyn yn niaughraui.

8 Ta sauálys benelt rish y chiarn:
as ta dthy vanvyght er y phobyl.

Cum inuocarem. psal. 4.

KLAST rúfums tra ta mi gæm-
aght o iih dy my ghayrys:
erson toù er my ghurr ag væmys
nar va mi ayns sýaghyn: jean
myghin ofym, as klast rish my
phadjer.

2 o shiisse veck déne káidj viis
shiu lóyrt gy molaghtagh dy
m'oneyr: as viis leid yn agne
aggu ayns fardálys, as shyrre
nyræ brégy?

3 Bi fyss aggu er shó niúst, gy
vell y chiarn er rýi hug e héyn
yn duyne ta kraui: nar æiym er y
chiarn, kluini e mi.

4 shassigi ayns agyl, as na
jeanigi peky, loyrigi rish nan
griaghyn héyn, as ayns nan
siambyr, as bigi kiun.

5 ourelgi toyrtys kasserick dy
gháyrys as kurrigi nan dreistéel
ayns y chiarn.

New Version.

m'annym : Cha vel veg y chooneyn
ny chour ayns e Yee.

3 Agh uss, O Hiarn, m'endeil-
agh : uss my ooashley, as y fer
ta cummal seose my chione.

4 Deie mee er y Chiarn lesh my
choraa : as cheayll eh mee ass e
chronk chasherick.

5 Lhie mee sheese as chaddil
mee, as dirree mee seose reesht;
son ren y Chiarn m'y niartaghey.

6 Cha goym's aggle roish jeih
thousaneyn jeh'n sleih : ta er
n'irree magh m'oi er dy chooille
cheu.

7 Seose, Hiarn, as cooin lhiam, O
my Yee : son t'ou bwoalley oolley
mynoidyner craueny keeill; t'ou er
vrishey feeacklyn ny mee-chrauee.

8 Ta Saualtys bentyn gys y
Chiarn : as ta dty vannaght er
dty phobble.

PSALM 4. Cum inuocarem.

CLASHT rhym tra ta mee
geamagh, O Yee my chai-
rys: t'ou er choyrt feaysley dooys
tra va mee ayns seaghyn; jean
myghin orrym, as eaishnt rish my
phadjer.

2 O shiush vec gheiney, caid
nee shiu goltooan my ooashley:
as goaill lheid y taitnys ayns coyr-
lyn fardalagh, as geiyrta da brea-
gyn?

3 Toig-jee shoh neesht, dy vel y
Chiarn er reih da hene yn dooinney
ta crauee : tra neem geamagh er
y Chiarn, nee eh clashtyn rhym.

4 Shass-gee ayns aggle, as ny
jean-gee peccah : smooinee-gee dy
dowin ayns nyn gree hene, as ayns
nyn shamyr, as bee-gee ec shee.

5 Cheb-gee yn urnal dy chairys :
as cur-gee nyn dreishteil ayns y
Chiarn.

Old Version.

6 sh'immey ta grá : quei hoilshys
duín mæi erbi?

7 Hiarn trog us shuas : soilshe
dy t'ydyn oruiniyn.

8 Tou er gur bogey ayns my
ghri : ada yn tra ren yn arú ack-
syn, as phien as túil bishaghy.

9 Leíym shiís ayns shí, as goým
m'æ : erson she us y hiarn dy
lomyrkan ta toyrt oýyms vaghey
gysæf.

Verba mea auribus. psal. 5.

J EAN m'okylyn y houys o hiarn:
smuni er my smunaghtyn.

2 o klast us rish korá m'æmagh,
my rí as my iíh : erson huyds
niyms my phadjer.

3 my ghorá ni us y ghlastchen
trá mei, o hiarn : gy moghre ayns
y vaderyn verym my phadjer huyds,
as jeaghymshuás.

4 erson she us y jih nagh vell
agney erbi aýds ayns olkys : gha-
mu ni olk erbi vaghey mäýrts.

5 Læidsyn as ta ammyjagh gha
jean ayd shassu ayns t'ænish : er-
son ta duoi ayds oriusyn ully ta
gobraghy fardálys.

6 ni us aydsyn y ghur mû ta
loyst bráeg. ver y chiarn fúa dyn
'er páa nyrg fuil as d'yn duyne
kalgul niist.

7 agh er my hons higgym ayns
dthy hei, gy jaru ayns palche dthy
vyghin : as ayns t'agil niym am-
mys dá dy dthy hiampyl kasseric.

8 liid mi o hiarn ayns dthy
ghayrys erson my noidjyn : jean
dthy ráyd ráe fiænish m'ædyn.

9 Erson gha vell fyirrinys erbi
ayns y véal : ta ny harnyn er cheu
stei acksyn fir olkys.

10 Ta yn skornagh ack na yoi

New Version.

6 Shimmey t'ayn ta gra : quoi
yeeaghys dooin veg y vie?

7 Hiarn, trog uss seose : soil-
shey dty eddin orrin.

8 T'ou er choyrt gennallys ayns
my chree : er dyn traan dy ren yn
arroo, as y feeyn, as yn ooill oc-
syn bishaghey.

9 Neem's lhie sheese ayn shee,
as goaill my ea : son she uss,
Hiarn, dty lomarcan, ta coyrt or-
rym baghey ayns sauchys.

PSALM 5. *Verba mea auribus.*

C UR geill da my ghoan, O
Hiarn : gow tastey jeh smoo-
inaghtyn downin my chree.

2 O eaisht rish coraa my eam,
my Ree, as my Yee : son hoods
neem my phadjer.

3 My choraa clynnee uss dy
leah, O Hiarn : dy moghey neem's
my phadjer y hebbal hoods, as
jeeaghyn seose.

4 Son she uss y Jee nagh vel
veg y taitnys ayd ayns mee-
chraueeaght : cha-moo nee olk
erbee baghey märt.

5 Cha jean nyn lheid as ta om-
mijagh shassoo ayns dty enish :
son ta dwoiae ayd orroosyn ooil-
ley ta jannoo mee-chairys.

6 Nee uss adsyn y stroie ta loayrt
breagyn : ver y Chiarn feoh
chammah da'n dooinney folley as
da'n er molteyragh.

7 Agh er my hon's, hig-ym gys
dty hie, er eer ymmodee dty vygh-
in : as ayns dty aggle ver-yms
ooashley kióngoyrt rish dty hiam-
ble casherick.

8 Leeid mee, O Hiarn, ayns dty
chairys, kyndagh rish my noidyn :
jean dty raad rea roish m'eddin.

9 Son cha vel veg y firrinys ayns
e veéal : ta ny ayrnyn cheu-sthie
oc eer olkys.

10 Ta'n scoarnagh oc oiae fosh-

Old Version.

foskilt : t'ayd brynyrghyt lesh 'an jange.

11 kur us aydsyn mou, o iih,
lig'au ve er nan gal tryid nan
smúnaughtyn hæyn : tilg ayd magh
ayns ymmidy dy nan mighrauiys,
erson t'ayd ern' ianu kagey ty'
oïys.

12 as lig 'ausyn uly ta toyrt
nan dreistéel anyds bogey y goyl :
bi aydsyn gybragh toyrt buiys,
erson gy vel us d'an vrial áydsyn,
sh'yne liô tænym bi ayd ganoil
ányds.

13 Erson ver us hiarn dthy
vanaght d'yn klýei ghayragh : as
rish dthy gheindylys foróyl friælyt
us æshyn mar rish skie.

ASPYRT.

Domine ne in furore. psal. 6.

O HIARN na tóer aghsan duýs²
t'arg : namu keri mi ayns
dthy iumúys.

2 jean myghin orym, o hiarn,
erson ta mi anún : o hiarn sláni
mi, erson ta my ghnauny gonit.

3 Ta m'anym niúst ayns syaghyn
múar : agh hiarn kaid ni us mish
y gheraghy?

4 chyndá us, o hiarn, as lifrée
m'anym : o sau mi erson gráyi'
dthy vyghin.

5 Erson ayns báys gha vel duyne
erbi kuinaghtyn óýrts : as quei
ver buiys dñitc ayns yn yei?

6 Ta mi ski dy my akan, gygh
uly yî ta mi ní my liábi : as
guiskaghy ynyd my lyi rish my
iæru.

7 Ta mi véid er shiul rish 'rogh
hyaghyn : as er gæf er shiul
kiyntagh rý my noidjyn uly.

New Version.

lit : t'ad brynnyrghyt lesh nyn
jengey.

11 Stroie uss adsyn, O Yee ;
lhig daue cherraghtyn liorish nyn
goyrleyn hene : tilg ad magh
ayns ymmodee nyn mee-^hrauee-
aght ; son t'ad er n'irree-magh
dt'oi.

12 As lhig dauesyn ooilley ta
coyrt nyn dreishteil aynyds, bog-
ghey 'ghoail : bee adsyn dy kin-
jagh coyrt booise, son dy vel oo
fendeil ad ; adsyn ta graihagh er
dty Ennym, vees lane dy voggey
ayn-yds.

13 Son ver uss, Hiarn, dty van-
naght da'n fer-cairail : as lesh dty
chenjallys foayroil nee oo eshyn
y endeil myr lesh eilley-caggee.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 6. *Domine, ne.*

O HIARN, ny cur oghsan dooys
ayns dty chorree : chamoo
smaghtee mee ayns dty yymmoose.

2 Jean myghin orrym, O Hiarn,
son ta mee annoon : O Hiarn,
slaanee mee, son ta my chraueyn
seaghnit.

3 Ta sou-aigney trome myrged-
din orrym : agh, Hiarn, caid nee
oo mish y cherraghey?

4 Chyndaa uss, O Hiarn, as
livrey m'annym : O sauve mee er
gráih dty vyghinyn.

5 Son ayns baase cha vel dooin-
ney erbee cooinaghtyn orts : as
quoi ver moylley dhyts ayns yn
oiae?

6 Ta mee deinagh lesh gaccan ;
dy chooilley oie ta mee gusht-
aghey my lhiabbee : as fluighey
my lhiaght lesh my yeir.

7 Ta my aalid ern'immeeaght lesh
eer seaghyn : as er ny lheie ersooyl
kyndagh rish ooilley my noidyn.

¹ Sic.

² "ayns" omitted.

Old Version.

8 ass y ráyd voýms ulla shiusse ta gobraghe fardalys : erson ta yn chiarn er glastchen korá dy my ghóo.

9 Ta yn chiarn er glastchen m'aghýin goui yn chiarn my phadjer.

10 Bi ulla my noidjyn er nan gur mou as goniit gy holk : bi áyd er nan jyndá er gúl, as er nan dort gys náre daltatchym.

Domine deus meus. psal. 7.

O HIARN my iih, anýds ta mi er dort my hreistéel : sau mi vousyn ulla ta janu trynlás orým, as lifræ mi.

2 er agyl gy strúi e m'anym mar léion, as raby e ayns stuckanyn : ghoud as nagh vel anáyn dy ghuney.

3 o hiarn my iih, my ta mi ern' ianu red erbi léid shen : na my ta peke erbi ayns my lauyn.

4 ma jik mi olk dásyn ren gy múnjeroil ruyms : gy jaru, ta mi er lifræ eshyin ta gyn 6er erbi va noid dou.

5 Eis ligge my noid trynlás y ianu er m'anym, as my góyl : gy jaru ligge my vae y stampey shiis er y talu, as m'onyr kurr na lysi ayns y jan.

6 shass shúas, o hiarn, ayns dthy ghorri, as trog shúas ú hæyn : erson farg my noidjyn : irri shúas er my hons ayns y vruinys tou us erna háre.

7 as marshen hig shessaght yn phobyl magýrt ymmyds : shenyfá ernan-son-syn trog shúas ú hæyn riist.

8 ni yn chiarn yn pobyl y vruinys, tóyr bruinus liáms, o hiarn ; nýre

New Version.

8 Ersooyl voym shiuish ooilley ta gobraghey molteyrys : son ta'n Chiarn er chlashtyn coraa my ghobberan.

9 Ta'n Chiarn er chlashtyn my accan : nee'n Chiarn soiaghey jeh my phadjer.

10 Bee ooilley my noidyn er nyn stroie as dy trome seaghnuit : chyndaa-ee ad nyn gooyl, as hig ad gys nearey doaltattym.

PSALM 7. Domine, Deus meus.

O HIARN my Yee, aynyds ta mee er choyrt my hreish-teil : sau meee vousesyn ooilley ta jannoo tranlaase orrym, as livrey mee;

2 Er aggle dy stroie eh my vioys myr lion, as eh y raipey dy pesshyn : choud as nagh vel unnane dy chooney lhiam.

3 O Hiarn my Yee, my ta mee er n'yannoo veg dy lheid y red : ny my ta olkys erbee ayns my laueyn ;

4 My ta mee er chooilleeney olk dasyn ren dellal dy dooie rhym : (ta mee eer er livrey eshyin ta my noid fegoish oyr ;)

5 Eisht lhig da my noid eiyrtys y yannoo er my annym, as my ghoaill : dy jarroo, lhig da my vioys y stampey sheese er y thaloo, as cur my onnor ny lhie 'sy joan.

6 Irree, O Hiarn, ayns dthy chorree, as trog oo hene seose, kyndagh rish farg my noidyn : shass er my hon ayns y vriwnys t'ou er harey.

7 As myr shen hig chaglym y phobble my geayrt-y-mood : er y ghraih ocsyn eisht trog seose oo hene reesht.

8 Nee'n Chiarn yn pobble y vriwnys : cur briwnys lhiam, O

Old Version.

my gháyrys, as nýre niau-loght ta aynyms.

9 o ligge e olkys y niau-ghráui chiít gys kian : agh liid us yn duyne káyragh.

10 erson ta yn jih káyragh : sheirre magh ny kriaghyn as ny harniyn.

11 Ta my ghuney chiít vei jih ta d'an frial-syn ta firrinagh dy ghri.

12 Ta jih na vriu kayragh, láidjer as fullynagh : as ta jih dâ vrosnagh y gogh yn lá.

13 my nagh jean duyne chynda liui e y ghleíu : t'e luby y voú as erna ianu arlu e.

14 T'e erna ianu arlu dausyn greinyn ny váas : t'e erna ianu arlu y heiyn nýoi ny trynlási.

15 vacku, t'e trauelt rish drogh red : t'e ern' ienaghtyn triymshe, as er doyrt magh niaughráuiyght.

16 T'e er gnau as er glýei shúas lagg : as t'e héyn er duytchym ayns y strúiel ren e ghon fielagh elle.

17 erson hig y hrauelt er y ghian héyn : as tuitchi y mighrauivght er y volag héyn.

18 verym buias d'yn chiarn nýræ y gháyrys : as molym ænym y chiarn smu sh'ýrje.

Domine Dominus. psal. 8.

O HIARN nan fer réel, gho ard-ýasyl ass ta t'enym ayns y týyl ullan : us ta er seiaghe dthy glóer erskyn ny neauyn.

2 magh as béal ny' n'ír nikany, as aydsyn ta jóyl tou us ern'

New Version.

Hiarn: lurg my ynrickys, as cordail rish y neu loghtynid ta aynym.

9 O lhig da olkys ny mee-chrauee cheet gys jerrey : agh jean uss yn sleih ynrick y leeideil.

10 Son ta'n Gee cairal : proval ny creeaghyn, as ny meeaghyn.

11 Ta my chooney cheet veih Gee : ta coadey adsyn ta ynrick ayns cree.

12 Ta Gee briw cairagh, niartal as surrangsagh : as ta Gee er ny vrasnaghey dy choolley laa.

13 Mannagh jean dooinney chyndaa, nee eh shleeu e chliwe : t'eh er lhoobey e vhow, as er n'yannooh eh aarloo.

14 T'eh er chiarail ny chour ny greinyn baaish : t'eh coyr magh e hideyn noi ny tranlaasee.

15 Cur-my-ner, t'eh er-troailt er olkys : t'eh er yiennaghtyn trimshy, as er n'ymmyrkey mee-chairys.

16 T'eh er vosley as er chleiy ooig : as t'eh hene er duittym ayns y ribbey v'eh kiarail da fer elley.

17 Son hig e ribbey er e chione hene : as tuittee yn olkys echey er e vollarag hene.

18 Ver-yms booise da'n Chiarn, cordail rish e chairys : as neem's moylley Ennym y Chiarn smoo Ard.

PSALM 8. *Domine, Dominus noster.*

O HIARN, nyn Giannoort, cre cha ooasle ta dty Ennym trooid oolley yn theihill : uss ta er hoiaghey dty ghloyr erskyn ny niaughyn !

2 Magh ass eer beill oikanyn as cloan er y cheeagh t'ou er

¹ Sic. Month not mentioned after this.

Old Version.

ordyghe gniart, erson dthy 'noidjyn : gy vodaght us y noid y vinaghe as yn kuilinŷder.

3 erson smúiniym er ny neauaghyn gy jaru obraghyn dthy . véyrs : yn iask as ny rydlagyn ta us erna ordyghey.

4 kré ta duyne gy vel us agyntagh-er : as mack y uyne gy vel us jaghyn er.

5 ren us na shiúle na ny hangelyn : dy hoyrt attaghan er rish mole as fásly.

6 Tou toyrt ersyn chiarnys ve agge er obraghyn dthy lauyn : as tou er doyrt gygh uly red shiúlom y ghassyn.

7 ny kiri uly as ny dæf : gy jaru, as bæin y vagher.

8 Eynli yn áer, as ieskyn ny marre : as kre erbi ta gimiaght tryid kassanyn ny varkaghyn.

9 o hiarn nan gianúrtus : gho ard-ýasyl ass ta t'ænym ayns y týyl uly.

AYRYN.

Confitebor tibi. psal. 9.

VERYM buias dûch, o hiarn, rish uly my ghri : niym loyrt dy t'obraghyns iéntysagh uly.

2 biym ganoil as goym boge aynysd : gy jaru niyms m'oráyn dy t'ænmys o us smu sh'ýrje.

3 ghoud as ta my noidjyn er nan iymman er gúl : tuitchi ayd as bi ayd er nan gal ag t'ænish.

4 erson ta us er gummel shúas my gháyr as my ghusyn:ta us séit ayns yn iynyd riul ta toyrt bruinus káyr.

5 ta us er doyrt acksan dy ny hangristin, as er gur móu y niau-ghraui : tou er doyrt magh nan ænmys gybragh as gybragh.

6 o us y noid, ta struielyn er jit gys kian gybragh : gy jaru mar

New Version.

n'oardaghey niart, kyndagh rish dty noidyn : dy voddagh oo yn noid, as yn eulyssagh y chasteys.

3 Son goym tastey jeh dty ni- aughyn, eer obbraghyn dty veir : yn eayst as ny rollageyn t'ou er n'oardaghey.

4 Cre ta dooinney, dy vel oo aggindagh er : as mac y dooinney dy vel oo jeeaghyn er?

5 Ren oo eh ny s'insbley na ny ainleyn : dy choamrey eh lesh gloyr as ooashley,

6 T'ou coyrt dasyn yn reill harish obbraghyn dty laueyn : as er choyrt dy chooilley nhee ayns biallys fo e chassyn.

7 Dy chooilley cheyrey as dow : as myrgeddin beiyn y vagher;

8 Eeanlee yn aer, as eeastyn ny marrey : as cre-erbee ta snaue trooid raaidyn ny faarkaghyn.

9 O Hiarn, nyn Giannoort : cre cha ooasle ta dty Ennym ayns ooilley'n seihll !

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 9. Confitebor tibi.

VER-YMS booise dhyt's, O Hiarn, lesh ooilley my chree : loayr-ym jeh ooilley dty obbraghyn mirrillagh.

2 Beem's gennal as goym boggey aynyd's : dy jarroo, my arraneyn neem y yannooh jeh dty Ennym, O Uss smoo Ard.

3 Choud as ta my noidyn er nyn imman ersooyl : nee ad tuittym as cherraghtyn ec dty enish.

4 Son t'ou er vendeil my chairys as my chooish : t'ou dy hoie er stoyl-reeoil dy vriwnys cairagh.

5 T'ou er choyrt oghsan da ny Ashoonyn, as er stroie ny mee- chrauee : t'ou er choyrt ass yn ennym oc sondy bragh as dy bragh.

6 O uss noid, ta traartyssyn er jeet gys slane jerrey; eer myr

Old Version.

ny hard-valchyn ta us erna gurmou,
ta yn kuiny acksyn kalchit māriu.

7 agh farri yn chiarn erson gy-
brágh t'e niüst ern' ianu arlu y
aenyd sýi ghon bruinys.

8 erson ni e yn sýyl y vruinys
aysts kayrys : as ver e bruinys
firrinagh d'yn phobyl.

9 Bi yn chiarn niüst na ghúyne
dausyn ta trynlasit : gy jaru na
ghymmyrk aysts iærish kúi dy
hýaghan.

10 as aydsyn saun t'ænym, ver
ayd nan dreistéel aynys : erson
gha hræg ú aydsyn y¹ hiarn riu ta
dy dthy hyrrus.

11 o moligi yn chiarn ta vághe
aysts Seion: jéaghi d'yn phobyl y
ianu-syn.

12 erson nar t'e janu fysseri
erson fuil, t'e kuinaghtyn orúi : as
gha vel e jarud akan ny moght.

13 jean myghin orým, o hiarn,
smuni er y týaghyn ta mi dullaght-
yn iusyn ta duoi ack orým : us ta
dy my hrogel shuas vei dorsyn yn
váas.

14 gy vodym ully dthy volaghyns
y hoilsaghy er læf stei dy dorsyn
niuin seion: gouym boge aysts dthy
hauálys.

15 Ta ny hangristin er duittym
shis aysts y lagg ren áyd : aysts
y lyn kædyn dalli ayd gyn'ys ta
'an gass goutch.

16 Ta fyss gy vel y chiarn janu
káyr : ta yn niaughraui gouít aysts
obyr nan lauyn hæyn.

17 Bi aydsyn to¹ olk ernan jynda
gys nifrein¹ : as ully yn pobyl ta
jarúd jih.

18 erson gha bi yn boght erna
iarúd goni : gha jean farraghtyn

New Version.

ny ard-valjyn t'ou er stroie ; ta'n
imraa oc er gholl naardey maroo.

7 Agh ta'n Chiarn farraghtyn son
dy bragh : t'eh myrgeddin er
chiarail e stoyl-reeoil son briwnys.

8 Son nee eh yn seihl y vriwnys
aysts cairys : as shirveish briwnys
firrinagh er y pobble.

9 Bee yn Chiarn neesht fendeilys
dauesyn ta tranlaasit : dy jarroo
kemmyrk aysts y traa cooie dy
heaghyn.

10 As adsyn shione daue dty
Ennym, ver nyn dreishteil aynys :
son cha vel uss, Hiarn, rieau er
hreigeil adsyn ta dy dty hirrey.

11 O moylley-jee yn Chiarn ta
baghey aysts Sion : soilshee-jee
da'n pobble cre t'eh er n'yannoo.

12 Son tra t'eh jannoo briagh
son deayrtey fuill gyn loght, t'eh
cooinaghtyn orroo : as cha vel eh
jarrood accan ny ymmyrchee.

13 Jean myghin orrym, O Hiarn :
smooinee er y seaghyn ta mee dy
hurranse lioroosyn ta dwoiae oc
orrym : uss ta dy my hroggal
seose veih giattyn y vaaish ;

14 Dy vodym soishaghey ooil-
ley dty voylley cheu-sthie jeh
giattyn inneen Sion : neem's bog-
gery ghoaill aysts dty haualtys.

15 Ta ny ashoonyn er duittym
sheese aysts yn ooig t'ad hene er
n'yannoo : aysts y ribbey cheddin
dollee ad dy follit, ta'n chass oc
hene er ny ghoaill.

16 Ta fys ain dy vel y Chiarn
cooilleeney briwnys : ta'n mee-
chrauee er ny chassey aysts obbyr
e lauyn hene.

17 Bee ny drogh-yantee er nyn
jyndaa gys niurin : as ooilley yn
sleih ta jarrood Jee.

18 Son cha bee'n boght dy
kinjagh er ny yarrood : cha jean

Old Version.

féagh ny minid gol mou erson
gybrágh.

19 shúas hiarn, as na lig dy
guyne lau yn iyghtyr ve agge :
ligge ny hangristin ve er 'an
mruinys ayns t'eanish.

20 kur ayd ayns agyl, o hiarn :
gy vod fyss ve ag ny hangristin
nagh vel ayd héyn agh déne.

Ut quid domine. Psal. 10.

KRE fá ta us shassu ghoud
voniyn o hiarn : as fallaghy
t'ædyn ayns tra ymmyrtsagh dy
hyaghyn.

2 Ta yn niaughráui erson yagney
héyn janu trynlas er yn voght :
lig 'au ve er nan goyl ayns ny
kalgyn kroutagh ta ayd erna
ghummey.

3 erson ta yn niaughráui erna
ianu bogysagh dy agne y ghri
héyn : as t'e lort gy mæi d'y
duyne sáintagh ta jih toyrt duoi gâ.

4 Ta yn niaughráui gho mórní-
agh gy kummy lesh erson jih :
ghamú ta jih ayns y smunaghtyn
ully.

5 Ta y raydjyn goni dockragh :
ta dthy vruinyssyn fodey erskyn
magh as y hilliysyn, as shenyfa
t'e kur yn láyn fu y noidjyn ully.

6 erson duyrt e ayns y ghri, piú,
gha biýms gybragh er my hilge
shíis : ghá jean skelly erbí taghyrt
dáys.

7 Ta y veal layn dy guiaughyn,
malley as krout : fíú y hange ta
niaughrauiys as fardálys.

8 T'e syéi falliit ayns ny kultiín
bradagh ny stradjyn : as gyn 'yss
ayns y úigyn falliit t'e dynvárrys
yn duyne gyn-loght, ta y huyllyn
sýit nyoi ny moght.

New Version.

farkiagh surrangsagh ny imlee cher-
raghtyn son dy bragh.

19 Trog ort, Hiarn, as ny lhig
da dooinney laue yn eaghtyr y
gheddyn : lhig da ny ashoonyn
v'er nyn mriwnys ayns dty hilley.

20 Cur ad ayns aggle, O Hiarn :
dy vod fys 've ec ny ashoonyn
nagh vel ad hene agh deiney.

PSALM 10. Ut quid, Domine.

CRE hon t'ou shassoo choud
jeh, O Hiarn : as follaghey
dt'eddin ayns y traa femoil dy
heaghyn.

2 Ta'n mee-chrauee dy chooil-
leeney e aigney hene jannoo tran-
laase er y voght : lhig daue hene
ve goit ayns ny kialgyn croutagh
t'ad er ghoailly ayns nyn smooin-
aghtyn.

3 Son ta'n dooinney mee-chrauee
er voggysagh jeh yeearree e chree
hene : as loayrt dy mie jeh'n
sayntoilagh ta feoh ec Jee er.

4 Ta'n mee-chrauee cha moo-
aralagh, nagh vel geill echey da
Jee : chamoo ta Jee ayns ooliley
e smooinaghtyn.

5 Ta ny raaidyn echey kinjagh
seaghnagh : ta dty vriwnyssyn
foddey er-skyn roshlyn e hilley, as
er-yn-oyr-shen t'eh cur-y-lane fo
ooliley e noidyn.

6 Son t'eh er ghra ayns e chree,
Cha n'aggle dou, cha beem dy
bragh er my hilgey sheese :
cha daghyr skielley erbee my raad.

7 Ta'n beeal echey lane dy
ghweeaghyn, dy oalsaght as molte-
yrys : fo e hengey ta mee-chrauee-
aght as fardail.

8 T'eh soie fo-chlea myr maarli-
agh ayns corneilyn fadane ny
straaidyn : as dy follit ayns e
oaldyn dorraghey t'eh dunverys
yn dooinney gyn loght ; ta e
hooilllyn soit noi'n voght.

Old Version.

9 erson t'e lysi farkiaght gy falliit, gy jaru mar leion t'e dy allaghy ayns y uig : gy vod e yn boght y goyl er aegyn.

10 t'e janu gniart er yn voght : nar t'e dy jeadthyn e ayns y liyn.

11 T'e tuitchym shiis as dâ iislaghy heyn : gy vod sheissaght yn voght tuitchym ayns lauyn y ghianurtyssyn.

12 dûyrt e ayns y ghri, piu, ta jih erna iarud : t'e fallaghy ass y rayd y aedyn, as gha vaick e e gybragh.

13 irri (o hiarn jih) as trog shuas dthy lau : na jarud ny boghtyn.

14 krefa ienagh yn niaughraui loyrt molygtagh dy iih : ghoud as t'e grá ayns y ghri, piu, kummyy lâts us e iih er y ghon.

15 gy sickir ta us ern akin e : erson tou fakin maughrauiys as gayr.

16 gy vod yn ghuys y goyl ayns dthy lau : ta yn boght dy hymne e heyn hfyds, erson she us yn fer kuni aggesyn ta gyn gharry.

17 Brish us puer yn niaughraui as gaunlysagh : gou as y rayd y niaughrauiys as gha vou veg.

18 Ta yn chiarn na ryi erson gybragh as gybragh : as ta ny hangristin er 'an gal magh as y talu.

19 hiarn tou 'er glastchen agney ny moghtyn : tou ern ianu arlu nan gri, as ta dthy ghlyæsh klastchen huggesyn.

20 dy ghuny lesh yn ghlaun gyn aer as boght gys nan gâyr : nagh bi duyne yn taluin nasmu erna hrogel shuas nan nyoi-syn.

New Version.

9 Son t'eh lhiie farkiaght dy follit, dy jarroo myr lion t'eh ny lhiie kellit ayns e ooig : dy vod eh spooilley yn boght.

10 T'eh jannoo niart er y voght : tra t'eh tayrtyn eh ayns e ribbey.

11 T'eh tuittym sheese, as croymmei eh hene : dy vod sheshaght ny boghtyn tuittym ayns laueyn e leeideilee.

12 T'eh er ghra ayns e chree, Cha vel aggle orrym, ta Jee er yarrood : t'eh follaghey e eddin, as cha der eh dy bragh geill da.

13 Irree, O Hiarn Yee, as trog seose dty laue : ny jarrood yn boght.

14 Cre'n-fa yinnagh y dooinney olkyssagh loayrt dy mollaghtagh noi Jee : choud as t'eh gra ayns e chree, Cha vel aggle orrym, s'cummei lhiats, O Yee, er y hon.

15 Shicky t'ou er vakin eh : son t'ou goaill tastei jeh mee-chraueeagh as aggair.

16 Dy vod oo goaill y chooish ayns dty laue hene : ta'n boght coiyr e varrant hood's; son uss yn fer-coonee ocsyn ta gyn caar-jyn.

17 Brish uss pooar yn mee-chrauee as goanlyssagh : gow er-sooyl yn vee-chraueeagh echei, nagh bee veg jeh rygheddyn.

18 Ta'n Chiarn ny Ree son dy bragh as dy bragh : as ta ny ashoonyn er herraghtyn ass y cheer.

19 Hiarn, t'ou er chlashtyn yeearree ny boghtyn : t'ou niartaghey ny creeaghyn oc, as ta dty chleaysh geaishtagh roo ;

20 Dy chooney lesh y chloan gyn-ayr as y boght gys nyn gair : nagh bee yn dooinney seihltagh ny sodjey er ny hoiaghey seose nyn 'oi.

Old Version.

In Domino confido. Psal. 11.

AYNS y chiarn ta mi toyrt my hreistéel : kyns ta shiu grá æish m'anym, gy jeanagh i 'ætlagh mar éen gys y gnock.

2 erson jeagh, ta yn niau ghraui bendéel nan· mou, as janu arlu nan sêijyn er læyf stei d'yn ghaever : gy vod ayd gyn 'yss tilge oriusyn ta firrinagh dy ghri.

3 erson bi ny hymsynyn er nan dilge shiis : as kre ta duyne kayragh erna ianu.

4 Ta yn chiarn ayns y hiampyl kasserick : ta ynyd-syi yn chiarn ayns neau.

5 Ta ny húilyn smiúnaughtyn er ny boghtyn : as ferúghy y húil shire magh klaun géne.

6 Ta yn chiarn góyl gy mæi rish yn duyne kayrágh : agh yn niau ghraui, as eshyn ta goyl tatnys ayns olkys, ta duoi ag y anym er.

7 er ny niaughráui ni e flaghy ribbaghyn, angil, as bryimston, styrrym, as dorein : sho viis nan ayn dy if.

8 erson sh'yney lesh yn chiarn kayragh kárys : jeagh y ædyn er yn red ta káyr.

ASPYRT.

Saluum me fac. psal. 12.

KUYN liam hiarn, erson gha vel yn uyne kráui erna agáel : erson ta yn slyéi kredjoil er nan lydaghy vei masky klaun géne.

2 t'áyd taglu d'ardálys gygh anáyn r'y nábu : gha vel áyd agh brynrught rish nan mælyn, as malarught ayns nan gri duby.

3 réuri yn chiarn magh ully ny mælyn kalgagh : as yn chiange ta loyrt redyn morniagh.

4 ta ern' r'a, rish nan jainge gou

New Version.

In Domino confido.

AYNS y Chiarn ta mish cur my hreishteil, kys dy vel shiu gra eisht rish my annym, ee dy chosney ersooyl myr eean gys y chronk ?

2 Son cur-my-ner, ta ny mee-chrauee loobey nyn mhow, as jannoo aarloo nyn sideyn ayns y whiver : dy vod ad lhiggey gyn-yss orroosyn ta ynrick ayns cree.

3 Son bee ny undinyn er nyn dilgey sheese : as cre oddys y vooinjer chairagh y yanno?

4 Ta'n Chiarn ayns e hiamble casherick : ta stoyl-reeoil y Chiarn ayns niau ;

5 Ta ny socillyn echey goaill tastey jeh'n voght : as ferroogh e hooillyn proval cloan gheiney.

6 Ta'n Chiarn lowal jeh'n sleih cairagh : agh ta dwoaie ec e annym er y vee-chrauee, as ersyn ta sleeuit er olkys.

7 Er ny mee-chrauee deayrtree eh ribbaghyn, aile as brimstone, sterrym as dorrin : shoh vees y cronney ocsyn dy iu.

8 Son ta'n Chiarn cairal graihagh er cairys : as ver e eddin my-ner shen ny ta kiart.

EVENING PRAYER.

Saluum me fac.

COOIN lhiam, Hiarn, son cha vel un dooinney crauee faagit : son cha vel y vooinjer ynrick agh goaun mastey cloan gheiney.

2 T'ad tagloo jeh fardail dagh unnanne rish e naboo : cha vel ad agh bryneraght lesh nyn meillyn, as jannoo molteyrys ayns nyn gree dooble.

3 Ver y Chiarn mow oolley ny meillyn molteyragh : as y chengeta loayrt goan mooaralagh ;

4 Adsyn ta er ghra, Lesh nyn

Old Version.

meid barriyght : she shuiniyn áyd-syn leshiagh loyrt, quei ta na hiarn harrúiniyn ?

5 nish erson sýaghyn niaugyrjúyl d'yn ymmirtysgah : as erson osney doúin ny moghtyn.

6 irriym shúas (ta yn chiarn dy grá) as kuynym-lesh gygh anayn véisyn ta gat na yoi, as verym áyd ag fæ.

7 ta foklyn yn chiarn fokelyn glan : gy jaru mar yn argyd ta vei yn talu erna hyrre magh as glannit shaght kiyrtyng ayns yni angil.

8 frialyt us áydsyn o hiarn : ni us æshyn y gháudy vei yn shilógh sho erson gybrágh.

9 ta yn niau ghraui gimiaght er gygh yn chéaf. tra ta áydsyn er nan drogel shuas, ta klaun gene er nan doyrt gys aghsan.

Usque quo domine. psal. 13.

KÁIDJ ni us mish y iarúd, o hiarn, erson gybragh : káidj ni us t'ædyn y'alaghy voym ?

2 káidj heiryms kourley ayns m'anym, as viym gho gonit ayns my ghri : kaidj ni my noidjyn barriyght y goyl harfym ?

3 smuni as klúyn mi o hiarn my níh : soilshi my húilin nagh gadliym ayns báas.

4 nagh n'abber my noidj ta mi ern' góyl barriyght na yoi : erson ma viym er my hilge shiis áydsyn ta dy my hýaghyn goui ayd bogey je.

5 agh ta my hreistéel ayns dthy vyghyn : ta my ghri gannoil ayns dthy hauálys.

6 goym oráyn d'yn chiarn, erson gy vel é ern'ianu gho gráiygh ruýyms : gy jaru molyms æným yn chiarn smu sýrjæ.

New Version.

jengey yiow mayd barriyght : shin hene lhisagh loayrt ; quoi ta ny hiarn harrin ?

5 Nish er graih seaghyn vee-gherjoil ny ymmyrchee : as er son osnaghym trommey ny boghtyn ;

6 Trog-ym orrym, ta'n Chiarn dy ghra : as ver-ym feaysley da dagh unname veihsyn ta gatt n'oi, as ver-ym eh gys fea.

7 Ta goan y Chiarn goan glen : dy jarroo myr yn argid, ta er ny ghlenney veih yn ooir, as er ny lheie shiaght keayrtyn ayns yn aile.

8 Nee oo ad y reayll, O Hiarn : nee oo adsyn y choadey veih yn sheeloghe shoh son dy bragh.

9 Ta ny mee-chrauee gimmee-agh er dy chooilley cheu : tra t'ad-syn er nyn soiaghey seose, ta cloan gheiney er nyn goyrt fo chosh.

PSALM 13. Usque quo, Domine.

CAID nee oo m'y yarrood, O Hiarn, nee son dy bragh ? caid nee oo follaghey dty eddin voym ?

2 Caid neem coyrle y hirrey ayns my annum, as ve cha seaghnit ayns my chree : caid vees my noidyn boggyssagh harrym ?

3 Smooinee orrym, as eáisht rhym, O Hiarn my Yee : soilshee my-hooillyn, nagh gadlym ayns baase ;

4 Er aggle dy jir my noid, Ta mee er gheddyn y varriaght er : son my veem er my hilgey sheese, nee adsyn ta dy my heaghney boggey 'ghoail jeh.

5 Agh ta my hreishteil ayns dthy vyghin : as nee my chree boggey ghoaill ayns dthy hataltys.

6 Neem's arrane y ghoaill jeh'n Chiarn, son dy vel eh er ghellal rhym er aghth cha graihagh : dy jarroo ver-ym moylley da Ennym y Chiarn smoo Ard.

Old Version.

New Version.

dixit insipiens. psal. 14.

TA yn ammydan ern' grá ayns y ghri : ghá vel jih erbi. 2 t'ayd lotú, as er jit duoiyl¹ ayns nan obraghyn : gha vel anáyn ta janu mæi, gha vel anáyn.

3 íagh yn chiarn nús vei neau er klaun géne : dy akin ma veagh anayn erbi bailliesh tuigel as sheirre¹ nyre jih.

4 agh t'ayd ulla ern' 'ol ass y ráyd t'ayd ulla kujaght er jit duoiyl¹ : gha vel anáyn ta janu mei, gha vel anáyn.

5 ta nan storinagh na ýoi foscilt rish nan jangaghyn t'ayd er mally : ta puishun aspyn fuò nan mæliyn.

6 ta nan méal láyn dy guíaghyn as sheruid : ta nan gassyn lúa dy gýarty fuil.

7 ta dol mou as niaughonagh ayns ny ráydjyn acksyn, as gha baun daù ráyd yn shi : gha vel agyl erbi dy iùh ræfs nan suilyn.

8 nagh vel tuigel erbi acksyn, gy vel ayd ulla léid ny hobrin shen dy għroġħ red : gi shúas my phobyl mar veagh aran².

9 as gyn géym er y chiarn, aynshen vayd er nan doyrt ayns agyl vúar, (gy jaru yn iynyd nag rou veg yn agyl) : erson ta jih ayns shilogh yn sléi ghayragħ.

10 ass erson shiúss, ta shiú ern' ianu knáid er korliy yn voght : erson gy vel e toyrt y hreistéel ayns y chiarn.

11 quei ver sauálys dy eisrael magħ as Seion : nar hyndáys yn chiarn kapy y phobyl, eish gouj jakob bogey as bi eisrael ganoil.

PSALM 14. *Dixit insipiens.*

TA'N ommydan er ghra ayns e chree : Cha vel Jee erbee. 2 T'ad er jeet dy ve feer vee-chrauee, as dwoaigh ayns nyn yannoo : cha vel unnane erbee ta jannoo dy mie, cha vel unnane.

3 Yeeagh y Chiarn neose veih niau er cloan għeiney : dy akin row veg jeu yinnagh toiggħal, as shirrey lurg Jee.

4 Agh t'ad ooilley er gholl ass y raad, t'ad ooilley-cooidjagh er jeet dy ve feħdoil ; cha vel unnane ta jannoo dy mie, cha vel eer unnane.

5 Ta'n scoarnagh oc oħra foshlit : lesh nyn jenget t'ad er volley : ta pyħoħ ardnieughyn fo nyn meillyn.

6 Ta'n beeal oc lane dy ghwee-aghyn as dy herriu : ta ny cas-syn oc tappee dy għeayrtey fuill.

7 Ta toyrt-mow as mee-vaynrys ayns nyn raaidyn, as raad y chee cha bione daue : cha vel aggle erbee dy Yee roish nyn sooillyn.

8 Vel veg y tushtey oc, dy vel ad ooilley myr shoh cur rish olkys: gee seose my phobble myrarran, as cha vel ad geamagh er ennym y Chiarn.

9 Shen y raad v'ad er nyn goyrt lhiu ayns aggle vooar, dy jarroo raad nagh row veg yn aggle : son ta Jee ayns sheeloghe y sleih cairal.

10 Er nyn son euish, ta shiū er n'yannoo craid er coyrl y voght : er-yn-oyr dy vel eh coyrt e hreishtie ayns y Chiarn.

11 Quoi ver Saualtys da Israel magħ as Sion? Tra ta'n Chiarn chyndaa cappeeys e phobble : eisħt gowee Jacob boggey, as bee Israel għenjal.

¹ Sic.

² "And call not upon the Lord" is placed at the beginning of ver. 9, not at the end of ver. 10.

Old Version.

AYRYN.

Domine, quis habitabit. psal. 15.

HIARN quei ni vaghey ayns dthy t'ynyd vághiys : na quei goys fæ er dthy ghnock ghasserick ?

2 gy jaru æshyin ta liidjéel bæ glann : as ta janu yn red ta káyr, as ta lóyrt yn irin veim y ghri.

3 æshyn nagh vel er klaghty malle erbi ayns y hangy, na ern' ianu olk dâ nabú : as nagh vel er gur liún er y ná bunyn.

4 æshyn nagh vel seiaghe beg je héyn, agh ta išhil ayns y húilin hæyn : as ta janu múař jusyn ta goyl agyl roish y chiarn.

5 æshyn ta lú dâ nábu, as nagh vel dy vally é : gy veagh gys y ghall hæyn.

6 æshyn nagh vel er doyrt e argyterson okyr : na ern' góyl lúagh nyoí yn er gyn loght.

7 æshyn ta janu ny redyn shanonni ghá duit e gybragh.

Conserua me domine. psal. 16.

FRÍAL mi, o iih : erson anýds ta mi er dóyrt my hreistéel.

2 o m'any, us ta ern' 'rá rish y chiarn : she us my iih, gha vel my ghuyds veg dtúitch.

3 ta ully m'agney er ny nuaghyn ta ayns y talu : as er 'an lǽidsyn ass ta smú ayns krauíght.

4 agh áydsyn ta rýei nyre jih elle : ieu ayd sýaghyn múař.

5 nan iógh ourel d'úil, gha jeanyms y ourel : ghamú niym 'an ænym y ymra er cheu stýei dy my veliyn.

6 she yn chiarn héyn arn

New Version.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 15. Domine, quis habitabit?

HIARN, quo nee baghey ayns dty chabbane-aggliss : ny quo nee cummal er dty chronk chasherick.

2 Eshyn dy jarroo ta leeideil bea oney : as ta jannoo yn red ta jeeragh, as ta loayrt yn irriney veih e chree.

3 Eshyn nagh vel er chliagh-tey molteyraght erbee ayns e hengey, ny er n'yannoo olk da e naboo : as nagh vel er chooyl-chassid e naboo.

4 Eshyn nagh vel soiaghey jeh hene, agh ta imlee ayns e hooilllyn hene : as jannoo mooar jesusyn ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn.

5 Eshyn ta lhoon da e naboo, as nagh vel dy volley eh : ga dy beagh eh gys e choayl hene.

6 Eshyn nagh vel er choyrt magh e argid er use : ny er ghoail leagh noi'n persoon gyn loght.

7 Eh ta jannoo myr shoh : cha jean eh dy bragh tuittym.

PSALM 16. Conserva me, Domine.

JEAN m'y choadey, O Yee : son aynyd's ta mee er choyrt my hreishteil.

2 O my annym, t'ou er ghrish y Chiarn : Uss my Yee; cha vel my chooid seiht dy ve soyllit hoods.

3 Ta oocilley my haitnys er ny nooghyn t'er y thalloo : as er nyn lheid as ta dy-firrinagh crauee.

4 Agh adsyn ta geiyr er Jee elley : yiow seaghyn mooar.

5 Nyn ourallyn-iu folly cha jean-yms y hebbal : chamoo neem imraa jeh'n ennym oc cheu-sthie jeh my veillyn.

6 Yn Chiarn hene toghyr my

Old Version.

m'eyrys as dy my ghapan : kum-myt ú shúas my ghranghyr.

7 ta yn kranghyr er duitchym huymys ayns talu alyn : gy jaru, ta eirys mæi aym.

8 verym buias d'yn chiarn erson rau y hoyrt dûys : ta m'arniyn niüst dy my ghæraghys er liés ní.

9 ta mi er dójrt jíh gygh ulla hrá m'ænish : erson ta eshyn er my lau iesh shenyfá gha jeansym tuitchym.

10 krefa vá my ghri ganoil, as gou my glóyr bogey : goui my æyl niüst fáe ayns treisteel.

11 erson kamma? gha vág us m'anyym ayns niuryin : ghamú 'ulliys us ta anáyn kasserick dy akin loóys.

12 jeaghyt us dou kassanyn ny bæ, ayns t'ænish ta lanidj dy vogey : as ag dthy lau iesh ta gan erson gybragh.

Exaudi domine iustitiam. psal. 17.

AYST rish yn gháyr, o hiarn, smúni er m'akan : as klast rish my phadjer nagh vel dol magh mæliyn falsy.

2 ligge my vruinys chít magh vei t'ænish : as ligge my huilys jeaghyn er yn red ta korym.

3 tou er shyre magh as ern' iaghyn my ghri ayns liésh ny hyi, tou er my yæst as gha nou drogh red erbi aynym : erson ta my láyn soulaghy nagh jean my vœal loght.

4 erson obraghyn déne ta jeant nýoi fokelyn my¹ vélions : ta mi er my rialy hæyn vei radjyn yn struialtagh.

New Version.

eiracht, as my chappan : nee uss my chronney y yanno mie.

7 Ta my chronney er duittym ayns cheer aalin : dy feer, ta aym eiracht ooasle.

8 Ver-yms booise da'n Chiarn son raaue y choyrt dou : ta my veeaghyn neesht dy my choyrlaghey er imbagh ny hoie.

9 Ta mee er hoiaghey Jee kinjagh kiongoyrt rhym : son t'eh er my laue yesh, shen-y-fa cha jean-yym tuittym.

10 Shen-y-fa va my chree gennal, as my ghloyr lane dy voggey : Nee my challin myrgeddin goaill fea ayns treishteil.

11 Son cre'n-fa? cha vaag uss m'annym ayns stayd ny merriu : chamoo lhiggys oo da dt' Er-casherick hene dy akin loaays.

12 Nee uss soilshaghey dou raad y vea ; ayns dt'enish ta laanid dy voggey : as er dty laue yesh ta eunys er son dy bragh.

PSALM 17. *Exaudi, Domine.*

EAISHT rish cairys my choo- ish, O Hiarn, smooinee er my accan : as clasht rish my phadjer, nagh vel goll magh ass meillyn molteyragh.

2 Lhig da'n vriwnys aym cheet magh veih dt' enish : as lhig da dty hooillyn jeeaghyn er shen ny ta cairal.

3 T'ou er phrowal as er rons-aghey my chree ayns imbagh ny hoie ; t'ou er my hirrey magh as cha vow veg yn olkys aynym : son ta mee dy slane kiarit nagh jean-yym foill lesh my hengey.

4 Kyndagh rish obbraghyn deiney ta jeant noi goan dty veillyn : ta mee er reayll mee hene veih raaidyn y stroider.

¹ Seems to be an error for "dthy", "thy."

Old Version.

5 o kúrm us shúas m'imiágh
ayns dthy ghassany : nagh skyr
my ghasmedjyn.

6 jei mi oyrts, o iih, erson kluinyt
us mi : iúslí dthy ghlyæsh huym,
as klast rish m'okelyn.

7 sóilshi dthy gúghys gráiygh
iентysagh, us ta yn sauálagh ack-
syn ta toyrt nan dreistéel aynuds :
vei leidj as ta shassu nýoi dthy
lau iésh.

8 frial mi mar úyll ny stíly : falli
mi suo ská dthy skéany.

9 vei yn niaughraui ta dy my
hyaghyn : ta my noidjyn chít
kruin margýrt¹ ymmum dy goyl
er shiul m'anym.

10 t'ayd er dünít schagh ayns
nan rífridj hæyn : as ta nan meal
lóyrt redyn morniagh.

11 t'ayd lyei farkiaght ayns nan
rádjyn er gygh yn cheu : chynda
nan stílyn shiis gys y talu.

12 mar léion ta saintagh er y
hælg : as mar quellan léion lyei
gyn nys ayns ynnydyn falliit.

13 shúas hiarn as kurr dy liátt
as tilg shiis e : livráe m'anym vei
yn niau ghráui, ta na ghleiu læts.

14 vei ny déne dy dthy lau, o
hiarn, vei ny dene (ta mi dy grá),
as vei yn drogh hýyl : ag vel 'an
arn ayns y týyl shó, ny builg ack
ta us dy liáeny læsh dthy haskagh-
yn falliit.

15 ta klaun áck nýre nan agney :
as t'ayd fagáel yn ghuid elle d'an
gúids ghon nan glaun veggy.

16 agh er my hons, jeaghym
dthy tænish ayns kayrys : as tra
guiskym shuas nýre dthy ghaslys,
biyms buiagh lesh.

New Version.

5 Cumm uss seose my imme-
aght ayns dty raaidyn : nagh jean
my chesmadyn skyrraghtyn.

6 Ta mee er n'eamagh ort, O
Yee, son nee oo m'y chlashtyn ;
croym dty chleaysh hym, as eaish
rish my ghoan.

7 Soilshee dty chenjallys-ghrai-
hagh er-skyn-insh, uss yn Saual-
tagh ocsyn ta coyrt nyn dreishtel
ayn-yd : veih nyn lheid ocsyn as
ta shassoo noi dty laue yesh.

8 Jean m'y reayll myr clagh ny
sooilley : follee mee fo scaa dty
skianyn.

9 Veih'n vee-chrauee ta dy my
voirey : ta my noidyn chionney
orrym er dy chooilley cheu dy
ghoall ersooyl my vioks.

10 T'ad dooint ayns y reuid oc
hene : as ta'n beeal oc loayrt
reddyn mooaralagh.

11 T'ad lhie farkiaght ayns yraad
ain er dy chooilley cheu : chyndaa
nyn sooillyn sheese gys y thalloo.

12 Myr y lion ta jollyssagh er e
heilg : as myr y lion aeg ta lhie
gyn-yss ayns ynnydyn follit.

13 Seose, Hiarn, cur e haaseyn
mow, as ceau sheese eh : livrey
m'annym veih'n vee-chrauee, ta
myr cliwe ayns dty laue ;

14 Veih deiney dty laue, O
Hiarn, veih ny deiney, ta mee
gra, as veih'n drogh heihl : ta'n
toghyr oc 'sy vea shoh, ny builg
oc t'ou dy lhieeney lesh dty
verchys follit.

15 Ta cloan oc lurg nyn aigney :
as t'ad faagail ny ta er-mayrn jeh
nyn merchys da nyn lhuight.

16 Agh er-my-hon's, neem fakin
dty eddin ayns cairys : as tra
neem doostey seose lurg dty
chaslys, yioym yn slane soylley
jeh.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

ASPYRT.

diligam te. psal. 18.

BI gráyi aym oýrt o hiarn my gniart, she yn chiarn my ghreg ghloï, as m'er rial : my hauálys, my íih, as my gniart, ayns niyms treistéel, my vukler, yn erick níist dy my haualys, as my ghómrick.

2 áiym er y chiarn ta fiu dy ¹erna volley : shenmar víyms sauchey vei my noidjyn.

3 ren trymshey yn váys chíft ymmúym : as ren liény harrish yn niau ghráuiys m'aglaghy.

4 haink pien nifrin magiyr ymmum : rug ribbaghyn y váys orým.

5 ayns my hyaghyn áiym er y chiarn : as niym akan gys my íih.

6 marshen ghuinys é my ghorámagh as y hiampyl kasserick : as hig m'akan na iænish, héyd e schiagh gy jaru ayns y ghlyéshyn.

7 va yn talu er kréau as ren e krá : ren ny fir ymsynyn níist ny gnuick krá, as v'ayd er nan arraghy, erson gy rou é korri.

8 gháí jaagh magh ass y iænish : as angil struiel magh as y véal, marshen gy rou smarágyn er nan ady ag é.

9 ghrom e ny niauaghyn níist as haink e núsas : as v'é dorghy fuo na ghassyn.

10 varki é er ny cherubynyn as ren é ætlagh : haink e gætlagh er skányn ny gyi.

11 ren é dorghys y ýnyd falliit : y búag chymmyl magiyr ymnish, rish uisky dorghy, as bojelyn chyu dy ghúdaghy é.

New Version.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 18. *Diligam te, Domine.*

VER-YMS graih dhyt, O Hiarn, my niart ; she yn Chiarn my chreg lajer, as my endeilys : my Haualtagh, my Yee, as my hroshid, huggey ver-ym barrant ; my eilley-caggee, troshid myrgeddin my hauchys, as my chemmyrk.

2 Neem's greamagh er y Chiarn, ta feeu dy ve er ny voylley : myr shen beem sauchey veih my noidyn.

3 Haink angaishyn y vaaish mygeayrt-y-moom : as ren ny thooillaghyn dy vee-chraueeaght m'y agglaghey.

4 Haink pianyn niurin mygeayrt-y-moom : ren ribbaghyn y vaaish berraghtyn orrym.

5 Ayns my heaghyn neem greamagh er y Chiarn : as jannoo accan gys my Yee.

6 Myr shen clynnee eh my chorraa veih e hiamble chasherick : as hig my phlaiynt kiongoyrt rish, hed eh stiagh dy jarroo gys e chleayshyn.

7 Va'n thalloo er ny gleashagh, as ren eh craa : va eer undinyn ny sleityn neesht er-creau, as v'ad er ny scughey, ec e yymmoose.

8 Hie jaagh veih e enish : as aile va cur mow ass e veéal, myr shen dy row smarageyn er nyn voadey lesh.

9 Chroym eh ny niaughyn neesht, as haink eh neose : as ve dorragey fo e chassyn.

10 Varkee eh er ny Cherubimyn, as ren eh getlagh : haink eh getlagh er skianyn ny geayee.

11 Ren eh dorraghys e ynnyd follit : e chabbane-reeoil mygeayrt-y-mysh lesh ushtey dorragey, as bodjallyn chiu dy choodaghey eh.

¹ "ve" omitted.

Old Version.

12 ag soilshe y iénish ren y
vojelyn skughy : klaghyn snaghü,
as smaragyn angil.

13 ren y chiarn niúst tarniagh
magh ass neu, as hug yn fer
s'yrjæ y hárniagh : klaghyn
snaghthy, as smarágyn angil.

14 hugg æshyn magh y héidjyn
as skéyl é áyd : hilg é magh y
chenaghyn as strúi e áyd.

15 va fyráyn uisky er nan
vackin, as va buñ yn týyl ghrúin
erna ligge rish ag dy hrödys, o
hiarn : ag sáje anel dthy iumú-
iys.

16 ver e nás vei yn fyrjæ dy my
hortlæsh : as goui é mi magh ass
ymmydi uiskaghyn.

17 ni e mish y fásly vei my
noidj stroshe, as vðusyn ta dúoi
ack orym : erson t'ayd róo gniar-
toil dñys.

18 haink áyd m'yoí ayns lá my
hýaghyn : agh yn chiarn va m'er
kummel shúas.

19 hug e mi magh niúst gys ynyd
ræmys : hugg e mi magh gy jaru,
erson gy rou fóer agge dou.

20 ni yn chiarn my iík, nyre
m'ianu kayragh : nyrae glænid my
lauyn ni e mish y ghuliny.

21 erson gy dríal mi rádjyn yn
chiarn : as nagh vel mi er dregael
my iih, mar ta yn niau-ghraui dy
ianu.

22 erson ta súil áym gys y
lyeinyn ully : as gha diligym magh
y abyrtsyn voym.

23 va mi niúst gyn louys kian-
góyrt rishyn : as haghyn mi vei
m'olkys hæyn.

24 shenyfá iíkys yn chiarn mi
nýrae m'ianu kayragh : as nyrae
glænidj my lauyn ayns shilliy y
húly.

25 marish-syn kasserick biit us

New Version.

12 Ec sollyssid e enish ren e
vodjallyn scughey : claghyn-sni-
aghtee, as smarageyn d'aile.

13 Hug y Chiarn neesht taarn-
agh veih niau, as ren y Fer-syriey
coyrt e haarnagh : claghyn-sni-
aghtee, as smarageyn d'aile.

14 Lhig eh magh e hideyn, as
skeayl eh ad : hug eh magh e
hendreilyn, as ren eh stroie ad.

15 Va ny farraneyn ushtey er
ny vakin, as haink undinyn y
theihll rish, lesh dty oghsan, O
Hiarn : ec blest ennal dty yym-
moose.

16 Ver eh cooney veih'n yrjid
dy my hauail : as nee eh m'y
ghoail ass ymmodee ushtaghyn.

17 Nee eh m'y livrey veih my
noidyn s'troshey, as vouesyn ta
dwoaie oc orrym : son t'ad ro
lajer er my hon.

18 Haink ad orrym gyn-yss ayns
my heaghyn : agh y Chiarn ren
m'y chummal seose.

19 Hug eh lesh mee magh neesht
gys boayl dy reamys : hug eh lesh
mee magh, dy jarroo son dy row
foayr echey dou.

20 Nee'n Chiarn m'y chooillee-
ney lurg my ghellal cairagh :
cordail rish glennid my laueyn
nee eh lhiassaghey dou.

21 Son dy vel mee er vreayl
raaidyn y Chiarn : as nagh vel
mee er hreigeil my Yee, myr ta
ny mee-chrauee dy yannoo.

22 Son ta sooil aym gys ooilley
e leighyn : as cha diligym e an-
naghyn voym.

23 Va mish kinjagh gyn loght
kiongoirt rishyn : as hug mee
cooyl rish m'olkys hene.

24 Shen-y-fa nee'n Chiarn m'y
chooilleeney lurg my ghellal cai-
ragh : as cordail rish glennid my
laueyn ayns shilley e hooillyn.

25 Da'n dooinney casherick nee

Old Version.

kasserick : as márish yn duyne
jiragh bít us jíragh.

26 marish yn glan bít us glan :
as marish yn fróuyrtagh ynsiyt us
frouyrtys.

27 Erson sáuiyt us yn slyei ta
ayns syaghyn : ver ú nús ayrd
syilliaghyn ny moýrn.

28 fádait us níst my ghànil : ni
yn chiarn my iih my gorghys dy
ve sóilshé.

29 erson anyds goym barriyght
er maghyr dy gene : as rish kuyne
my iih liemmym harrish y váll.

30 ta rayd iih na rayd niaulòù :
ta gù yn chiarn níst erna hýrré
magh ayns yn angil, ta æshyn na'
er frial júsyn ully ta toyrt nan
dreistéel aynsyn.

31 erson quei ta jih agh yn
chiarn : na quei ag ta gniart erbi,
agh yn jih áin?

32 she jih ta dy my hany¹ rish
gniart kagey : as ta janu my
ráyd jíragh.

33 t'e janu my ghassyn mar
kassyn fieúy : as dy my hêaghe
shuas er yrjid.

34 te gynsaghy my lauyn dy
ghágý : as brishi my riaghyn gy
jaru bou stàlyn.

35 tou er doyrt dou frial dy dthy
hauálys : kummi dthy lau iesh
níst mi shúas, as ni dthy ghergygh
grayiuyl m'y ianu múař.

36 ni us ianu rúym galiór foym
dy imiagh : nagh skyr my ghass-
medjyn.

37 eiyrm er my noidjyn, as
berrym ořou : ghamu hyndáym
riist naggydere viým er nan gur
mou áyd.

38 boelym ayd nagh bi áyd

New Version.

oo soilshaghey oo hene dy ve (dty
Yee) casherick : as da'n dooinney
ynrick vees oo ynrick.

26 Dasyn ta glen nee oo soil-
shaghey oo hene glen : as no'n
roonagh soilshee oo dty roon.

27 Nee oo sauail y sleih ta ayns
seaghyn : as ver oo sheese shillagh-
yn ard ny mooaralee.

28 Nee oo myrgeddin my chainle
y oadey : ver y Chiarn my Yee
er my ghorraghys dy ve soilshey.

29 Son liort's ver-ym fo chosh
sheshaght-chaggee dy gheiney :
as lesh cooney my Yee lheim-ym
harrish y voalley.

30 Ta raad Yee raad rea : ta goo
yn Chiarn neesht er ny phrowal
syn aile : eh yn fendeilagh ocsyn
ooilley ta coyrt nyn dreishteil
aynsyn.

31 Son quoi ta Jee, agh y Chiarn!
ny quoi echei ta niart erbee, agh
ec y Jee ain.

32 She Jee ta dy my choamrey
lesh niart caggee : as ta jannoo
my raad jeeragh.

33 T'eh jannoo my chassyn myr
cassyn feeaih : as soiaghey mee
seose dy ard.

34 T'eh gynsaghey my laueyn
dy chaggey : nee my roihaghyn
brishey eer bow steilley.

35 T'ou er choyrt dooys fendeilys
dy haualty : nee dty laue yesh
neesht m'y chummal seose, as nee
dty smaght graihagh mish y yan-
noo mooar.

36 Nee oo raad lhean dy liocar
foym dy immeeaght : nagh skyr
my chesmadyn.

37 Eiyrm er my noidyn as
berr-ym orroo : chamoo neem
chyndaa reesht derrey veem er
stroie ad.

38 Bwoaill-ym ad, derrey nagh

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

foundagh dy hassu : agh tuytchym
fuo my ghassyn.

39 tou er my hanney¹ rish gniart
gys y ghagey : tilgit shiis my noidjyn
fuoym.

40 tou er doyrt er my noidjyn
niist nan rýim y hynda oýms : as
kurrym mou aydsyn ta dúoi ack
orym.

41 áei aydsyn, agh gha bi anáyn
dy ghúyne liêu : gy jaru gys y
chiarn áeis ayd, agh gha ghuine
áyd.

42 boîelym áyd ghomynn ass jàñ
ræyfs yn gye : tilgym magh áyd
mar yn ghræ ayns ny stradjyn.

43 livráyt us mish vei striyf yn
phobyl : as ni us mish my ghian
dy ny hangristiün.

44 pobyl nagh baun dou : ni ayd
mish y hyrvées.

45 ghó lúæ ass ghliunys áyd
jims ver ayd arym dôu : agh ni
yn ghlaun jori brynyght ruým.

46 ni yn ghlaun jori nardy y
hóyrt : as bi áyd aglagh magh ass
nan brisíny.

47 ta yn chiarn bio, as bániit
gy rou m' er kuyne lâdjer : as
moliit gy rou jih my hauálys.

48 gy jaru yn jih ta fakkin gy
biym kuilinit rish my noidjyn : as
ta toyrt yn phobyl foýms.

49 she æshyn ta dy my lifré vei
my noidjyn diétryl, as dy my
heiaghe shuas er nan skiyn-syn
ta m'yeis : ni us mish y reaghy vei
yn drogh 'uyne.

50 erson yn oer sho vefym
buias dûitch, o hiarn, masky ny
hangristin : as góym orányn moli
gys t'ænym.

51 bishagh múar t'e dy hoyrt dâ

New Version.

vod ad shassoo : agh tuittym fo
my chassyn.

39 T'ou er my choamrey lesh
niart son y chaggey : nee uss my
noidyn y lhieggal sheese foym.

40 T'ou er choyrt er my noidyn
neesht dy chur cooyl rhym : as
neem adsyn y stroie ta dwoiae oc
orrym.

41 Nee ad geomagh, agh cha bee
unnane dy chooney lhiieu : dy jar
roo gys y Chiarn, nee ad geomagh,
agh cha der eh clashtyn daue.

42 Bwoaill-yms ad cha meen as
y joan roish y gheay : as tilg-ym
ad magh myr y laagh ayns ny
straaidyn.

43 Nee uss m'y livrey veih anvea
yn phobble : as ver oo orrym dy
ve kione ny ashoonyn.

44 Pobble nagh nione dooys :
nee mee y hirveish.

45 Cha leah as chlynnys ad
jee'm, ver ad biallys dou : agh
nee'n chloan yoarree foalsagt
ryhm.

46 Nee'n chloan yoarree failleil :
as bee ad agglagh ayns ny yn
nydyn follit oc.

47 Ta'n Chiarn bio, as bannit
dy row my er-coonee niartal :
as moylley dy row gys Jee my
hauaultys ;

48 Yn Jee hene ta fakin dy goym
cooilleeney : as ta coyrt yn pobble
fo my smaght.

49 Eshyn eh ta dy my livrey veih
my noidyn dewil, as ta dy my
hoiaghey seose er nyn skyn ocsyn
ta shassoo m'oi : nee oo m'y
livrey veih'n dooinney olkyssagh.

50 Son yn oyr shoh ver-ym's
booise dhyt, O Hiarn, mastey ny
Ashoonyn : as goym arraneyn
moyllee gys dty Ennym.

51 Barriaghct vooar t'eh coyrt da

Old Version.

r̄ȳi : as soilshaghy duys graiyght
dy gavid y'er alit, as dâ rass erson
gybragh.

AYRYN.

Cæli enarrant. psal. 19.

TA yn néaughyn jinsh gloer
ñh : as yn áer soilshage obeyr
y lauyn.

2 ta yn lá gyns¹ dy lá elle : as yn
yi toyrt fyss d'ýi elle.

3 gha vel taglu na gláyr : agh ta
nan góraghyn erna ghlastchyn nan
masky ack.

4 ta yn fýer ack ern'ol magh gys
gygh ully hálu : as an goyn gys
kúin yn týyl.

5 ayndfusyn t'e er seiaghe tent
egluish ghon y griány : ta chíit
magh mar duyne púst magh ass y
hyambyr, as góyl bogey mar four
dy r̄ȳi y ghus.

6 te dol magh vei yn arn soje-
magh d'yn neau, as r̄yi margiyrt
gys yn chian agge riist : as gha
vel veg fallít vei yn chass agge.

7 ta lyéi yn chiarn lyéi glan,
chýnda yn anonym : ta fiényss yn
chiarn sickyr as toyrt krinyght
d'yn ier imbli.

8 ta slattysyn yn chiarn jíragh,
as janu bogey d'yn ghri : ta
abeyrts yn chiarn glann, as toyrt
soilshe dy ny suylyn.

9 ta agyl yn chiarn glan, as far-
raghtyn erson gybrágh : ta bruinys
yn chiarn firrinagh, as kayragh
ully kujaght.

10 nasmu dy ve er nan shirre ta
áydsyn na aur, gy jaru muradan
d'aur glan : náss milshe níist na
mil, as y ghiyr valy.

11 harrish shen, lioríusyn ta

New Version.

e Ree : as soilshaghey kenjallys
ghraihagh da David e Er-ooillit,
as gys e lhuight er son dy bragh.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 19. *Cæli enarrant.*

TA ny niaughyn flockley magh
gloyr Yee : as ta'n aer soil-
shaghey obbyr e laueyn.

2 Laa lurg laa te er ny hoil-
shaghey : as ta oie lurg oie cur
toiggal jeh.

3 Cha vel edyr goan ny glare :
raad nagh vel ny coraaghyn oc er
ny glashtyn.

4 Ta'n sheean oc er gholl magh
gys dy chooilley heer : as ny goan
oc gys ny ardjyn sodjey magh
jeh'n theihll.

5 Ayndoo t'eh er hoiaghey cab-
bane son y ghrian : ta cheet magh
myr dooinney-poosée ass e hi-
amyr, as goaill boggey myr doo-
inney lajer dy roie e choorse.

6 T'eh goll magh veih'n ayrn
sodjey jeh'n aer, as goaill com-
baase mygeayrt ny ardjyn echey
reesht ; as cha vel nhee erbee follit
veih'n chiass echey.

7 Ta leigh yn Chiarn ny leigh gyn
foill, niartaghey yn anonym : ta re-
cortyssyn y Chiarn shickyr, as coyrt
creenaght da'n vee hushtagh.

8 Ta slattyssyn y Chiarn feerah,
ta coyrt boggey da'n chree : ta
sarey yn Chiarn ynrick, as coyrt
soishey da ny sooillyn.

9 Ta aggle y Chiarn glen, as
farraghtyn son dy bragh : ta
bríwnyssyn y Chiarn firrinagh as
cairagh ooilley dy cheilley.

10 Ny smoo t'ad dy y'er nyn
yearee na airh, dy jarroo, na
mooarane airh ghlen : ny s'miljey
neesht na mill, as y chere-volley.

11 Lioroosyn myrgeddin ta dty

¹ "h" added in later hand.

Old Version.

dthy hervaynt ynsiit : as ayns frial acksyn ta líagh vuar.

12 quei 'odys y insh kre ghomænick te janu loghtyn ? o glan us mish vei m'oilchyn falliit.

13 fréyl dthy herváynt niist vei pekaghyn roo danagh : nagh vou ayd barriyght harrym : shen mar viyms glan, as gyn loght vei yn pheki víuar.

14 ligge goyn my véayl, as smugnaghtyn my ghri : vé gygh uly hrá búiasoil ayns dthy hilliys.

15 o hiarn my gniart : as m'er kani riist.

exaudiat te dominus. psal: 20.

YN chiarn dy dthy ghlastchyns ayns la yn syaghyn : ænym iih Iakob dy dthy rials.

2 dy hoyrt huyds kúyne vei yn iynyd kasserick : as dy dthy gniartaghy magh ass Seion.

3 dy ghuinaghtyn er t'ourellyn uly : as dy góyl gy mæi rish t'ourellyn losk.

4 dy ialtyn duitch agne dthy ghri : as dy liény t'agne uly.

5 gou mæid bogey ayns dthy hauálys, as barriyght ayns ænym yn chiarn nan iih : yn chiarn dy ghuiliny t'aghnyss uly.

6 nish ta fyss aýms gy vel yn chiarn kuyne lesh y 'er àlit, as gy gluyn e eshyn vei ma¹ neau kasserick : gy jaru rish gniart slaintóil y lau iesh.

7 ta payrt toyrt nan dreistéel ayns charedyn, as payrt ayns kabil : agh kuini mædjyn er ænym yn chiarn narn¹ iih.

8 t'aydsyn er nan doyrt náas as er duitchym : agh ta shuiniyn ern' iri as shassu jiragh.

New Version.

harvaant ynsit : as ayns freayll ad ta leagh vooar.

12 Quoi oddys ginsh earroo e loghtyn ? O glen mee veih my pheccaghyn follit.

13 Freill dty harvaant myrgeddin veih peccaghyn dy ghaanys, nagh vow ad barriyght harrym : myr shen beem seyr, as gyn loght veih'n peccah trome.

14 Lhig da goan my veeal, as smooinaghtyn my chree : ve dy kinjagh booisal ayns dty hilley,

15 O Hiarn : my niart as my Er-kionnee.

PSALM 20. *Exaudiat te, Dominus.*

D Y jean y Chiarn dty chlashtyn ayns y laa dy heaghyn : dy jean Ennym Jee Yacob dty endeil.

2 Dy der eh cooney hood veih'n ynnyd casherick ; as dy jean eh dty niartaghey magh ass Sion.

3 Dy gooinee eh er ooilley dty hebballyn : as soiaghey jeh dty ourallyn losht.

4 Dy der eh dhyt yeearee dty chree : as ooilley dty aigney y chooilleeney.

5 Gow mayd boggey ayns dty haualtys, as barriyght y gheddyn ayns Ennym y Chiarn y Jee ain : dy gooilleen y Chiarn ooilley dty aghinyn.

6 Nish ta fys aym, dy vel y Chiarn cooney lesh e Er-ooilit, as dy der eh clashtyn da veih e niau chasherick : dy jarroo lesh troshid slayntoil e laue yesh.

7 Ta paart coyrt nyn marrant gys fainaghyn, as paart gys cabbil : agh nee shinyn cooinaghtyn er Ennym y Chiarn y Jee ain.

8 T'adsyn er nyn goyrt fo-chosh, as er duittym : agh ta shinyn er droggal, as shassoo dy shickyr.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

9 sau hiarn as klast ruin o ri
neau : tra ta shuin gæmagh oýrts.

Domine in virtute. psal. 21.

GOUI yn ri bogey ayns dthy
gniart o hiarn : fiir iannoil
viis e dy dthy hauálys.

2 tou er doyrt dâ agney y għri :
as għa dobbu da agħein y veliyn.

3 erson ver u dâsyn ræyf lau
bannagħt yn vēiys : as ver u at-
tagħlyn d'aur glan er y ghiansyn.

4 hýir e sýyl oyrts, as hugg u dâ
sýyl fodey : erson gybragh as gy-
bragh.

5 ta yn oneyr aggesyn mūar
ayns dthy hauálys : glóyr as
anmrys vuar ver us ersyn.

6 erson ver us dâsyn maynrys
gybragh as ni us eshyn gannoil
rish bogey t'ædyns.

7 as kamma? erson gy vel yn ri
toyrt y hreistéel ayns y chiarn :
as ayns myghin yn smu sýrjæ, għa
jean ē skirr.

8 ani ulla dthy nōidjyns dthy
lau : ieu dthy lau iæsh magħi ayd-
syn ta duoi ack oyrts.

9 ni us aydsyn kasly rish 6ygh
angilagh ayns iérish dy għori : ni
yn chiarn aydsyn y strúiel ayns y
iumúiys, as ni yn angil 'an doyrt
mou āyd.

10 rouyt us yn meass acksyn
magħi as y tallu : as nan rass vei
masky klaun géne.

11 erson ren āyd olk y houlagħy
t'yeiys : as smuni āyd l-éid y
sáys, as nagħi vel ayd foundagh
y għuili.

12 shen-y-fa ver u oriusyn chæ :
as ni us arlu strengyn dy vou
nyoi yn ædyn acksyn.

13 bi us trogit shúas hiarn ayns

New Version.

9 Saue shin, Hiarn, as clasht
rooin, O Ree flauñys : tra ta shin
gæmagħi ort.

PSALM 21. *Domine, in virtute tua.*

NEE'N Ree bogħej 'ghoail
ayns dty niart, O Hiarn : feer
ghennal vees eh jeh dty haualtys.

2 T'ou er choyrt da yeeħarree e
chree : as cha vel oo er n'obbal
da aghin e veiñlyn.

3 Son ver oo dasyn ro-laue ban-
nagħtyn dty vieys : as soiagħey
attey dy airħ ghlen er e chione.

4 Hir eh bea ort's, as hug oo da
bea liauṛ : dy jarroo son dy
bragh as dy bragh.

5 Ta'n onnor ecħej mooar
liorish dty haualtys : gloyr as
oħħashley vocar ver oo ersyn.

6 Son ver uss dasyn maynrys
dy bragh farragħtyn : as nee oo
eh għennal leħ bogħej dty eddin.

7 As cre'n-fa? son dy vel y Ree
coyrt e hreisħteel ayns y Chiarn :
as ayns myghin yn Er smoo
syrjey cha bee eh er ny scugħey.

8 Nee oolley dty noidyn gen-
nagħtyn dty laue : yiow dty laue
yesh adsyn magħi ta dwoaie oc
ort.

9 Nee oo ad y yanno myr ogħe
aileagh ayns traa dty chorree : nee
yn Chiarn ad y stroie ayns e
yħmmose, as nee yn aile ad y
choyrt mow.

10 Yn rass oc ver oo ass ny
fraueyn jeh'n thalloo : as yn
sluight oc veiħ mastey cloan
għeiney.

11 Son chiare ad olkys dty oi :
as għow ad ayns laue lheid y
saase as nagħi jarg ad y chooil-
leenej.

12 Shen-y-fa ver oo orroosyn
cooyl y choyrt : as strengyn dty
vħow nee oo aarloo noi'n eddin oc.

13 Bee uss, Hiarn, er dty hoi-

Old Version.

dthy' gniart hæyn : shen mar gou
meid orayn as vol meid dthy
phuer.

ASPYRT.

Deus deus meus. psal. 22.

MY iih, my iih, jeagh oryms,
kamma vel us er my hrei-
géel : as ghoud ass y ráyd vei my
láint, as vei fokelyn m'akans.

2 o my iih, ta mi gémagh ayns
iérish y lá, agh gha vel us klast-
cheyn : as er láeys ny hýi níst gha
vel mi goyl veg yn'æ.

3 as tou us fanaghtyn kasserick :
o us ýasly eisrael.

4 ren nan áeraghyn treisteel
aynyds hreist áyd áynyds, as
lifræ us áyd.

5 jéi áyd oýrts, as fóyr ayd kúyne:
hug ayd nan dreistéel aynyds, as
gha rou ayd er nan gur móu.

6 agh er my hons, shé bestchiæg
mi, as ghanie duyne : fir knaid
dy géne, as bonlyght d'yn phobyl.

7 aydsyn ully hií mi, t'ayd knaid
ymnum geraghti : t'ayd shiney
magh nan méliyn, as krá nan
gian, grá.

8 hréist e ayns jih, gy lifréagh
eshyn é : ligge y lifræ é my sal-
liesh ve agge e.

9 agh she us eshyn gou mish
magh as brú my váry : va us my
hreistéel fóyst er kiaghyn my
várey.

10 va mi er m'agáel dñitch riu
ada rug mi : she us my iih gy jaru
vei brú my váry.

11 o na gou voýms, erson ta
tuilliel argere ag láu : as gha vel
veg dy ghúne layms.

12 ta ymmydi dy geyf er jít
mágiyrt ymmuym : ta teryuf
raury vasan dy my ghuiny schiagh
er gygh yn cheyf.

New Version.

aghey seose ayns dty niart hene :
myr shen nee mayd goaill arrane,
as inoylley 'choyrt da dty phooar.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 22. Deus, Deus meus.

MY Yee, my Yee, jeeagh or-
rym ; cre'n-fa t'ou er my
hreiigel : as t'ou choud veih my
lhaynt, as veih goan my accan ?

2 O my Yee, ta mee geam fey-
ny-laa, agh cha vel oo cur clash-
tyn : as ayns imbagh ny hoie
myrgeddin cha vel mee goaill veg
y fea.

3 As t'ou uss tannaghtyn ca-
sherrick : O uss ooashley Israel.

4 Ren ny ayraghyn ain treishteil
ayn-yds : hug ad nyn marrant ort,
as ren oo ad y livrey.

5 Deie ad orts, as hooar ad coo-
ney : hug ad nyn marrant ort, as
cha row ad er nyn ghoyrt mow.

6 Agh er my hon's, she beishteig
mee, as cha nee dooinney : eer
craid gheiney, as oltooan y phob-
ble.

7 Ta ooilley ny ta dy m'akin,
gannidys orrym : t'ad sheeyney
magh nyn meillyn, as craa nyn
ghing, gra.

8 Hreisht eh ayns Jee, dy jinnagh
eh eshyn y livrey : lhig da eh y
livrey, my ta taitnys echey ayn.

9 Agh uss eh ren m'y ghoaill ass
brein my vayrey : v'ou my hreish-
teil tra va mee foast er keeagh my
voir.

10 Ta mee er ve fo dty chiarail
er dyn traa ruggyr mee : uss my
Yee eer veih brein my vayrey.

11 O ny treig mee, son ta seagh-
yn er-gerrey : as cha vel unnane
dy chooney lhiam.

12 Ta ymmodee dew er jeet
mygeayrt-y-moom : ta terriu lajer
Vasan er hoiaghey orrym er dagh
cheu.

Old Version.

13 t'ayd foskely nánn melilyn orýms : mar véagh leion rapy as burriugh.

14 ta mi diértid magh mar uisky, ta my ghnadyn ullan ass yn ynyd : ta my ghri niist ayns méan my ghorp gy jaru kasly rish kéisir líey.

15 ta my gniart chyrmey shúas mar dy ghrackan, as ta my hiange lianaghtyn gys my grauntyn : as ver us mish gys jan yn váys.

16 erson ta ymmydi madi er jit magiýrt ymmúym : as ta kourley y niaughráui ern' úne m'yei.

17 hóul ayd my lauyn as my ghassyn, fodym my ghnadyn ullan y'áeryf, t'ayd shassu giyndys as jaghym orryms.

18 t'ayd ráeyn m'ydagħi nan másky : as tilge kráfghryn er my ghómrey.

19 agh ná bí us fodey voyms, o hiarn, she us m'aski jean séir dy ghúney laým.

20 lifræ m'anym vei yn ghliéu : my gráyi vei púyr yn vóaddy.

21 sau mi vei béal yn léion : ghýyl us mish níst vei masky érikyn béiyn yn ærick.

22 insiym t'ænýms dy my vrae-raghyn : ayns mæyn ny hagluis mollyms us.

23 o molligi yn chiarn shiusse ta goyl agyl ræfsyn : glorigi gy múaar o shiusse ullan dy rass Iakob as gougi agil ræfsyn shiusse ullan rass Israel.

24 erson gha vel e er seiaghe beg na er doyrt duoi dy stáid ishill yn voght, gha dalli e y aedynei : agh tra jæi é er, ghýyl eshyn é.

New Version.

13 T'ad fosley nyn meeal orrym : myr lion jollyssagh buir-roogh son spoolley.

14 Ta mee deayrit magh myr ushtey, as ta oolley my chraueyn ass ynyd : ta my chree neesht ayns mean my chorp eer myr kere ta lheie.

15 Ta my niart chyrmey seose myr peesh dy haaghcraie, as ta my hengey lhiantyn gys my ghruntyn : as ver uss lhiat mee gys joan y vaish.

16 Son ta ymmodee moddee er jeet mygeayrt-y-moom : as ta cooneil ny olkyssee cur nyn goyrl dy-cheilley m'oi.

17 Hoyll ad my laueyn as my chassyn ; fodym oolley my chraueyn y choontey : t'ad shassoo gindys as jeeaghyn orrym.

18 Rheinn ad my gharmadyn ny mast' oc : as er my chooat hilg ad lottyn.

19 Agh ny bee uss foddey voym, O Hiarn : she uss my chemmyrk ; jean siyr dy chooney lhiam.

20 Livrey m'annym veih'n chliwe : as my viloys deyr veih pooar y voddey.

21 Suae mee veih beéal y lion : t'ou er my chlashtyn myrgeddin veih mastey earkyn ny unicornyn.

22 Neem's dt' Ennym y hoilshaghey da my vraaraghyn : ayns mean ny hagglish neem uss y voylley.

23 O moylley-jei yn Chiarn, shiuish ta goaill aggle roish : curjee ard-voylley da, oolley shiuish jeh slight Yacob, as gow-jei aggle roish, oolley shiuish slight Israel.

24 Son cha vel eh er hoiaghey beg jeh, ny er hreigeil stayd injil y voght : cha vel eh er ollaghey e eddin veih, agh tra deie eh er, hug eh clashtyn da.

Old Version.

25 ta my voley iids ayns y chessiaght vuar : my vríæraghyn nym's y ghuiliny nan veanish-syn ta goyl agyl ræfsyn.

26 ni ny boghtyn ii as bi ayd buiagh, aydsyn ta shirre nyrae yn chiarn moli ayd é, bi nan gri bió gybragh.

27 kuini kiín ulla yn týyl oru hæyn, as bi ayd er nan jyndá gys y chiarn : as ni kiynnaghyn ulla ny natúunyn ammys kiangóyrt rish-syn.

28 sh'lesh yn chiarn yn ririyght : as shé eshyn kianúrtys masky yn phobyl.

29 yn laidsyn ulla ta ráur er y talu : t'áyd ern' ii as ern' ianu ammys.

30 aydsyn ulla ta dol shiís gys yn jan, nii ayd sliaghty kiangóyrt rishsyn : as gha vel duyné erbi er mióghhey y anym heyn.

31 ni my rass eshyn y hyrvées : bi ayd er nan áru d'yn chiarn erson shilogh.

32 hig aydsyn, as insi ny neauaghyn yn gháryrys aggesyn : gys pobyl viís er an mráe, ta yn chiarn erna ianu.

Dominus regit me. psal. 23.

SHE yn chiarn my voghil y keragh : shenyfá gha vod feim ve aym er red erbi.

2 ni é mi véaghey ayns pastyr glass : as liédji é mi magh rish liéttynu huiskaghyn dy gyrgaghey.

3 chyndai e m'anym : as ver e magh mi ayns kassanyn ny káryrys, erson gráyi y ænym.

4 gy jaru, ga ta mi gimiaght tryid kóyn dy ská yn váys, gha

New Version.

25 Hoods neem chebbal my voylley ayns sheshaght vooar ny nooghyn : my vreearraghyn neem's y choilleeney ayns yn enish ocsyn ta goaill aggle roishyn.

26 Nee ny boghtyn gee, as bee ad er nyn yannoo magh : adsyn ta shirrey lurg y Chiarn, moyllee ad eh ; bee'n cree eu bio son dy bragh,

27 Nee ooilley ardjyn y thallooin cooinaghtyn orroo hene as bee ad er nyn jyndaa gys y Chiarn : as ver ooilley kynneeyn ny ashoonyn ooashley kiongoyrt rish.

28 Son lesh y Chiarn yn reeraght : as she eshyn yn Kiannoort mastey yn pobble.

29 Nee nyn lheid ocsyn ooilley ta berchagh er y thalloo : gee as ooashley 'choyrt.

30 Nee adsyn ooilley ta er nyn injillaghey gys y joan [*gys bogh-tynid*] gliooney kiongoyrt rish : as cha vel dooinney erbee er vioghey e annym hene.

31 Nee my lhuight's eshyn y hirveish : bee ad goit stiagh son sheeloghe da'n Chiarn.

32 Hig adsyn, as nee ny ni-aughyn soilshaghey magh e chairys ; da pobble hig er y theihll, adsyn ta'n Chiarn er chroo.

PSALM 23. Dominus regit me.

SHE'N Chiarn my vochilley : shen-y-fa cha beem feme nhee erbee.

2 Nee eh faassaghey mee ayns pastyr glass : as m'y leeideil magh rish ny ushtaghyd dy ooraghey.

3 Nee eh m'annym y hyndaa : as m'y choyrt lesh magh ayns ny cassanyn dy chairys er graih e Ennym.

4 Dy jarroo, ga dy vel mee shooyl ayns coan scadoo yn

Old Version.

góym agil d'olk erbi : erson ta us
márym, ta dthy latt as dthy loyrg
dy my gyragh.

5 ni us arlu bôyrd ruýms nan
yoisyn ta dy my húa : tóus ern'
ally my ghian rish til, as bi my
ghapan láyn.

6 agh ni eíri dthy ghúghys
graiguill¹ as dthy vyghin mish ully
lághyn my hýl : as niym vághey
ayns tei yn chiarn erson gybragh.

AYRYN.

Domini est terra. psal. 24.

SH'LESH yn chiarn yn talu, as
ully na ta ayn : kymshéen yn
týyl, as aydsyn ta vaghey aynsyn.
2 erson hei eshyn é er ny far-
kaghyn : as ren é arlu é er ny
tuillaghyn.

3 quei hæid shuás gys knock yn
chiarn : na quei irriys shuas ayns y
ynnyd-syn kasserick.

4 gy jaru æshynn ag vel lauyn
glan, as krí gyn loght : as nagh
vel er drogél shuas y agne gys
fardálys na er lú dy våley y nábu.

5 ieu æshyn yn bannaght vei
yn chiarn : as kárys vei jíh y
hauálys.

6 she sho y hiloygh acksyn ta dy
hyrresyu : gy jaru jusyn ta shyrre
t'ædys o Iakob.

7 trogigi shuás nan giñ o shiussé
iattyn, as bigi trogit shuas shiussé
gorrysyn ta farraghtyn gybrágh :
as hig rií yn gloyr schiagh.

8 quei ta rií yn gloyr : she yn
chiarn laidjer as gniartoil, gy jaru
yn chiarn gniartoil ayns kagey.

9 trogigi shuás nan giñ o shiussé
iattyn, as bigi trogit shuas shiussé

New Version.

vaash, cha goym aggle roish olk
erbee : son t'ou uss marym ; ta
dty lhatt as dty lorg dy my gher-
jaghey.

5 Nee oo boayrd y yannoo aarloo
roym ayns yn enish ocsyn ta er my
heaghney : t'ou er ooilaghey my
chione, as bee my chappan lane.

6 Agh eiyree dty chenjallys
ghraihagh as dty vyghin orrym
ooilley laghyn my vea : as neem's
thaaghey thie'n Chiarn choud as
veem bio.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 24. Domini est terra.

LESH y Chiarn y thalloo, as
ooilley ny t'ayn : combaase
y theihll, as adsyn ta baghey ayn.

2 Son t'eh er hoiaghey eh er ny
faarkaghyn : as er hickyraghey
eh er ny thooillaghyn.

3 Quoi eh hed seose er cronk y
Chiarn : ny quoi vees cooie dy
hassoo ayns e ynnyd casherick.

4 Eshyn eh ta lauyn glen echey,
as cree gyn loght : as nagh vel
er hoiaghey e aigney er foalsaght,
as nagh vel er ghoaill lhoo dy
olley e naboo.

5 Yiweshyn yn bannaght veih'n
Chiarn : as cairys veih Jee e hau-
altsy.

6 Shoh'n sheeloghe ocsyn ta dy
hirrey eh : jesusyn dy jarroo ta
shirrey dty eddin, O Yacob.

7 Trog-jee seose nyn ghing, O
shiuish ghiattyn, as bee-jee er nyn
droggal seose, shiuish għorryssyn
dy bragh farraghtyn : as hig Ree
ny ghloyr stiagh.

8 Quoi ta Ree ny ghloyr : yn
Chiarn eh ta lajer as niartal, yn
Chiarn hene niartal ayns caggey.

9 Trog-jee seose nyn ghing, O
shiuish ghiattyn, as bee-jee er nyn

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

gorryssyn ta farraghtyn gybrágh :
as hig rií yn glóyr schiagh.

10 quei ta rií yn glóyr : gy jaru
chiarn ny shessaghyn ghagi : she
æshyn rií ny gloyr.

Ad te domine. Psal. 25.

HUYDS o hiarn hrogym shúas
m'annym, my iúh ta mi er
doyrt my hreistéel anyds : o na
lig dou ve er my ghàl, namu lig
dy my noidjyn barriyght y góyl
harrym.

2 Erson áydsyn ulla ta treistéel
aynyd gha bi áyd er an' áraghy :
agh yn læidsyn as ta janu peke
gyn óeyr, bi ayd er nan gurr móu.

3 jeagh dou dthy ráydjyn o hiarn :
as ynsi dou dthy ghassany.

4 liid mi magh ayns t'irrinys, as
ynsi mi : erson she us jih my
hauálys, ányds va my hreistéel fei
yn lá liaur.

5 æi gys kuinaghtyn o hiarn dthy
vyghin mú : as dthy gheindylys
grayuiul¹ va riu ada yn chen iérish.

6 o na kuini er peke as loghtyn
m'ágid : agh nyre dthy hrokeryght
smuni us oryms o hiarn, ersoy¹
dthy veiys.

7 ta yn chiarn grásoil as káyr :
shenyfa ynsiys peki ayns y ráyd.

8 aydsyn ta miín ni e liidjél ayns
brtínys : as yn læidsyn ta miín,
dausyn ynsi e y ráyd.

9 ta ulla ráydjyn yn chiarn
myghin as firrinys : d'an læidsyn
ass ta frial y ghunáynt as rikóyrtyn.

10 erson grayi t'ænym o hiarn :
bi myghinagh dy my pheky erson
t'e muar.

11 quei yn dýyne ta goyl
agyl d'yn chiarn æshyn ni é y

New Version.

droggal seose, shiuish ghorryssyn
dy bragh farraghtyn : as hig Ree
ny ghloyr stiagh.

10 Quoi ta Ree ny ghloyr : dy
jarroo yn Chiarn dy heshaght-
chaggee, eshyn Ree ny gloyr.

PSALM 25. *Ad te, Domine, levavi.*

HOOD'S, O Hiarn, trog-ym
seose my annym ; my Yee,
ta mee er choyrt my hreishteil
aynyd : O ny lhig dooys 've er my
choyrt gys nearey, chamoo lhig da
my noidyn ve boggyssagh harrym.

2 Son cha bee veg jeusyn ooilley
ta treishteil aynyd's er nyn naar-
aghey : agh bee nyn lheid as ta
girree magh gyn oyr er nyn goyrt
bun-ry-skyn.

3 Jeeagh dou dty raad, O Hiarn :
as ynsee dou dty chassany.

4 Leeid mish ayns dty irriney,
as ynsee mee : son uss Jee my
haualtys ; aynyd va my hreishteil
fey-ny-laa.

5 Tayrn gys cooinaghtyn, O
Hiarn, dty vyghinyn meigh : as
dty chenjallys ghraiagh, t'er ny
ve er dy rieau.

6 O ny cooinee er peccaghyn as
loghtyn my aegid : agh cordail
rish dty vyghin smooinee orrym,
O Hiarn, er graih dty vieys.

7 Graysoil as cairal ta'n Chiarn :
shen-y-fa ynsee eh da peccee yn
raad cair.

8 Adsyn ta imlee nee eh leeideil
ayns briwnys : as dauesyn ta meen,
ynsee eh e raad.

9 Ta ooilley raaidyn y Chiarn
myghin as firrinys : da lheid as ta
freayll e chonaant as e leighn.

10 Er graih dty Ennym, O
Hiarn : bee myghinagh da my
pheccah, son s'mooar te.

11 Cre'n dooinney ta goaill ag-
gle roish y Chiarn : eshyn nee eh

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

y়nsaghy ayns y ráyd ni é y
rýei.

12 ni yn anonym vaghey ag áish :
as ieu y rass eiryght áyn y túlu.

13 ta fálliught yn chiarn nan
maskysyn ta goyl agyl ráyf : as
soilshi é dausyn y ghúnaynt.

14 ta ny húlyn gybrágh jeaghyn
gys y chiarn : erson tarni e my
ghassyn magh ass y lién.

15 chyndá us huyms, as jean
myghin orym : erson ta mi tréigit
as ayns boghtanys.

16 ¹ trimshy my ghri erna ligge
magh : o toyrs us mi magh ass my
hæaghyn.

17 jeagh er my hýaghyn as er
my voghtanyght : as lýoi dau my
pheky uly.

18 smuni er my noidjyn kávod
t'ayd : as t'ayd gymmyrke rún
tráeyn m'fói.

19 o frial my anonym, as lifré mi :
na lig dou ve er my ghur mou,
erson ta mi er doyrt my hreistéel
áynyds.

20 ligge firrinys as déllel káyr
farkiagh orryms : erson ta my
hreistéel er me áynyds.

21 lifré Israel, o iih : magh ass
y hyaghyn uly.

Iudica me domine. psal. 26.

BI us my vriu o hiarn, erson ta
mi ern' immiagh gyn loght :
ta my hreistéel er mae niést ayns
y chiarn, shennyfa gha duitchym.

2 fæyst mi o hiarn, as ransi mi :
shy়r magh m'ayraghyn as my
ghri.

3 erson ta dthy gheindylys
grayigoil² gybragh kiangoyrt rish
my huyllyn : as niym immiagh
ayns t'irrinys.

New Version.

leeideil ayns y raad lhisagh eh y
reih.

12 Bee yn annym echey ec aash :
as yiow e lhuight yn cheer ayns
eiragh.

13 Ta folliagh y Chiarn nyn
mast' ocsyn ta goaill aggle roish : as
nee eh soilshaghey daue e chonaant.

14 Ta my hooillyn dy bragh
jeeaghyn gys y Chiarn : son tayr-
nee eh my chassyn ass y ribbey.

15 Chyndaa oo hene hym's, as
jean myghin orrym : son ta mee
treigit as ayns treihys.

16 Ta trimshey my chree er ny
vishaghey : O cur uss lhiat mee
ass my heaghyn.

17 Jeeagh er my arkys as my
hrehys : as leih dou ooilley my
pheccah.

18 Jeeagh er my noidyn kys t'ad
er mishaghey : as t'ad gymmyrkey
goanlys tranlaasagh my oi.

19 O freill my anonym, as livrey
mee : ny lhiig dou ve er my choyrt
gys nearey, son aynyd's ta mee
er choyrt my hreishtel.

20 Lhig da ônid as dellal yeer-
agh goll márym : son ta my hreish-
tel er ny ve aynyd.

21 Livrey Israel, O Yee : veih
ooilley e heaghyn.

PSALM 26. *Judica me, Domine.*

BE uss my vriw, O Hiarn,
son ta mee er n'ymmurkey
mee hene gyn loght : ta my var-
rant neesht er ny ve er y Chiarn,
er-y-fa shen cha duittym.

2 Feysht mee, O Hiarn, as prow
mee : ronsee my veeaghyn as my
chree.

3 Son ta dthy chenjallys-ghraih-
agh kinjagh roish my hooillyn :
as neem gimmeeaght ayns dty
irrinys.

¹ "ta" omitted.

² Sic.

Old Version.

4 gha nel mi er mæ vaghey
marish slýi fardalagh : ghamú viis
shessaght aym rish yn klyei valtoil.

5 hug mi fúa d' yn chymsaghy
kuijaght dy grogh hæsiaght : as gha
jeanym sýi masky yn niaughráui.

6 niým my lauyn ayns glénid, o
hiarn : as marshen hiým gys
t'altyr.

7 gy vodym y ghurr magh korá
dy hoyrt búias : as inss dy dthy
obraghyn ientysagh ully.

8 hiarn ta mi er doyrt gráyi dy
dy hyéi : as d'yn iynyd ta t'onyr
vaghey.

9 o na jæg shuas my anym
márisch ny peki na my væ mariúsyn
ta páagh nyrg fúil.

10 ayns ny lauynacksyn ta olkys :
as ta ny lauyn jésh acksyn layn
dy hóyrtsyn.

11 agh er my hons, imíym gyn
loght : o hiarn fyaskyl mi, as bi
láyn vyghinagh duýs.

12 ta my ¹ shassu jíragh : mal-
lym yn chiarn ayns ny ha-
glishyn.

ASPYRT.

Dominus illuminatio. psal. 27.

SHE yn chiarn my hoilshe as
my haualys, quei réyfs eish
góymas agyl : she yn chiarn gniart
my væ, quei íe eish viyms aglagh?

2 nar haink yn niaughraui, gy
jaru my noidjyn as my niaughár-
jyn orym dy íi shuas my áyl :
skir áyd as huitcháyd ².

3 gy véagh sheshiaght ghagi sýit
m'yoí, fóyst gha bi my għi aglagħ :
as gy 'irriagh kagey my yoí, fóst
verym my hreistéel aynsyn.

4 hyn ryd ta mi erna hýirre er
y chiarn niym y hyrre riist : gy
jarru gy vodym vagħey ayns tħej

New Version.

4 Cha vel mee er vaghey marish
sleih foalsey : chamoo neem she-
shagħt rish y vooinjer volteyragħ.

5 Ta feoh er ve aym er chymsagh
cooidjagh yn drogh 'leih : as cha
soie-ym mastey ny mee-chrauee.

6 Niee-ym my laueyn ayns ônid,
O Hiarn : as myr shen hem gys
dty altar ;

7 Dy voddm y fockley magħ yn
coraa dy wooise : as soilshagħey
ooilley dty obbraghyn yindu

8 Hiarn, ta mee er ve graihagh
er coortyn dty hie : as ynnyd
cabbane-agħiġi dty ooashley.

9 O ny jeigh seose m'annym
marish ny peccee : ny my viōys
marish y vooinjer follye ;

10 Ayns ny laueyn oc ta mee-
chairys : as ta nyn laue yesh lane
dy għiootyn.

11 Agh er my hon's, neem gim-
meeagħt gyn loght : O livrey mee,
as bee myghinagh dou.

12 Ta my chass shassoo dy
kiart ; ver-ym moyley da'n Chiarn
ayns chagħlym cooidjagh yphobbe.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 27. Dominus illuminatio.

YN Chiarn my hoisħey as my
haualys ; quoq roish eisħt
għoym aggle : yn Chiarn niart my
vea ; quoq roish eisħt veem agħagħ?

2 Tra haink ny olkyssee, dy
jarro my noidjyn as my hrana-
laasee orrym dy my stroie : ren
ad snapperal as tuittym.

3 Ga dy beagh sheshiagħt-cagħġi
dy għeiney soit m'oi, foast cha-
bee my chree agħagħ ; as ga dy
jinnagħi cagħżejj girree seose m'oi,
foast ver-ym my variant ersyn.

4 Un red ta mish er hirrey er y
Chiarn, shen neem y yegħiex :
dy jarro dy voddm bagħżejj ayns

¹ "ghass" omitted.

² Sic.

Old Version.

yn chiarn lághyn ullý my hýyl, dy iághyn er boínd alin yn chiarn, as dy iághyn gymænick y hiampyl.

5 erson ayns iáerish sýaghyn falli é mi ayns y t'ynyd¹ vaghiys : gy jarru, ayns ynyd falliút y vaghesyn 'alliyis é mí, as syéi e mi shuas er kreg ghlói.

6 as nish hrogys e shuás my ghian : erskyn my noidjyn kruin magiyrт ymmúm.

7 shenyfá ourelyms ayns y ænydsyn vaghey ourel rish bogey múa : goým oráyn, as lóyrym molaghyn gys y chiarn.

8 klastrish¹ my ghórá, o hiarn, tra ta mi gæmagh hufuds : jean myghin orým as kluýn mi.

9 ta mi ghri er loyrt jids shirrigi shius m'ædyns : t'ædyn² hyrriyms.

10 o na falli us t'ædyn voýms : namú tilg dthy hyrváynt er shiul ayns jumuys.

11 tous er mé my ghomrick : na fáag mi, namu træyg mi o iñh dy my haualys.

12 trá ta m'áer as my vêier dy my hrogáel : ta yn chiarn dy my góyl shuas.

13 ynsi dufys dthy ráyd, o hiarn : as líid mi ayns y ráyd gháyr erson my noidjyn.

14 na lifré mi harrish gys agney my noidjyn : erson ta feanish fallsy ern' irri shuas m'ýois as laeid ass ta loyrt agáyr.

15 vén er doyrt nardey glan : agh gy vel mi krediu gy firrinagh dy akin meíys yn chiarn ayns talu ny mió.

16 o farki er æynchys y chiarn : as gyrrji é dthy ghrí, as toyr us dthy hreistéel ayns y chiarn.

New Version.

thie yn Chiarn ooilley laghyn my vea, dy akin aalid eunyssagh y Chiarn, as dy haaghey e hiamble.

5 Son ayns traa my heaghyn follee eh mee ayns e chabbane : dy jarroo ayns boayl kellit e ynnyd-vaghee nee eh m'y ollaghey, as m'y hoiaghey seose er creg chloaie.

6 As nish troggee eh seose my chione : er skyn my noidyn mygeayrt-y-moom.

7 Shen-y-fa neem's ousal y heb-bal ayns e ynnyd casherick lesh ard ghennallys : neem arrane y ghoail, as soilshaghey magh moyl-ley yn Chiarn.

8 Eaisht rish my choraa, O Hiarn, tra ta mee geamagh hoods : jean myghin orrym, as clasht rhym,

9 Ta my chree er yannoo imraa jeed's ; Shir-jee my eddin : Dt'ed-din, Hiarn, neem's y hirrey.

10 O ny follee dty eddin voym : cha-moo jean dty harvaant y hyndaa ersooyl ayns jymmoose.

11 T'ou er ny ve my chemmyrk : ny faag mee, chamoo jean m'y hreigeil, O Yee my haualty.

12 Tra ta my ayr as my voir dy my hreigeil : ta'n Chiarn dy my ghoail seose.

13 Ynsee dooys dty raad, O Hiarn : as leeid mee ayns y raad cair, kyndagh rish my noidyn.

14 Ny livrey mee seose gys aigney my noidyn : son ta feanishyn foalsey er n'irree seose m'oi, as lheid as ta loayrt aggaír.

15 Va mee dy bollagh er choayll my chree : agh dy vel mee dy shickyrl credjal dy akin kenjallys y Chiarn ayns cheer ny bicee.

16 O jean uss farkiaght er caa yn Chiarn : bee dunnal, as nee eh gerjaghey dty chree, as cur uss dty hreishteil ayns y Chiarn.

¹ Sic.

² "Hiarn" omitted.

Old Version.

Ad te domine. psal. 28.

HUÝDS æiyms, o hiarn my gniart: na smuni knáid jíms, nagh my¹ ni us mar ass nagh gluinaght ú biyms kasly riúsyn ta doll shiúis ayns y lagg.

2 kluin korá m'agheinyn íshyl tra ta mi trogel shuas my láuyn gys ynyd sýi vyghin dy dthy hiampyls kasserick.

3 o na tarn mi er shiul, namú strui mi rish yn niaughráui as aydsyn ta janú olk: ta loyrt gy muinjeróil rish nan nabúunyn, agh smúnaghtyn olk ayns nan griaghyn.

4 iúk ayd nyrg 'an 'altyn: as nyrg olkys 'an gumme héyn.

5 kuilin áyd nyrg obyr nan lauyn: iúk dau shen t'áyd erna hoiliú.

6 erson kummy lióu ayns 'an agney obraghyn yn chiarn, na janu y lauyn: shenyfa brishi é shiúis áyd, as gha ni 'an drogell shuas áyd.

7 móliút gy rou yn chiarn: erson te er glastcheyn korá m'ágheinyn ishill.

8 she yn chiarn my gniart as my ské, ta my ghri er dreistéel aynsyn, as ta mi er geathin kuyne: shenyfá ta my ghri dáynsyn erson bógey, as ayns m'oráyn volym é.

9 she yn chiarn my gniart: as she eshyn yn frial sláintoil y ghristsyn.

10 o sau dthy phobyl, as tóyr dthy vanaght dy t'érys: biæg áyd as séi ayd shuas erson gybragh.

New Version.

PSALM 28. Ad te, Domine.

HOOD'S neem geamagh, O Hiarn my niart: ny jean beg y hoighey jeem, er aggle mannagh jean oo m'y chlashtyñ, dy beem casley roosyn ta goll sheese gys yn oaie.

2 Eaisht rish coraa my aghinyn imlee, tra ta mee geamagh ort: tra ta mee troggal seose my lauyn gys stoyl-y-vyghin dty hiamble casherick.

3 O ny tayrn mee ersooyl, chamo jean m'y stroie' marish ny mee-chrauee as drogh-yantee: ta loayrt dy dooie rish nyn naboo, agh t'ad smooinaghtyn er olkys ayns nyn gree.

4 Cur daue nyn leagh cordail rish nyn yannoo: as cordail rish olkys ny croutyn oc hene.

5 Cooilleen ad cordail rish obbyr nyn lauyn: eeck daue shen ny t'ad er hoilchin.

6 Son cha vel ad ayns nyn aigney cur geill da obbraghyn y Chiarn, chamo da jannoo e lauyn: shen-y-fa nee eh ad y lheiggal sheese, as cha jean eh ad y froggal.

7 Moyley dy row da'n Chiarn: son t'eh er chlashtyn coraa my aghinyn imlee.

8 Yn Chiarn my niart as my eiley caggee; ta my chree er dreish-teil aynsyn, as ta mee er gheddyn cooney: shen-y-fa ta my chree lheim dyn voggey, as ayns my arrane neem eshyn y voylley.

9 Yn Chiarn my niart: as eshyn fendeilys slayntoil e Er-ooillit.

10 O saue dty phobyl, as cur dty vannaght da dty eiragh: cur beaghey daue, as soie ad seose er son dy bragh.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

New Version.

Afferte Domino. psal. 29.

TÓERGI gys yn chiarn, o shi-
usse gniártoil, tóergi réagh-
yn ayg gys y chiarn : kurrigi d'yn
chiarn ammys as gniart.

2 kurigi d'yn chiarn yn oneyr
kui da ænym : jeanji ammys d'yn
chiarn rish ammys kasserick.

3 she yn chiarn ta sáyry ny
huiskaghyn : she yn jih gloróil
ta janu yn tarniagh.

4 she yn chiarn ta reél yn fárgey,
ta korá yn chiarn gniártoil ayns
obraghy : ta korá yn chiarn na
ghora gloróil.

5 ta korá yn chiarn brishie ny
bilchyn sédyr : gy jarru ta yn
chiarn brishie sedyrym libanus.

6 hug e ériusyn niist dy vruisky-
nygh mar lysi : libanus niist as
sirion mar béagh yn yñ áerrick.

7 ta korá yn chiarn reygyn lóssy-
rynyng angil : ta korá yn chiarn
krá yn faysyght : gy jaru yn
chiarn krá fasyght ghades.

8 ta korá yn chiarn tóyrt er ny
báa fæi fielagh aýgy y hoyrt magh,
as ligge rish ny tumagyn chiu :
ayns y chiampyl ta dygh ynn'
ñyne loyrt dy onersey.

9 ta yn chiarn na hýi erskyn yn
tuilliú-úisky : as ta yn chiarn
faraghtyn na rii erson gybragh.

10 ver yn chiarn gniart dâ phobyl
ver yn chiarn da phobyl banaght
ny shiú.

AYRYN.

Exaltabo te domine. psal. 30.

NÍYMS us y volley gy múa,
o hiarn, erson tou er my
heiaghe shúas : as gha vel u er
ligge dy my noidjyn barriyght
bogòyl y góyl harfymys.

PSALM 29. Afferte Domino.

CUR-JEE lhiue gys y Chiarn,
O shiuish ard-gheiney, cur-
jee lhiue reaghyn aegey gys y
Chiarn : cur-jee lieh'n Chiarn
ooashley as niart.

2 Cur-jee da'n Chiarn yn gloyr
ta cooie da'n Ennym echey : cur-
jee ooashley da'n Chiarn lesh am-
mys crauee.

3 She yn Chiarn ta sarey ny
ushtaghyn : yn Jee gloyroil ta
jannoo yn taarnagh.

4 She yn Chiarn ta reill y faar-
key ; ta coraa yn Chiarn niartal
ayns bree ; ta coraa yn Chiarn
coraa gloyroil.

5 Ta coraa yn Chiarn brishey
ny biljyn-cedar : yn Chiarn, dy
feer, ta brishey cedarlyn Libanus.

6 T'eh cur orroo myrgeddin dy
lheimyragh myr lheiy : Libanus
neesht as Sirion myr unicorn aeg.

7 Ta coraa yn Chiarn scoltey
ny tendreilyn dy aile ; ta coraa yn
Chiarn craa yn aasagh : yn Chiarn,
dy feer, ta craa faasagh Chades.

8 Ta coraa yn Chiarn cur er ny
feiaeey nyn lheiyee y hilgey, as
roostey tammagyn chiu yn aas-
agh : as ayns e hiamble ta dy
chooilley ghooinney loayrt jeh e
ooashley.

9 Ta'n Chiarn soie erskyn ny
thooillaghyn : as ta'n Chiarn tan-
naghyn ny Ree son dy bragh.

10 Ver y Chiarn niart da e phob-
ble : ver y Chiarn da e phobble
yn bannaght dy hee.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 30. Exaltabo te, Domine.

VER-YMS ard-volley dhyts,
O Hiarn, son t'ou er my
hoiaghey seose : as cha vel oo er
lhiggey da my noidyn dy ve
mooaralagh harrym.

Old Version.

2 o biarn my iih jei mi hudyds :
as ta us er my laynaghey.

3 ta us hiarn er doyrt m'anym
magh ass nifrin : tou er vrial my
vá vousyn ta dol shiis gys yn lag.

4 gouigi oráyn y vollaghyn gys
y chiarn, o shiisse nýyn aggesyn :
as kurgi buias dasyn erson kuins
dâ ghassrikys.

5 erson gha vel y ghorri far-
raghtyn agh migey ny suyly, as
ayns y'or ta bæ : fodi trymshey
faraghtyn erson yi, agh ta bogey
chit ayns y voghre.

6 as ayns iéirish my rágh duyrt
mi, gha biym gybragh er my
skughey : ta us hiarn dy dthy vêiys
ern' ianu my ghnock gho laidjer.

7 hyndá us t'ädyns vóyms : as
va mi er my hiaghy.

8 æish jæi my hudyds, o hiarn :
as hæyr mi gys my hiarn gy fir
arimagh.

9 kré yn kosny ta ayns m'ùyl :
tra ta mi dol shiis gys y lagg.

10 der yn úyr buias y hoyrt
duich : na soilshi é t'eirinys?

11 klast o hiarn as jean myghin
oýym : hiarn bi us m'er kuyney.

12 tou er jyndá my hrimsæ gys
bogey : tou er doyrt jéym my
hack¹ as er my hiany rish gy-
jaghy.

13 shenýfa goui dygh uly guyne
mæi oráyn dy dthy volley gyn
skuyir : o my iih, verym buias
duich erson gybrágh.

New Version.

2 O Hiarn my Yee, deie mee
hood : as t'ou er my lheihys.

3 T'ou uss, Hiarn, er livrey my
annym veih'n oiae : t'ou er vreayll
my viogs veih goll sheese gys
oog y vaaish.

4 Gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee gys
y Chiarn, O shiuish e nooghyn :
as cur-jee booise da ayns cooin-
aghtyn jeh e chasherickys.

5 Son cha vel e chorree far-
raghtyn agh meekey sooilley, as
ayns y foayr echey ta bea : foddee
trimshey faraghtyn son oie, agh
ta boggey cheet 'sy voghrey.

6 Ayns my staydoilys dooyrt
mee, Cha beem dy bragh er my
scughey : t'ou uss, Hiarn, jeh dty
vieys, er n'yannoo my chronk cha
lajer.

7 Hyndaa oo dty eddin voym :
as va mee seaghnit.

8 Eisht deie mish hoods, O
Hiarn : as chosne mee gys my
Hiarn dy feer imlee.

9 Cre'n vondeish t'ayns my uill :
tra hem sheese gys yn oiae ?

10 Der y joan booise dhyt : ny
jean eh soilshaghey dty ynrickys ?

11 Clasht, O Hiarn, as jean mygh-
in orrym : Hiarn, bee uss my er-
coonee.

12 T'ou er hyndaa my hrimshey
gys boggey : t'ou er choyrt jeem
my aanritsack, as er my choam-
rey lesh gennallys.

13 Shen-y-fa nee dy chooilley
ghooinney mie goaill arrane jeh
dty volley fegooish skeeys : O
my Yee, ver-yms booise dhyt son
dy bragh.

In te domine speravi. psal. 31.

ANYDS o hiarn ta mi er doyrt
my hreisteel : na lig dôu gy-

PSALM 31. In te, Domine, speravi.

AYN-YDS, O Hiarn, ta mee er
choyrt my hreishteel : ny lhig

¹ "ydagh" in margin.

Old Version.

brágh ve er my hoyrt gys náre,
lifré mi ayns dthy gháryrs.

2 kroum núas dthy ghlyæsh
huyms : jean seir dy mi lifré.

3 as bi us my ghræg láidjer, as
tyi yn gniart : gy vod us mish y
hauael.

4 erson she us my ghræg laidjer
as my ghastyl : bi us níist my
liidjer, as liidg mi erson grayi
t'ænym.

5 tarn mish magh as y liyn t'ayd
erna heiaghy gy fallit er my hons :
erson she us my gniart.

6 ayns dthy lauyn ta mish chym-
mey my spyryd : erson ta us er my
lifré o hiarn us iih d'yn ieryn.

7 ta mi er doyrt fúua dáusyn ta
kummel er fardálys mi ghreidjoil :
as ta my hreistéel er mæ ayns y
chiarn.

8 biýms ganoil as goym boggy
ayns dthy vyghin : erson taú er
smunaghtyn er my hýaghy, as
hug u en er m'anym ayns
boghtanys.

9 gha vel us er my gúny shúas
gys lau my noid : agh tou er sei-
aghy my ghassyn ayns rúym
liæn.

10 jean myghin orym, o hiarn,
erson ta mi ayns syaghyn : as ta
my húilin lyæit erson fir trim-
shey, gy jaru m'anym as my
ghorp.

11 erson ta my væ ern' ol shan
rish trimshey : as my vléinchyn
rish dobran.

12 ta my gniart dy my hoyrt
nayrdey kientagh rish my pheky :
as ta my knauyn kæyss (ern goll
mou¹).

13 va mi ghon nárey masky my
noidjyn, erskyn ully masky my
nabúny : as gou aydsyn dy

New Version.

dou dy bragh v'er my choyrt gys
nearey ; livrey mee ayns dty
chairyrs.

2 Croym sheese dty chleaysh
hym : jean siyr dy my livrey.

3 As bee uss my chreg lajer, as
thie my endeiliys : dy vod oo my
hauail.

4 Son uss my chreg lajer, as my
chashtal : bee uss neesht my leeid-
eilagh, as cur mee er y raad er
grail dty Ennym.

5 Tayrn mee ass y ribbey t'ad
er hoiaghey dy follit er my hon :
son uss my niart.

6 Gys dty laueyn ta mee treishtel
my annym : son t'ou er my livrey,
O Hiarn, uss Jee yn ynrickys.

7 Ta dwoaie er ve aym orroosyn
ta geiyrty er ny cliaghtaghyn faase-
chredjuagh [dy obbeey] : as ta my
hreishtel er ny ve ayns y Chiarn.

8 Beem gennal, as neem bog-
gey 'ghoall ayns dty vyghin :
son t'ou er choyrt tastey da my
heaghyn, as er chooinaghtyn er
my annym ayns treihys.

9 Cha vel oo er my yeigh seose
ayns laue my noid : agh er hoi-
aghey my chassyn ayns boayl dy
reamys.

10 Jean myghin orrym, O Hiarn,
son ta mee ayns seaghyn : as ta
my hoilshey er n'aase moal lesh
eer trimshey : dy jarroo my an-
nym as my challin.

11 Son ta my vea er n'aase
shenn lesh trimshey : as my vleean-
tyn lesh dobberan.

12 Ta my niart dy m'ailleil, kyn-
dagh rish my vee-chraueeaght ;
as ta my chraueyn er choayl nyn
mioyr.

13 Haink mee dy ve son oltooan
mastey oolley my noidyn, agh er-
lheh mastey my naboonyn : as ren

¹ alternative.

Old Version.

m'aynchys agyl röym, as aydsyn
ghonick mi mui dalli ayd, ayd
heyn voym.

14 ta mi glan er my iarud mar
duyne maru ass kuyney : ta mi
kasly rish sœiagh brisht.

15 erson ghýyl mi taglu ma-
laghtagh dy ymmydi : as ta agyl
er gygh yn chéyf, ghoud as t'ayd
toyrt nan guin kujaght m'yois, as
goyl nan gourlie dy goyl er shiul
my anym.

16 agh ta my hreistéel er mæ
aýnys, o hiarn, duyrt mi, she us
my iih.

17 ta my iérisch ayns dthy lau,
lifré mi vei lau my noidjyn : as
vouysyn ta janu trynláys orym.

18 jeagh dy dthy hyrváynt soil-
she dy gnúys : as sau mi erson
grayi dthy vyghin.

19 na lig dou ve er my ghall, o
hiarn, erson ta mi ern' aemagh
oyrts : ligge yn niaughraui ve
ernan doyrt gys kàll as er nan
dóyrt ayns yn yoi.

20 ligge ny mæliyn brægagh ve
er nan dóyrt nan dost : ta gy
durey, gy faghijagh, as gy gneyf-
nagh loyrt noy ny káyrys.

21 o gho palchy ass ta dthy
véiys ta us erna haskey shúas
dáusyn ta goyl agyl royds : as
tou erna ianu arlu dáusyn ta loyrt
nan dreistéel aýnys gy jaru fæa-
nish meck geney.

22 falliit us aydsyn gynnys, li-
rish t'æanish heyn, vei moyrn gygh
ully guyne : frialit us ayd gy fal-
liit ayns dthy t'iynyd vaghey vei
yymmyr ny jangeghyn.

23 Buias d'yn chiarn : erson t'e
ern' iaghyn duys keindylys vuar
ientysagh ayns ayrd valley laidjer.

New Version.

adsyn jeh m'ainjys roie er-chea
voym, as adsyn honnick mee er y
raad, ren ad m'y haghney.

14 Ta mee dy bollagh er my
yarrood, myr dooinney marroo
ass cooinaghtyn : ta mee coontit
myr saagh brisht.

15 Ta mee er chlashtyn jeh
cooyl-chassid y sleih : as ta aggle
er dy-chooilley cheu, choud as
t'ad cur nyn ghing cooidjagh, as
goaill coyre dy ghoaill ersooyl
my viyoys.

16 Agh ta my hreishtel er ny
ve ayn-yds, O Hiarn : ta mish er
ghra, She uss my Yee.

17 Ta my hraa ayns dty laue ;
livreymee veih laue my noidyn : as
vouesyn ta jannootranlaase orrym.

18 Jeeagh da dty harvaant soil-
shey dty eddin : as saue mee er
graah dty vyghinyn.

19 Ny lhig dou tuittym giare
jeh my hreishtel, O Hiarn, son ta
mee er n'eamagh ort ; lhig da ny
mee-chrauee ve er nyn ghoylet gys
nearey as er nyn ghoylet nyn-dost
ayns yn oacie.

20 Lhig da ny meillyn breagagh
ve er nyn ghoylet nyn-dost : ta dy
dewil, dy mooaralagh, as dy olk-
yssagh loayrt noi'n vooinjer chai-
ragh.

21 O cre cha palchey ta dty
vieys, t'ou er chiarail nyn gour oc-
syn ta goaill aggle royd : as shen
t'ou er n'yannoo aarloo dauesyn
ta coyrt nyn dreishtel aynyd, dy
jarroo kiongoyrt rish mec gheiney !

22 Nee oo ad y choadey ayns
boayl follit dty enish veih bras-
naghey dy chooilley ghooiney :
nee oo ad y cheiltn ayns dty
chabbane veih argane chengaghyn.

23 Dy row booise gys y Chiarn ;
son t'eh er yeeaghyn dooys ken-
jallys yindysagh ayns ard-valley
lajer.

Old Version.

24 as nar ren mi seîr duyrt mi : ta mi tilgit magh as shilliy dthy húilliyns.

25 fóost ghýyl us korá my phadjer tra jæi my oyrts.

26 o ligge grayi ve agguish er y chiarn ulla shiusse y núyn : erson ta yn chiarn d'an vrialsyn ta kredjoil, as gy palche gík yn duyné ta janu gy morniagh.

27 bigi láidjer as gniarti er nan gri : shiusse ulla ta toyrt nan dreistéel ayns y chiarn.

ASPYRT.

Beati quorum. psal. 32.

BANNÍT ta æshyn ta yn ni-augháyrys erna lyéi da : as ta y pheky kudit.

2 banniit ta yn duyne nagh vel yn chiarn tóyr peky erbi na leæ : as ayns y spyryd aggesyn nagh vel kálg erbi.

3 erson ghoud ass ghum mi my hange : ghæf my ghnauyn er shiul tryid m'akan gygh lá.

4 erson ta dthy lau troym oryms lá as yí : as ta my lughid kasly rish y chirmaghy 'sy tóury.

5 goým rish my pheky duich : as my niaugháyrys gha vel mi ern' álaghy.

6 dýurt mi, goým rish my phe-kaghyn d'yn chiarn : as marshen lioig us olkys my pheky.

7 erson shó, ni gygh anáyn ta kráui y phaidjer y ianu huýds ayns ierish nar 'odyst ou ve er dy geathin : agh ayns tuiliaghyn múaar uysky gha jig ayd na fáyr-syn.

8 she ynyd us dy my'allaghy

New Version.

24 As tra va mee ayns my hiyr, dooyrt mee : Ta mish er my hilgey magh veih shilley dty hooillyn.

25 Ny-yeih, hug oo clashtyn da coraa my phadjer : tra ren mee geomagh ort.

26 O cur-jee graih da'n Chiarn, ooilley shiuish e nooghyn : son ta'n Chiarn coadey adsyn ta ynrick, as dy palchey cooilleeney eshyn ta gymmyrkey eh hene dy mooaralagh.

27 Bee-jee dunnal, as nee eshyn niartaghey nyn gree : shiuish ooilley ta coyrt nyn dreishteil ayns y Chiarn.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 32. *Beati, quorum.*

BANNIT t'eshyn ta e neu-chairys er ny leih da : as e pheccah er ny choodaghey.

2 Bannit yn dooinney nagh vel y Chiarn cur peccah erbee ny lieh : as ayns e chree nagh vel kialg erbee.

3 Son choud as chum mee my hengey : ren my chraueyn shymley ersooyl trooid my accan gagh-laa.

4 Son ta dty laue trome orrym laa as oie : as ta soo my chorp myr chirmagh-loshtee yn towrey.

5 Goym rish my pheccah hoods ; as my neu-chairys cha vel mee er cheiltyn.

6 Dooirt mee ; Neem goaillish my pheccaghyn gys y Chiarn : as myr shen ren uss olkys my pheccah y leih dou.

7 Son shoh nee dagh dooinney ta crauee, jannoo e phadjer hood, ayns traa oddys oo v'er dty ghed-dyn : agh ayns ny thooillaghyn mooarey dy ushtey cha jig ad ny-choar.

8 T'ou uss ynyd dy m'ollaghey

Old Version.

ayn, fréylit us mish vei sýaghyn : ni us my hiány magiyyt rish oranyn fyaskyli.

9 veryms oyrt dy huigel, as ynsiym us ayns yn ráyd ni u immiagh ayn : as liidjym us rish my huil.

10 na bigi kasly rish kabyl as müyl nagh vel tuigel erbi ack : sægyn ny béal ack ve erna ghummel rish beal raghan, as strian, nagh duit ayd oyrts.

11 ta patchyn múaary faraghtyn erson yn niaughráui : agh quei erbi ta tóyrt y hreistéel ayns y chiarn, ta myghin dy góyl e ayns y riaghyn er gygh yn chéyf.

12 bigi ganoil, o shiisse lyei kayragh, as gougi bogey ayns y chiarn : as bigi ganoil shiisse ully ta firrinagh dy ghri.

Exultate iusti. psal. 33.

GOUGI bogey ayns y chiarn o shiisse lyei káyragh erson t'e chíit gy mæi d'y n klyei ghayragh dy ve búiasoil.

2 moligi yn chiarn rish krúit : gougi shalmyn dásyn rish yn liút as grýei dy iæi strengyn.

3 gougi orayn nòo dyn chiarn : gougi oraynyn moli gy ganoil huggesyn rish dánys mæi.

4 erson ta gú yn chiarn firrinagh : as ta y obraghyn ully kredjoil.

5 sh'yne lesh y chiarn kayrys as brúinys : ta yn talú láyn dy veiys d'y n chiarn.

6 liórish gú yn chiarn va ny néauny er nan ianu : as ully ny shessaghtyn kagi acksyn rish anel y vealsyn.

7 t'e chiaglym uyskaghyn ny

New Version.

ayn, nee uss m'y choadey veih seaghyn : nee oo m'y chumbaasal er dy chooilley heu lesh arraneyn-moyllee dy livrey-ys.

9 Ver-yms tushtey dhyt, as yn-see-ym dhyt yn raad t'ou dy ghoaill : as neem dty leeideil lesh my hooill.

10 Ny bee-jee shiuish goll-rish cabbyl ny mule, ta fegooish tush-tey : yn beeal oc shegin y ve smaghtit lesh beealraghyn as streean, er aggle dy roie ad ort.

11 Ta kerraghey trome gour ny mee-chrauee : agh eshyn ta coyrt e varrant er y Chiarn, ta myghin lhiantyn huggey er dagh cheu.

12 Bee-jee gennal, O shiuish sleih ynrick, as gow-jee boggey ayns y Chiarn : as bee-jee gerjoil, ooilley shiuish ta firrinagh ayns cree.

PSALM 33. *Exultate, justi.*

GOW-JEE boggey ayns y Chiarn, O shiuish sleih cairagh : son te feer jesh da'n sleih ynrick dy ve booisal.

2 Moylley-jee yn Chiarn lesh y chlaasagh : gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee da lesh y lute, as y gherei chiaull dy yeih strengyn.

3 Gow-jee arrane noa gys y Chiarn : trog-jee seose nyn goraa huggeysyn ayns bingys dy jeean as lesh cree gennal.

4 Son ta goo yn Chiarn firrinagh : as ooilley e obbraghyn ynrick.

5 T'eh graihagh er cairys as briwnys : ta'n seihll lane jeh mieys y Chiarn.

6 Liorish goo yn Chiarn va ny niaughyne er nyn groo : as ooilley ny pooaraghyn oc liorish ennal e veetal.

7 T'eh chaglym ushtaghyn ny

Old Version.

fárkey kujaght mar veagh e ayns karnán : as kur shúas yn deifnid mar ayns tei taski.

8 ligge yn talu ulla agyl y góyl réyfs y chiarn : shassi ayns óyn jesyn shiisse ulla ta vaghey ayns y týyl.

9 erson lóeyr é, as va jeant : hug e sárey as hass e sickyr.

10 ta yn chiarn toyrt kourl yn angristin gys gyn veg : as janu saysyn y phobyl dy vé gyn veg y vri, as tilge magh kourliaghyn riaghyn.

11 ni kourl yn chiarn faragh-tyn erson gybragh : as smunagh-tyn y ghri vei shilógh gys shi-lógh.

12 banniít ta yn pobyl ta yn jih acksyn yn chiarn jehovah : as banniít ta yn slyei ta æshyn erna ryei dâ dy ve na éirys.

13 ta yn chiarn ern' iaghyn núas vei neau, as ghonick e ulla klaun gene : vei ynyd y vághey ta smúnaghtyn oriúsyn ulla ta vaghey ayns y talu.

14 te kummey ulla ny kriaghyn acksyn : as tuigel ulla nan ob-raghyn.

15 gha vel riú erbi 'odys ve erna hauáyl liórish moráyn dy heshi-aght ghagi : namú ta duyne gni-artoil erbi erna lifræ liorish ym-mydi gniart.

16 gha vel kabil erna góyl agh red fardálagh dy haúayl duyne : ghamu lifræys e duyne erbi liórish y gniart vuar.

17 jeagh ta súil yn chiarn oriú-syn ta goyl agyl réyfsyn : as oriú-syn ta tóyrt nan dreistéel ayns y vyghin.

18 dy lifræ nan anminiyn vei báys : as dy nan mièg ayns iérish ny gænnid.

19 ta nan anym gy miin er varkiaght er y chiarn : erson

New Version.

marrey cooidjagh, myr carnane : as freayll fo yn diunid vooar myr ayns thie-tashee.

8 Lhig da'n seihll ooilley aggle 'ghoail roish y Chiarn : bee-jee er-creau roishyn, ooilley shiuish cummaltee yn thallooin.

9 Son loayr eh, as ve jeant : hug eh sarey, as hass eh shickyr.

10 Ta'n Chiarn coyrt bunry-skyn coyrtle ny ashoonyn : as cur er saaseyn croutagh y phobble dy ve gyn-ymmyd, as cur shaghryns er coyrleyn ny princeyn.

11 Nee coyrtle y Chiarn farragh-tyn son dy-bragh ; as smooinagh-tyn e chree veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

12 Bannit yn pobble ta'n Gee oc yn Chiarn Jehovah : as bannit ta'n sleih t'eh er reih son e eiraght.

13 Yeeagh y Chiarn neose veih niau, as chur eh my-ner ooilley cloan gheiney : veih stoyl-reeoil e ynnyd-vaghee ta sooil echey er cummaltee yn theihll.

14 T'eh cummey ooilley ny cree-aghyne oc : as toiggal ooilley nyn obbraghyn.

15 Cha vel Ree erbee oddys v'er ny hauail liorish niart e heshaght-chaggee : chamoo ta dooinney lajer erbee er ny livrey liorish mooarane niart.

16 Cha vel cabbyl coontit agh red fardalagh dy hauail dooinney : chamoo oddys eh livrey dooinney erbee liorish mooads e niart.

17 Cur-my-ner ta sooil y Chiarn orroosyn ta goaill aggle roish : as orroosyn ta coyrt nyn dreishteil ayns e vyghin ;

18 Dy livrey yn annym oc veih baase : as dy veaghey ad ayns earish dy ghenney.

19 Ta'n annym ain dy meen er ny ve farkiaght er y Chiarn : she

Old Version.

she eshyn nan guyney, as nan skæ.

20 erson goui nan griaghyn bogey aynsyn : erson gy hreist shuin ayns y ænynmsyn kasserick.

21 ligge dthy gughys láyn dy vyghin (o hiarn) ve oruiniyn : mar ta shuin toyrt nan dreistéel anyds.

Benedicam domino. psal. 34.

VERRYM goni buías d'yn chiarn : bi y vólysyn gybrágh ayns my vael.

2 ni my anom y bogyssi d'yn chiarn : kluini yn slyei ishil je shen as bi ayd ganoil.

3 o moligi yn chiarn marýms : as lig 'uin y ænynmsyn y voley gy muár kujaght.

4 hæir mi yn chiarn, as ghyl é mi : gy jaru dy askyly æshyn mish magh ass my agyl uly.

5 va suil ack er, as v'áyd er nan soilshægħy : as għa rou ny hædynyn acksyn naragħtagħ.

6 jeagh ta yn bogħt gáemagh, as ta yn chiarn da' għlastchen : she gy jar, as dâ hauayl-syn magħ as y hyaghyn uly.

7 ta ángyl yn chiarn fúragħtyn krūyn magiyrta ymbūsyn ta góyl agyl réyfsyn : as d'an vyaskyly áyd.

8 o blassigi, as jeaghgi ghó grasoil ass ta yn chiarn : banniit ta yn duyne ta treistéel aynsyn.

9 o gouigi agyl rāyfs y chiarn shiuss ta ny núaghyn aggesyn : erson għa vel áydsyn ta góyl agyl réyf-syn fæguish veg.

10 ta féim ag ny lēionyn as t'áyd fuillagħtyn akrys : agh áydsyn ta shiýre yn chiarn, għa bi áyd fægħu ish monej dy red erbi ta mæi.

11 tredigi shiuss ghlaun as

New Version.

eshyn nyn gooney as nyn vendeilagh.

20 Son gowee nyn gree boggey aynsyn : er-yn-oyr dy vel shin er hreishtie ayns e Ennym casherick.

21 Lħig da dty chenjallys vyghinagħ, O Hiarn, ve orrin : myr ta shin cur nyn dreishtie aynyd.

PSALM 34. *Benedicam Domino.*

VER-YMS dy kinjagh booise da'n Chiarn : bee e voylley dy bragh ayns my veall.

2 Bee m'annym boggyssagh ayns y Chiarn : nee'n sleih imlee clashtyn jeh shen, as bee ad gen-nal.

3 O moyley-jee yn Chiarn mār ym : as lhig dooin ard-voylley 'choyrt da'n Ennym ecħej ry-cheilley.

4 Hir mee yn Chiarn ayns pad-jer, as cheayll eh mee : as ren eh m'livrey veih oolley my aggle.

5 Yeeagh ad seose huggey, as hooar ad soilshey : as cha rowny eddinyn oc naaragh.

6 Cur-my-ner, ta'n bogħt geamagh, as ta'n Chiarn clashtyn eh : dy jarroo, as t'eh sauail eh ass oolley e heaghyn.

7 Ta ainle y Chiarn freayll arrey mygeayrt-y-moosyn ta goaill aggle roish : as dy livrey ad.

8 O blasht-jee, as jeeagh-jee, cre cha graysoil ta'n Chiarn : bannit yn dooinney ta coyrta e varrant ersyn.

9 O gow-jee aggle roish y Chiarn, shiuish e nooghyn ; son adsyn ta goaill aggle roish cha bee nhee dy laccal orroo.

10 Ta ny lionyn ayns feme, as gennagħtyn accyrys : agh adsyn ta shirrey yn Chiarn, cha bee ad laccal nhee erbee dy vel mie.

11 Tar-jee, shiuish chloan, as

Old Version.

klastigi ruýms : as ýnsiym difs agyl yn chiarn.

12 kre yn duyne ta æshiy sal-liesh bé, as by væi lesh laghyn mei y akin : ¹ kum̄ dthy hiänge vei olk, as dthy væliyn nagh lóyr ayd malley erbi.

13 træg olk, as jean mæi : shýir shií éigyr é.

14 ta suílyn yn chiarn harrish y slyei gháyragh : as ta y ghlýasyn foskilt gys nan badjraghyn.

15 ta ædyn yn chiarn nan yoî-syn ta janu olk : dy roúry magh yn kniny acksyn vei yn talu.

16 ta yn slyei káyragh gáemagh, as ta yn chiarn d'an glastchen : as d'an vyaskyly áyd magh as nan syaghyn áyd.

17 ta yn chiarn fagys dâusyn ta dy ghri brist : as saui e læidsyn ass ta dy spryrd ishill.

18 smúar sýaghyn yn duyne ghayragh : agh ta yn chiarn dy ýaskyly-syn magh ass uly.

19 Te kummel y ghnauyn uly marshen nagh vel anayn ju brist.

20 agh marri niaughonagh yn niaughráui : as aydsyn ta duòi ack er yn klei gháyragh, bi áyd er nan vagael fáys.

21 ta yn chiarn fyaskyly anminniyn y herváyntyn : as aydsyn uly ta toyrt nan dreistéel aynsyn, gha bi áyd er nan vagael mui.

AYRYN.

Iudica me domine. psal. 35.

GOU my għiúsh ayns lau, o hiarn, mariusyn ta janu ym-

New Version.

eaish-tjee rhym : ynsee-yms diu aggle y Chiarn.

12 Quoi'n dooinney eh ta aignagh dy ve beayn : as baillish laghyn mie y akin ?

13 Smagħt dty hengey veih olk : as dty veiellyn, nagh loayr ad foalsagħt erbee.

14 Shagħyn dagh olk, as jean dy-mie : shir lurg shee, as cur eh er y hoshiagħt.

15 Ta sooillyn y Chiarn harrish y sleih cairal : as ta ny cleayshyn eċċey fofslit gys nyn badjeryn.

16 Ta eddin y Chiarn noi ocsyn ta jannoo olk : dy chur ass ny fraueyn yn chooinagħtyn oc veih eaqgħi y thallooin.

17 Ta'n sleih cairagh jannoo aghin, as ta'n Chiarn cur clashtyn daue : as dy livrey ad ass ooilley nyn seaghyn.

18 Ta'n Chiarn er-gerrey dauesyn ta jeh cree brist : as sauee eh nyn lheid as ta jeh spurryd im-lee.

19 S'moar ta seaghyn y fer-cairal : agh ta'n Chiarn cur feaysley da assdoo ooilley.

20 T'eh coadey ooilley e chraueyn : myr shen cha vel unnane jeu er ny vrishet.

21 Agh nee lhag-hagħyrt stroie ny mee-chrauee ; as adsyn ta cur dwoaie da'n sleih ynrick, hig y chragħ orro.

22 Ta'n Chiarn cur feaysley da anmeenyn e harvaantyn : as adsyn ooilley ta cur nyn marrant ersyn, cha bee ad er nyn dreigħej.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 35. Judica me, Domine.

GOW my chooish ayns laue, O Hiarn, roosyn ta streeu

¹ This is numbered 13 in present book.

Old Version.

mer vei ruýms : as kag us nan
yoisyn ta kagey m'yoysi.

2 kur lau er y skæ as æýj : as
shass shuas dy ghúyne láymys.

3 kur magh yn tlyéi, as jéý yn
ráyd nan yoisyn ta dy my éýrty :
abber rish m'anym, she mish dthy
hauálys.

4 lig 'áusyn ve er nan doyrt mou,
as gys náre ta shýirre nyre m'anymys :
lig 'ausyn ve er nan jyndá
arrash, as er nan doyrt gys náre,
ta smunaghtyn skelle er my hons.

5 lig 'au ve mar yn téir ráefs yn
gua: as ainnil yn charn¹ d'anskely.

6 Ligge nan ráyd ve dorghy as
sleáun as ligg e ainnil yn charn¹
aydsyn y éýrty.

7 erson t'ayd gy falliít er sei-
aghy nan líyn dy my struiel gyn
óeyr : gy jaru gyn óeyr t'ayd ern'
ianu lag ghon m'anymys.

8 ligge struiel dol tattym chiít
ersyn gyn' yss, as y líyn te erna
hêiaghy gy falliít y héyn y góyl :
gy vod e tuittym ayns y grogh
red hæyn.

9 as m'anym bi us gannoil ayns
y chiarn : goui é bogge ayns y
hauálys.

10 jírr ully my ghnauyn, hiarn
quei te kasly ríýts; ta lifræ yn
boght veisyn ta róo laidjer da :
gy jaru yn boght as æshyn ta
ayns tréanid, veisyn ta dâ ruisk é.

11 jírr feanishyn, fallsy shúas :
hug áydsyn my liæ redyn nagh
rou fyss aym er.

12 jílk áydyd doùlolk erson mæi: gys
nianu gyraghey vúar dy m'anym.

13 Er y ghon sho ully nar va
áydyd chin, hug mi ymmum áynryt¹
sack : as jisli mi m'anym rish
trosky : as chyndái my phadjer
gys m'oghrys hæyn.

New Version.

rhym : as jean uss caggey noi oc-
syn ta caggey m'oi.

2 Cur dty laue gys y scape as yn
elley-chaggee : as shass seose dy
chooney lhiam.

3 Tayrn magh y shleiy, as cur
chyndaa dauesyn ta jannoo tran-
laase orrym : abbyr rish my an-
nym, Mish dty hauaultys.

4 Bee ad er nyn gastey, as er
nyn goyrt gys nearey, ta shelg
lurg my annum : ver ad cooyl, as
bee ad er nyn goyrt mow, ta kiar-
ail olk m'oi.

5 Bee ad myr y joan roish y gheay:
as Ainle y Chiarn dyn skeayley ad.

6 Bee'n raad oc dorraghey as
sliawin : as nee Ainle y Chiarn
ad y imman.

7 Son ren ad dy follit soiaghey
nyn ribbey dy my stroie gyn oyr :
dy jarroo fegoosh oyr ren ad ooig
son my annum.

8 Hig toyrt-mow doaltattym er-
syn gyn-yss, as nee'n ribbey t'eh
er hoiaghey dy follit eh hene y
hayrtyn : dy vod eh tuittym ayns
yn olkys echey hene.

9 As m'anym, bee gerjoilagh
ayns y Chiarn : nee eh boggey
'ghoail ayns e hauaultys.

10 Nee ooilley my chraueyn gra,
Hiarn, quoi ta casley rhyts, ta livrey
yn boght veihsyn ta ro hrean da :
dy jarroo yn boght, as eshyn ta ayns
treihys, veihsyn ta dy spoolilley eh?

11 Dirree feanishyn foalsey
seose : hug ad reddyn gys my
liéh nagh row mee kyndagh jeu.

12 Deeck ad dooys olk son mie :
gys mee-gherjagh mocar my annum.

13 Ny yeih, tra va adsyn ching,
hug mee orrym aanritsack, as ren
mee my annum y injillaghey lesh
trostey : as chyndaa-ee my phadjer
gys my oghrish hene.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

14 jimmark mi my hæyn mar ass gy beagh é my gene-muinjer, na my vraer : gháí mi gy troym mar anáyn ta dobran erson y vummug.

15 agh ayns my hyaghyn gou ayd bogey, as hagyl áyd kujaght : gy jaru haink bounlygh kujaght m'yois gyn uss knaid ymmuums, as gha gou ayd fææ¹.

16 márish ny brynnry va knaidjeryn arlu : ren snaggerni orym rish nan veakylyn.

17 hiarn, káid iághyst us er shó : o lifræ m'anym véi ny syaghyn t'ayd dy hóyrt orým, as m'yn anáyn¹ vei yn leionyn.

18 marshen verýyms buiaghys duich ayns y chessiaght vuar : mollym us masky ymmydi pobyl.

19 o na lig dausyn ta my noidjyn bogey y góyl harýym gy niau-ghráui : namú lig dausyn migy rish nan súlyn ta duoí ack orym gyn óyr.

20 as kamma? gha vel yn taglu ácksyn erson shíi : agh t'áyd smúnaghtyn fokelyn kálgagh nan fóy-syn ta fæggh ayns y talu.

21 doskil ayd nan máyl orýms, as duyrt áyd fei oyrts, fei oýrts, ghonick e rish nan súlyn.

22 sho ghonick us, o hiarn : na kum dthy hange éish : na immi fodey voyms o hiarn.

23 dúisk as hass shuas dy hoyrt brúinys er m'óyr : kuilin us my ghúysh' my iih, as my hiarn.

24 tóer bruinys orýms, o hiarn my iih, nyre dthy gháyrys : as na lig dau bogey y góyl harýms.

25 na lig dau y grá ayns nan griaghyn, shen, shen, bail liéu

New Version.

14 Ren mee gymmyrkey mee hene myr gys my charrey, ny my vraar : hie mee dy trimshagh, myr fer ta doberman son e voir.

15 Agh ayns my arkys ghow ad boggey, as haggil ad cooidjagh : dy jarroo, haink ny eer ghonnanyн cooidjagh m'oi nagh bione don, jannoo craid jeem, as cha scuirt ad.

16 Marish ny brynneree va grindeyry connysagh : ren snagger-aghorr orrym lesh nyn veeacklyn.

17 Hiarn, caid yeeaghys oo er shoh : O livrey my annumn veih ny seaghyn t'ad cur lhieu orrym, as my annumn veih ny lionyn.

18 Myr shen ver-ym's booise dhyt ayns y chaglym mooar dy leih : neem dty volley mastey mooaraneobble.

19 O ny lhig dauesyn ta my noidyn boggyssagh harrym dy ag-gairagh : chamoo lhig daue meekey lesh nyn sooillyn ta dwoiae oc orrym gyn oyr.

20 As cre'n oyr? cha vel y ghlare oc son shee : agh t'ad soit er goan scammyltagh noi ocsyn ta shee-oil ayns y cheer.

21 Doshil ad nyn meeall orrym, as dooyrt ad : Gow nearey, gow nearey, honnick shin eh lesh nyn sooillyn.

22 Shoh t'ou er vakin, O Hiarn, ny bee dty host eisht, ny gow foddey voym, O Hiarn.

23 Dooisht, as shass seose dy vriwnys my phlaiynt : jean cairys ayns my chooish, my Yee, as my Hiarn.

24 Jean mish y vriwnys, O Hiarn my Yee, cordail rish dty chairys : as nylhig daue boggyssagh harrym.

25 Ny lhig daue gra ayns nyn greeaghyn, Shen, shen, shoh myr

Old Version.

marshen e : namu lig dau y grá
ta shmin ern' y ghur móu.

26 lig daú ve er nan dóyrt mou
as gys nárae kujaght, ta goyl bo-
ghey dy my hýaghyn : lig 'au ve er
nan gomrey rish nárae as niau
oneyr ta d'an mogyssy hæyn
m'yois.

27 Lig 'au ve gannoil as boggey
y góyl ta foráel my ianu káyragh :
gy jaru lig 'au y grá goni, ba-
niit gy rou yn chiarn ag vel tat-
nys áyns rá y herváynt.

28 as erson my hiange bié taglu
dy dthy ghayrys : as dthy volley
fæi yn lá.

Dixit iniustus. Ps. 36.

TA my ghri jaghyn dou peky y
niaughraui : nagh vel agyl
erbi dy iih feanish y huilyn.

2 Erson t'e dy vrynyrgh hæyn
ayns y hilliy hæyn : naggydere viis
y pheky duiol erna geadthyn magh.

3 ta fokelyn, y véyl niaugharagh,
as láyn dy vally : t'é er vagael je
da ymmyrke hæyn gy kriney as
d'ianu mæi.

4 te smunaghtyn skelley er y
liabby, as gha vell é er heiaghe
héyn ayns ráyd erbi mei : ghamu
t'e toyrt dñoi dy red erbi ta olk.

5 ta dthy vyghin (o hiarn) rosh-
chyn gys neauaghyn : as t'eirinys
gys ny bojelyn.

6 ta dthy gháyrys shassu mar
knuick laidjer : as ta dthy vruinys
kasly rish yn dyifnid vúar.

7 Sáuít us hiarn dúyne as béagh
niüst, gho ýasyl ass ta dthy vyghin
o iih : as ver klaun déne nan
dreistéel fuó ska dy skányns.

8 Bi áyd er nan ianu búagh rish
palchy dy héllys : as ver us dau-
syn iogh dy dthy voggys mar as
y truan.

New Version.

baillien eh : chamoo lhig daue gra,
Ta shin er choyrt mow eh.

26 Bee ad er nyn goyrt bun-ry-
skyn as gys nearey cooidjagh ta
goaill boggey jeh my heaghyn :
bee ad er nyn goodaghey lesh
oghsan as mee-ooashley ta boggys-
sagh m'oi.

27 Lhig dauesyn ve gennal as
goaill boggey ta er cheu my ghel-
lal yeeragh : dy jarroo lhig daue
dy kinjagh gra, Bannit dy row yn
Chiarn, ta goaill taitnys ayns
maynrys e harvaant.

28 As er son my hengey's, bee
eh loayrt jeh dty chairys : as jeh
dty voylley fey-ny laa.

PSALM 36. Dixit iniustus.

TA my chree ginsh dou olkys y
vee-chrauee : nagh vel veg
yn aggle dy Yee roish e hooillyn.

2 Son t'eh bryneraght rish hene
ayns e hilley hene : derrey vees e
pheccah eajee er nygheddyn magh.

3 Ta goan e veeal neu-ynrick as
lane dy oalsaght : t'eh er vaagail
jeh dy ymmyrkey eh hene dy
creeney, as jeh janno dy mie.

4 T'eh smooinaghtyn er olk er e
lhiabbee, as cha vel eh er hoiaghey
eh hene ayns raad mie erbee : cha-
moo t'eh cur dwoaieda'n redta olk.

5 Ta dty vyghin, O Hiarn, rosh-
tyn gys ny niaughyn : as dty yn-
rickys gys ny bodjallyn.

6 Ta dty chairys shassoo myr
ny sleityn ard : ta dty vríwnyssyn
goll rish y diunid vooar.

7 Coadee uss, Hiarn, chammah
dooinney as baagh; Cre cha ooasle
ta dty vyghin, O Yee : as ver
cloan gheiney nyn marrant fo scaa
dy skianyn.

8 Bee ad er nyn yanno magh
lesh palchey dty hie : as ver uss
daue jough dty eunyssyn myr ass
yn awin.

Old Version.

9 Erson mäyrts ta chibbyrt yn væ : as ayns dthy hoilshy hii mæid shoilshy.

10 o ligge dthy gheindyls gráyiúl faraghtyn fodey dausyn saun us : as dthy gháyrys dausyn ta firrinagh dy ghrí.

11 o ná lig dy ghass yn vobyn chuit m'yois : as na lig dy lau y niaughráui my hilge shiis.

12 aynshen t'áyd er duittym ully ta gobraghy peky : t'áyd er nan dilge shiis, as gha bi áyd foun-dagh dy hassu.

ASPYRT.

Noli emulari. psal. 37.

NA tóeyr sonáys oyrt hæyn erson y niaughráui : namú bi us tnúygh nan-yoi-syn ta janu olk.

2 erson bi áyd gyliæ erna iáry shiis kasly rish 'eyr : as er nan fioghy gy jaru mar yn luss glass.

3 Tóer dthy hreistéel ayns y chiarn as bi janu mæi : jean vághy ayns y talu as gy jaru biit ú er dy viæg.

4 kur us dy hatnys ayns y chiarn : as ver e duit agne dthy ghrí.

5 Tilg dthy ráyd er y chiarn, as tóer dthy hreistéel aynsyn : as ver æshyn é gys kian.

6 ni é dthy gháyrys ghó solys as y soilshe : as dthy ianu káyragh mar myn lá.

7 kumm ú kinjagh ayns y chiarn, as fan gy miún ersyn : agh na gou héyn korri rish-syn ta y ráyd dol er hoshiagh nyoi yn duyne ta janu nyræ drogh ghóriaghyn.

8 faygi ie vei farg, as ligge jumúiys imiagh : na kur sonáys oyrt héyn, naniio biit u er dy grenni-aghys dy ianu olk.

New Version.

9 Son mayrts ta farrane y vea : as ayns dthy hoilshey nee mayd fakin soilshey.

10 O sheeyn magh dty chen-jallys-ghraihagh huccsyn ta coyrt enney ort : as dty chairys dauesyn ta firrinagh ayns cree.

11 O ny lhig da'n chass dy vobyn cheet m'oi : as ny lhig da laue ny mee-chrauee m'y hilgey sheese.

12 Shen y raad t'ad er duittym, ooilley ny ta gobbraghey mee-chairys : t'ad er nyn dilgey sheese, as cha bee bree ayndoo dy has-soo.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 37. *Noli emulari.*

NY jean oo hene y heaghney er coontey ny mee-chrauee : chamoo jean uss troo mysh ny drogh-yantee.

2 Son bee adsyn dy-gerrit giarit sheese myr y faiyr : as fiojít myr glassyragh y vagher.

3 Cur uss dty varrant er y Chiarn, as jean dy mie : jean cummal ayns y cheer, as bee oo dy firrinagh er dty yanno magh.

4 Gow taitnys ayns y Chiarn : as ver eh dhyt yeearree dty chree.

5 Treisht gys y Chiarn dty raad, as cur dty varrant er : as ver esh-yn lesh eh gy kione.

6 Nee eh dty chairys y yanno cha sollys as y soilshey : as dty ghellal yeeragh myr y vun-laa.

7 Cum shickyr gys y Chiarn, as farkee dy surransagh ersyn : as ny lhig da sneih ve ort kyndagh rishyn ta'n seihll cheet lesh, noi'n dooinney ta janno lurg drogh choyrleyn.

8 Scuirl veih corree, as faag void jymmoose : ny bee er dty vrasnaghey, er aggle dy bee oo er dty ghreinaghey dy yanno olk.

Old Version.

9 Bi áydsyn ta janu olk er nán roury magh : as aydsyn ta gy miñf farkiaght er y chiarn ieu áyd eirys ayns y talu.

10 fóyst garrid veg, as bi yn niaughráui glan er shiul : jæaghyt us nýre y ænyd as bi æshyn er shiul.

11 agh aydsyn ta dy spryrd viñ ieu áyd kummel ayns y talu : as bi ayd er nan úraghy ayns ymmydi shiú.

12 Ta yn niaughráui shyire kóurly nýoi yn duyne gháyragh : as te snaggerni errsyn rish y 'ækelyn.

13 ni yn chiarn góyl geraghti knáid ymmish-syn ; erson t'e ern akin gy vel y la chíit.

14 ta yn niaughráui er dayrn magh yn kleiu, as er lubi nan mou : dy hilge shiis yn loght as ymmyrtsagh, as dy varru léidsyn as ta dy ymmyrke káyr.

15 hæiryd nan gleiu tryid nan gri hæyn : as bi nan móu erna vrishié.

16 Red beg t'ag yn duyne gháyragh : t'e na sháyr na berchys vuar yn niaughráui.

17 erson bi riaghyn y niaughraui erna vrishie : as ta yn chiarn kummel shuás yn klyi gháyragh.

18 saun d'yn chiarn ny lághyn acksyn ta kráui : as farri nan eirys erson gybrágh.

19 gha bi áyd er nan doyrt mou ayns yn ierish gauagh : as ayns lághyn ny genniy bi gallior áck.

20 as erson y niaughráui hæyd ayd motú as ni noidjyn yn chiarn káyf mar rourid yén : gy jaru mar yn jæagh ni ayd kieu er shiul.

21 Ta yn niaughráui gæsaght as gha vel e gík riüst : agh ta yn

New Version.

9 Bee drogh-yantee er nyn astyrt ass ny frauwyn : as adsyn ta dy surransagh farkiaght er y Chiarn, yiow ad shoh eiraght 'sy cheer.

10 Foast maghey tammylt beg, as bee'n mee-chrauee dy bollagh ersooyl : nee uss jeeaghyn son yn ynnyd echey, as bee eh er n'im-meeaght.

11 Agh yiow adsyn ta jeh spryrd meen eiraght ayns y cheer : as bee ad er nyn ooraghey ayns mooarane shee.

12 Ta'n vee-chrauee goaill coyrla noi'n dooinney ynrick : as snagge-raght er lesh e eeacklyn.

13 Cha jean y Chiarn agh craid jeh : son t'eh er vakin dy vel y laa echey er-gerrey.

14 Ta'n vee-chrauee er dayrn y cliwe, as er lhoobey nyn mhow : dy lieggal sheese y boght as yn ymmyrchagh, as dy stroie ny lheid ocsyn ta jeh ymmurkey yeeragh.

15 Hed y cliwe oc trooid y chree oc hene : as bee'n bow ocsyn er ny vrishey.

16 Ta'n red fardalagh t'ec y dooinney cairagh : ny share na berchys vooar ny mee-chrauee.

17 Son bee roihaghyn ny mee-chrauee er nyn mrishey : as ta'n Chiarn cummal seose yn sleih cairagh.

18 Ta fys ec y Chiarn er laghyn y vooinjer chrauee : as farree yn eiraght oc son dy bragh.

19 Cha bee ad seaghnit ayns yn earish ghaneagh : as ayns ny laghyn dy ghenney bee dy liooar oc.

20 Er son ny mee-chrauee nee ad cherraghtyn, as nee noidyn y Chiarn lheie ersooyl myr meeaylys eayin : dy feer, myr y jaagh bee ad eebrít ersooyl.

21 Ta'n mee-chrauee goaill er easaght, as cha vel eh geeck : agh

Old Version.

duyne káyragh trokroil as feilchagh.

22 láidsyn as ta banniit dy iih ieu ayd yn talu : as aydsyn ta y vollaght ɔrú bi áyd erna roury magh.

23 Ta yn chiarn réaghy immiagh yn duyne væi : as t'e janu y ráyd buiasoil da hæyn.

24 Ga huitchys e gha bi erna hilge er shiul : erson ta yn chiarn dâ ghummel shuas rish y lau.

25 va mi áyg, as nish ta mi shann : as foyst gha nack mi riu yn duyne káyragh erna hregéel, na y rass shyirre járig.

26 Ta yn duyne káyragh gygh ully úyr myghinagh, as giæsaygħt : as ta y rass banniit.

27 chæ vei yn olk, as jean yn red ta mei : as jean vágħe erson gybrágh.

28 erson shúney lesh yn chiarn red ta káyragh : gha vel e tregáel y vúinjer héyn ta kraui, agh t'ayd er nan vrial erson gybragh.

29 Bi yn slyi¹ káyragh er nan gæragh : as erson rass y niau għráui, bi e erna roury magh.

30 ni yn slyi káyragh eirys y geadthyn ayns y talu : as vágħe ayns shen erson gybrágh.

31 Ta béal ny néne káyragh klagħtiit ayns kial : as bi y hiange taglu dy vruinys.

32 ta lyei y iih ayns y ghri : as għa jean yn immiagh aggesyn skirrey.

33 hi yn niau għraui yn duyne káyragh : as te shyirre óyr da varru-syn.

34 għa vāyg yn chiarn aeshyn ayns y láu : ghāmú ni e aeshyn y guaretravviis bruinys erna hoyr er.

New Version.

ta'n dooinney cairagh erreeishagh as feoiltagh.

22 Nee adsyn ta bannit dy Yee, bagħey 'sy cheer : as adsyn t'eh er għeyrey vees astyrit ass nyfraueyn.

23 Ta'n Chiarn goardrail kesmadyn y dooinney mie : as jannoo e raad booisal da hene.

24 Ga dy duitt eh, cha bee eh treigit : son ta'n Chiarn dy chummal eh seose lesh e laue.

25 Va mee aeg, as nish ta mee shenn : as foast cha vaik mee rieau yn dooinney cairagh treigit, chamoo e lhuuight shooyl ny dhiexn.

26 Ta'n fer-cairagh dy bragh myghinagh, as geeasagħt : as ta e lhuuight er ny vannagħey.

27 Chea veih olk, as jean shen ny ta mie : as bee dty chummal foddey beayn.

28 Son shynney lesh y Chiarn shen ny ta cairagh : cha vel eh treigeil e vooinjer chrauee hene agh t'ad er nyn goadey er son dy bragh.

29 Bee'n sleih neu-chairagh er nyn gerragħey : er son slught ny mee-chrauee, bee eh astyrit ass ny fraueyn.

30 Nee'n vooinjer chairagh eiragħt' gheddyn 'sy cheer : as bagħey ayns shen son dy bragh.

31 Ta beal y fer-chairagh loayrt jeh creenagħt : as bee e hengay tagħġġo jeh briwnys.

32 Ta leigh e Yee ayns e chree : as cha jean e chesmadyn skyr-ragħtyn.

33 Ta sooil ec y vee-chrauee er y fer-ynrick : as t'eh shirrey oyr dy stroie eh.

34 Cha vaag y Chiarn eh ayns e laue : ny eh y għeyrey tra t'eh er ny vriwnys.

¹ Sic ; "niau," omitted.

Old Version.

35 Treist us ayns y chiarn, as
frial y ráyd, as trogi e shuas ú,
gy vou eyirys 'sy talu : nar viis y
niau ghráui erna ghur mou hii
us é.

36 għoniċk mi hæyn yn niau
ghráui ayns púyr vúar : as blághy
mar bille bæe glass.

37 as ghaj mi shagħy, as jeagh
ve er shiul : heir mi e agh għa
dod yn ynyd aggesyn ve erna
geadthyn ayns ynyd erbi.

38 Bi gyn logħt, as kur tasky
d'yn ryd ta jiragh : erson ver shen
shii għiex du yereġ.

39 as erson peki bii áyd er nan
doyrt mou kujagħt : as she jere
yn niau għrāui, bii ayd erna rou-
rey magħiġ ag y jere.

40 agh ta saualys yn klii għrāui
chiit d'yn chiarn : ta æshyn niist
nan għiart ayns iāerish sýaghyn.

41 as shassi yn chiarn lioriusyn,
as saui ē ayd : lifréi ē áyd vei y
niaugħraui as saui e ayd, erson
gy vel ayd toyrt nan dreistéel
aynsyn.

AYRYN.

Domine ne in furore. psal. 38.

NA tóyr mi għiex náre (o hiarn)
ayns dħi għorġ namu kūy়স
mi ayns dħi iumuijs vúar.

2 Erson ta dħi hæidyn sáitch
sickyr anýms : as ta dħi lau dy
my għuñel shiis gy tróym.

3 Għa vel slaynt erbi ayns m'āeyl
erson dħi iumuijs : għamú ta
fse erbi ayns my għnáu kientagh
rish my pheky.

4 Erson ta my grogh ianu er' n'ol
harrish my għian : as t'ayd kasly

New Version.

35 Treisħt uss ayns y Chiarn, as
freill yn raad ecħey, as nee eh uss
y vishagħey dy bee eiragħt ayd
'sy cheer : tra ta ny mee-chrauee
cherragħtyn, nee oo shen y akin.

36 Ta mish mee hene er vakin
ny mee-chrauee ayns ard phooar :
as blaagħey myr billey glass bay.

37 Hie mee shagħey, as cur-my-
ner, v'eh ersooyl : vrié mee er e
hon, agh cha rowyn ynnyd ecħey
raad erbee er ny gheddyn.

38 Freiġ oo hene għiex logħt, as
cur tastey da'n red ta jeeragh :
son shen ver leħ shee għiex dooin-
necy ec y jerrey.

39 Er son ny drogh-yantee, nee
ad cherragħtyn cooidjagh : as
cronney ny mee-chrauee te, dy
bee ad astyrit magħiġ ec y jerrey.

40 Agh ta saualys y sleih cair-
agh cheet veih'n Chiarn : ta myr-
geddin yn niart oc ayns y traa dy
heaghġi.

41 As shassee yn Chiarn lioroo,
as sauee eh ad : nee eh ad y liv-
rey veih ny mee-chrauee, as sauail
ad, er-yn-oyr dy vel ad coort nyn
dreishtei aynsyn.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 38. *Domine, ne in furore.*

NY cur oghsan dooys, O Hiarn,
ayns dty chorree : chamoo
jean m'y smagħtagħey ayns dty
yymmoose hrome.

2 Son ta dty hideyn soit dy shickyr
aynym : as ta dty laue lħie orrym
dy trome.

3 Cha vel veg y slaynt ayns my
eill kyndagh rish dty yymmoose :
chamoo ta fea erbee ayns my
chraueyn, kyndagh rish my phecc-
caħ.

4 Son ta my pheccaghyn er
n'gholl harrish my chione : as
L 1 2

Old Version.

rish ere múār roo hroym duys y
ymmyrke.

5 Ta my lottyn breyn, as lou :
trýid m'ammyjys.

6 Ta mi er my hoyrt gys s̄yaghyn
ghuish as træi : gy vel mi gimi-
aght kæny fyei yn la.

7 Erson ta my viaghyn liynt rish
drogh aslaist : as gha vel ayrn
erbi slain ayns my ghorp.

8 Ta mi anún as er my voály gy
holk ren mi buriúgh erson yn iir
anvæ my ghri.

9 hiarn, saun düitch ullý my
agney : as gha vel m'akéin falliit
vóid.

10 Ta my ghri lié̄m, ta my gniart
er my hoyrt náyrdy : as ta shilliy
my húilyn er nol voym.

11 Ren my gharjyn as my na-
bonyn shassu jaghyn er my hý-
aghyn : as hass my gene muinjer
fodey voyms.

12 aydsyn riúst ren shyiře nyræ
my væ hei áyd ribbaghyn er my
hons : as aydsyn ghá̄i magiyrty
ianu olk duys ren ayd taglu dy
olkys, as smuni ayd maltáryght
fæi yn lá.

13 as er my hons va mi kasly
rish duyne boúr, as gha ghýyl mi :
as mar anáyn ta ballu, nagh vel
foskly y væal.

14 va mi gy jaru mar duyne
nagh vel klastchen : as ayns y
veal agḡesyn ghá̄nel aghsan erbi.

15 Erson aňyds, o hiarn ; ta mi
er dóyrt my hreistéel : ni us
fragyrt er my hons, o hiarn
my iih.

16 Ta mi er shýirre nagh jeanagh
aydsyn(gy jaru my noidjyn) bogey
y góyl harrym : erson tra ren my
ghass skirry gou ayd bogey gy
muar m'ýoi.

17 as ta mish gy firrinagh seit

New Version.

t'ad myr errey seaghnagh, ro
hrome er my hon dy ymmyrkey.

5 Ta soar trome jeh my lottyn,
as t'ad breinn : trooid my om-
mijys.

6 Ta mee er jeet gys lheid y
seaghyn mooar as treihys : dy vel
mee goll dobberan fey-ny-laa.

7 Son ta my veeaghyn lhieent
lesh doghan trome : as cha vel
ayrn erbee slane ayns my chorp.

8 Ta mee moal, as gooint dy
trome : ta mee er yllaghey son
eer angaaish my chree.

9 Hiarn, ta fys ayd er ooilley
my yeearree : as cha vel my ac-
can kellit void's.

10 Ta my chree pandoogh, ta
my niart er my ailleil : as ta soi-
shey my hooillyn er gholl voym.

11 Hass my chaarjyn as my na-
bonyn jeeaghyn er my heaghyn :
as hass my gheiney mooinjerey
foddey jeh.

12 Adsyn neesht va sleeuit er
my viloys, ren ribbaghyn y hoi-
aghey er my hon : as ren adsyn
va shirrey dy yanno aggair dou,
taggloo jeh olkys, as smooinaght-
yn er molteyraght fey-ny-laa.

13 Er my hon's, va mee myr
dooiney bouyr nagh row clash-
tyn : as myr fer ta ballooo, nagh
vel fosley e veeal.

14 Va mee dy jarroo myr dooiney
nagh vel clashtyn : as nagh
vel fockle echey dy ghra er e hon
hene.

15 Son ort's, O Hiarn, ta mee er
choyrt my varrant : nee uss m'y
reggyrt, O Hiarn my Yee.

16 Ta mee er yeearree nagh
jinnagh adsyn, dy jarroo my noi-
dyn, boggyssagh harrym : son
tra ren my chass skyrraghtyn,
ghow ad mooarane boggey m'oi.

17 As ta mish, dy firrinagh, soit

Old Version.

ayns y phatt : as ta my hrymsey
gybrágh ayns my hilliy.

18 Erson goðym rish m'olkys :
as biym troym erson my pheky.

19 agh ta my noidjyn bio, as
t'ayd gniartoil : as aydsyn ta dwoi
ack ofym gy-hagáragh, t'ayd ym-
mydi ayns ærif.

20 aydsyn niist ta kuiliny olk
erson mæi t'ayd m'yois : erson gy
vel mi geiyr er yn red ta mæi.

21 na træg mi o hiarn my fih :
na bi us fodey voýms.

22 jean seir dy ghuyne laýms o
hiarn jih my hauálys.

Dixi custodiam psal. 39.

DUYRT mi verrym tasky dy
my ráydjyn nagh jeanym
foil ayns my hiangey.

2 frialym my véal (mar veagh e
rish stryan :) ghoud as ta yn
niaughraui ayns my hilliy.

3 Ghuñ mi my hiange, as gha
lóyr mi veg : va mi ghöst gy jaru
væi goyn mæi, agh v'e dokkyr as
trymshey duys.

4 va my ghri chæ er læf¹ stei
jim, as ghoud as va mi smunagh-
tyn mar shó, ren yn ainnil lossy :
as ag y jere lóyr mi rish my
hiange.

5 Hiarn, lig dōu fyss ve aým er
my iere, as ærif my lághyn : gy
voddym ve sickyr káid ta aým dy
ve bió.

6 jeagh, tou ern' ianu my lághyn
mar véagh ræsh er liúfrid : as gy
jaru gha vel m'ýæsh veg duich, as
gy jaru ta dygh ulla guyne bio
ulla kujaght fardálys.

7 Erson ta duyne gimmiaght
ayns ska fardalágh : as d'ianu e

New Version.

ayns y cherraghey trome : as ta my
hrymsey kinjagh kiongoirt rhym.

18 Son neem goaill-rish my
olkys : as beem trimshagh son
my pheccah.

19 Agh ta my noidyn bio as
niartal : as t'adsyn ta dwoiae oc
orrym gyn-oyr, ymmodee ayns
earroo.

20 Adsyn neesht ta cooilleeney
olk son mie, t'ad m'oi : er-yn-oyr
dy vel mee geiyr er shen ny ta
mie.

21 Ny treig mee, O Hiarn my
Yee : ny bee uss foddey voym.

22 Jean siyr dy chooney lhiam :
O Hiarn Yee my haualtys.

PSALM 39. Dixi, Custodiam.

DOOYRT mee, Goym tastey
jeh my raaidyn : nagh jeanym
peccah lesh my hengey.

2 Smaght ym my veeal myr lesh
streean : choud as ta'n vee-chrauee
ayns my hilley.

3 Chum mee my hengey, as
cha loayr mee veg : va mee my
host, dy jarroo, veih goan mie; agh
va shoh pian as trimshey dou.

4 Va my chree cheh cheu-sthie
jee'm; as choud va mee myr
shoh ayns smooinaghtyn downin,
ren yn aile greesaghey : as ec y
jerrey loayr mee lesh my hengey.

5 Hiarn, cur toiggal dou jeh my
yerrey, as earroo my laghyn : dy
vod fys ve aym cre cha giare ta
my vea.

6 Cur-my-ner, t'ou uss er n'yan-
noo my laghyn myr liurid reaish :
as cha vel my eash agh myr red
gyn veg dy ve soylit hoods; as dy
firrinagh ta dy choolley ghooiney
bio oolley cooidjagh fardail.

7 Son ta dooinney gimmeeaght
ayns scadoo fardalagh, as dy

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

héyn anvéagh ayns fardayl te
torry shuas berchys as gha nell
fyss agge quei haglys áyd.

8 as nish hiarn, kre ta my
hreistéel : gy firrinagh ta my
hreisteel gy jaru anyds.

9 Lifréé mish vei my loghbyn ulla:
as na jean náræ jiýms gys ny
hammydaný.

10 va mi ballu as gha doskyl mi
my véal : erson v'e dthy ianuys.

11 Tou dthy phatt as y ráyd
voyms : ta mi gy jaru kæyst
kientagh rish dthy lau hróym.

12 Tra tóus rish náreghyn kusky
gùne erson peky, tou toyrt er y
vóid kæyss er shiul, naught mar
veagh liæmyn gii ydagh : shený-
fá gha vell gygh ulla guyne agh
fardálys.

13 klast rish my phadjer o hiarn,
as rish dthy ghláeyshyn smúni er
m'áemagh : na kuin dthy hiange¹
ag my iáir.

14 erson she jóri mish mayrts
as fervághi : mar va m'aeraghyn
ulla.

15 o shaghan mi began beg, gy
voddym my gniart y ghoul : ma
jeanym as sho as gyn ve er m'akin
nasmú.

Expectans expectavi. psal. 40.

DARKI mi gy miún er y chiarn :
as għrom ē huym, as ghýyl
é m'áemagh.

2 hugg é mish níist magħ as yn
lag agħagh, magħ as yn laygh as
ghræ : as t'e er sæiagħe my
ghassyn er yn ghreg, as ern'
ordrāel my immiagħtyn.

3 as t'e er doyrt oráyn nōo ayns
my véal : gy jaru toyrt buias dy
nati iħi.

New Version.

voirey eh hene ayns fardail : t'eh
stoyral seose berchys, as cha vel
fys ecħey quoj yiow soylley jeu.

8 As nish, Hiarn, cre ta my
hreishtei? ta my hreishtei dy
jarroo aynys.

9 Livrey mee veih ooilley my
loghbyn : as ny lhig dou 've son
craid da'n vooijer vee-chrauee.

10 Va mee my host, as cha doshil
mee my veal : son dty ynnoo's ve.

11 Scugh dty cherragħey voym :
ta mee dy jarroo ceaut fo errey
hrome dty laue.

12 Tra t'ou uss ayns dty chor-
ree smagħtagħey dooinney son
peccah, t'ou coyrt er yn aalid
ecħey goll mow, myr dy beagh
eh garmad eejt lesh lhemeen : cha
vel dy choilley ghooinney er-y-fa-
shen agh fardail.

13 Eaisht rish my phadjer, O
Hiarn, as lesh dty chleayshyn cur
geill da my accan : ny bee uss
dty host ec my yheir.

14 Son ta mish my yoarree
mayrts, as my hroailtagħ : myr
va ooilley my ayragħħyn.

15 O ymmyrk lhiām son tam-
mylt beg, dy voddym my niart y
gheddyn reesh : roish my vaag-ym
yn seihħ shoh, as naħħ beem ar-
ragħ er my akin.

PSALM 40. *Expectans expectavi.*

REN mee farkiagħt dy surran-
sagh er y Chiarn : as deaħi
eh rhym, as cheayll eh my eam.

2 Hug eh lesh mee neesħt magħ
ass y lhag atħimagh, magħ ass y
laagh as y chray : as hoie eh my
chassyn er y chreg, as ren eh my
immeęgaħt y oardrail.

3 As t'eh er choiħt arrane noa
ayns my veal : dy-jarroo, toyrt-
booise għiex y Jee ain.

¹ "tongue," "peace" in modern book.

Old Version.

4 Hiú ymmydi é as goui áyd agyl, as ver ayd nan dreistéel ayns y chiarn.

5 Baniit ta yn duyne ta er doyrt y hreistéel ayns y chiarn : as nagh hynda gys yn klyei vorniagh, as gys læid as ta doll magiyrt lesh brégyn.

6 o hiarn my iih sh'múar tobbraghyn ientysagh toûs erna ianu : nash mar ta tdy smunaghtyn niist ta huiniyn, as fóost gha vel duyne erbi ta d'an ordáel-syn duitch.

7 Gy níinshiyn áyd, as loyrt jú : véagh ayd nasmú na ta mish foundagh dy hoyrt magh.

8 Toyrtys kasserick as bi'-óurel gha baylts y góyl : agh my ghlyæshyn ta us erna óskyly.

9 ourelyn losk, as ourelyn erson peky gha hyirr us : éish duyirt mish jeagh ta mi chít.

10 ayns korp yn liór te skriut jiýms, gy leishns¹ t'agnys y líény, o my iih : ta mi btiagh dy ianu é, gy jaru, ta dy lýei er cheu stei dy my ghi.

11 Ta mi er soilsaghy dthy ghárys ayns y chessiaght víar : jeagh gha gumnum my veliyn o hiarn, as shen ta fyss áyds.

12 gha dalli mi dthy ghárys er læf stei dy my ghri : ta my haglu er mæ dy tirrinys : as dy dthy hauálys.

13 gha ghum mi er gúl dthy vyghin grayiúyl, as tirrinys vei yn chessiaght víar.

14 na tarn us er shiul dthy vyghin voýms, o hiarn : ligge dthy gughys grayiúyl, as tirrinys goni mish y rial.

New Version.

4 Nee ymmodee fakin shoh, as aggle y ghoaill : as ver ad nyn dreishteil ayns y Chiarn.

5 Bannit ta'n dooinney ta er hoaghey e hreishteil ayns y Chiarn : as nagh vel er hyndaa gys y vooijer voymagh, as gys nyn lheid as ta goll mygeayrt lesh breagyn.

6 O Hiarn my Yee, smooar ta ny obbraghyn yindyssagh t'ou uss er n'yannoo, myr ta neesht dty smoo-inaghtyn hooinyn : as foast cha vel y dooinney shen oddys yn ear-roo oc y hoaghey royd dy kiart.

7 Dy jinnin's goaill orrym dy hoilshaghey ad, as dy loayrt jeu : véagh ad ny smoo na ta mee fondagh dy hoaghey magh.

8 Toyrtys casherick as bee-oural cha bailt's : agh my chleayshyn t'ou er vosley.

9 Chebballyn losht, as ural son peccah cha vel oo er hirrey : eisht dooyrt mish, Jeeagh, ta mee cheet.

10 Ayns corp y lioar te er ny scrieu jeem's, dy lhisin dty aigney y chooilleeney, O my Yee : ta mee booiagh y yannoo eh ; dy jarroo, ta'n leigh ayds er cheusthie jeh my chree.

11 Ta mee er hoilshaghey dty chairys ayns y chaglym mooar : cur-my-ner, cha gumym my veil-lyn, O Hiarn, as shen ta fys ayd er.

12 Cha vel mee er cheiltyn dty chairys cheu-sthie jeh my chree : ta my haggloo er ny ve jeh dty ynrickys, as jeh dty haaultys.

13 Cha vel mee er vreayll er-gooyl dty vyghin as firrinys : veih'n chaglym mooar.

14 Ny tayrn dty vyghin ersooyl voym, O Hiarn : lhig da dty chen-jallys-ghraihagh as dty irriney dy kinjagh mish y choadey.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

15 Erson ta syaghyn erskyn ærif er jit magiyrт ymmúyms, ta my phekaghyn ern' gоyl læid y grým orýms, nagh vel mi foundagh dy iaghyn shuas : gy jaru, t'ayd nasmú ayns æryf na fóolt my ghiin, as ta my ghri er my hóyrt nárdy.

16 o hiarn ligge ve t'agnys dy my lifrée : jean sair o hiarn dy ghúne liam.

17 Lig gausyn ve náriit, as ve er nan doyrt mou kujaght, ta shiyrre nyræ my anyms da struiel é : lig gausyn ve er nan iyman gоeir nan drommey as er nan doyrt gys náræ ta soulaghy olk duys.

18 Lig gausyn ve er nan dregál as er nan iik rish náry ta gra rúyms, fúi oyrts, fúi oyrts.

19 Lig gausyn ully ta dy hiyrrys, ve gannoil as bogoil ayñyds : as læid as shúney-lésh dthy hauálys, gra goni, molit gy rou yn chiarn.

20 as er my hons, ta mi boght, as arkysagh : agh ta yn chiarn gimnæ er my honn.

21 she us m'er kúney, as m'er kani rúist : na jean furraghtyn fodéy o my iih.

ASPYRT.

Beatus qui intelligit. psal. 41.

BANIT ta æshyn ta tóyrt tasky dyn voght as ymmyrtsagh : lifrái yn chiarn æshyn ayns ierish syaghyn.

2 yn chiarn dâ ghaudesyn as dâ ghummel-syn bió, gy vod e vé bannit er y tallu : as na lifræ us æshyn gys agney y noidjyn.

3 yn chiarn dy gyfrajghy æshyn nar t'e lyi chiin er y liabbi : jean us ully y liabbi ayns y hinny.

New Version.

15 Son ta seaghyn erskyn-earroo er jeet mygeayrt-y-moom : ta my pheccaghyn er ghoaill lheid y greme orrym, nagh vel mee abyil jeeaghyn seose : s'feer eh, t'ad ny smoo ayns earroo na renaigyn my ching, as ta my chree dy my ailleil.

16 O Hiarn, lhig da ve dty aigney dy my livrey : jean siyr, O Hiarn, dy chooney lhiam.

17 Lhig dauesyn ve er nyn goyrt gys nearey, as er nyn gastey cooidjagh, ta shirrey lurg my annym dy stroie eh : lhig daue v'er nyn imman gour nyn drommey dy scammyltagh, ta wooishal olk dou.

18 Lhig daue ve treigit, as er nyn gooilleeney lesh nearey : ta gra rhym, Fie ort, fie ort.

19 Lhig dauesyn oolley ta dy dty hirrey, ve gennal as boggoil aynyds : as lhig dauesyn ta graihagh er dty haualtys, dy kinjagh gra, Dy row moylley gys y Chiarn.

20 Er my hon's, ta mee boght as ymmyrchagh : agh ta'n Chiarn kiarail er my hon.

21 Uss my er-coonee as my erkionnee : ny lhig shaghey foddey, O my Yee.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 41. *Beatus qui intelligit.*

BANNIT t'eshyn ta smoo-inaghtyn er y voght as yn ymmyrchagh : nee yn Chiarn eshyn y livrey ayns tra a heaghyn.

2 Dy jean y Chiarn eshyn y choadey as y reayll bio, dy vod eh ve bannit er y thalloo : as ny livrey uss eh gys aigney e noidyn.

3 Dy jean y Chiarn eh y gher-jaghey tra t'eh ny lhie dy ching er e lhiabbee : jean uss oolley e lhiabbee ayns e hingys.

Old Version.

4 duyrt mi, o hiarn bi trokroil duys : slani m'anym erson ta miern ianu peky t'yois.

5 Ta my noidjyn loyrt olk jims : kuyn viis e maru, as y ænym-syn cherægghtyn.

6 as ma higg e dy my iaghyn t'e löyrt fardalys : as ta y ghri gænagghtyn fallsyght er læyf stei je héyn, as nar te chuit magh da inshé.

7 Ta my noidjyn ully shansieryght kujaght m'yōis : gy jaru, m'yōis t'ayd smunagghtyn yn olk shó.

8 Ligge brúinys oólid dol magh na yoi-syn : as nish tra t'e na lyei, na lig gâ irri shuás aragh.

9 she, gy jaru, my gharry dui heyn ren mi y¹ hreistéel : jí niüst dy m'aran, t'e ern' ianu seiaghe múar ar my ghon.

10 agh bi us myghinagh duys o hiarn : trog us mish shuas riüst, as niyms aydsyn y ghuiliny.

11 Liorish shó saun dufys gy vel us dy m' 'oráel : nagh vel my noidjyn goyl barriygh m'yoi.

12 as nar ta mi ayns my láint tou dy my ghummel shuas : as sýit us mish kiangóyrt rish t'ædyn erson gybragh.

13 Banít gy rou yn chiarn jih Eisrael : sýyl gyn ghian. amen. marshen-gy-rou².

Quemadmodum. psal. 42.

MAR ta yn fúei shyrre nyræ ny struányn uishkey : marshen ta m'anym goyl foddiagh t' y rus¹ o iih.

2 Ta m'anym páa erson jih, she gy jaru, erson yn jih báoil : kuyn higgym dy my iaghyn hæyn ayns fæanish iih.

New Version.

4 Doojrt mee, Hiarn, bee myghinagh dou : slaanee m'annym, son ta mee er n'yannoo peccah dt'oi.

5 Ta my noidyn loayrt dy olk jeem : Cuin yiow eh baase, as cuin nee e ennym cherraghtyn?

6 As my t'eh cheet dy my yeeaghyn, t'eh loayrt dy foalsey : as ta e chree giennaghtyn molteyrys cheu-sthie jeh ; as tra t'eh goll roish t'eh dy insh eh.

7 Ta oolley my noidyn sonsheraught cooidjagh m'oi : dy-jarroo m'oi t'ad smooinaghtyn er yn olk shoh.

8 Lhig da briwnys baaish goll magh n'oi : as nish dy vel eh ny lhie, ny lhig da girree seose arragh.

9 Dy jarroo, my charrey aijyssagh hene, er hug mee my hreisht : esbyn ren neesht gee jeh m'arran, t'eh dy mooar farkiaghdy follit er my hon.

10 Agh bee uss myghinagh dou, O Hiarn : jean uss m'y hroggal seose reesht, as neem ad y chooilleeney,

11 Liorish shoh ta fys aym dy vel oo foayroil dou : nagh vel my noid geddyn barriagh t'oi.

12 As tra ta mee ec my lhaynt, t'ou dy my chummal seose : as nee oo m'y hoiaghey kiongoyrt rish dt'eddin er son dy bragh.

13 Bannit dy row yn Chiarn Jee d'Israel : seihll gyn jerrey. Amen.

PSALM 42. Quemadmodum.

M YR ta'n feeaih shirrey lurg ny strooanyh ushtey : myr shen ta m'annym goaill foddeegh dty yeih's, O Yee.

2 Ta m'annym paagh son Jee, eer son y Jee bio : cuin hig-ym dy hassoo kionfenish Yee?

¹ Sic.² "So be it."

Old Version.

3 Ta my iæir er mæ my vii, lá as yi : ghoud as t'ayd gygh ulla lá gra rúms, kaje vel nish dthy iih?

4 nish tra ta mi smúnaghtyn er shen, ta mi duerty magh my ghri lhórym peyn: erson ghai mi marish yn chessiaght as hugg mi magh ayd gys tei iih.

5 ayns korá moly as toyrt buias : masky yn læid-syn as ta kummel lá fæliy.

6 kamma vel us gho láyn dy hrimse, o m'annym : as kamma vel us gho anvéagh er lief stei jím?

7 Toer dthy ierkel ayns jih : erson veryms fóyst búias dasyn er-son kúne y æi.

8 my iih, ta m'annym syit er liæf stei jím : shenefa kuiniym oyrt benelt rish talu Iurynan, as knock beg hermon.

9 Ta yn dyifnid gæimagh er dyifnid elle, erson feîr ny pipanyn uyske : ta dy honnyn ulla as dy gonyrn ern' oll harryms.

10 Ta yn chiarn ern' ialtyn y gughys grayuiil ayns ierish y lá : as læas yi gou mish orayn jeshyn, as ren mi my phajer gys jih my vâ.

11 jirrym rish jih my gniart, kamma vel us er my iarúd : kamma vel mish gimiaght gho troym shó ghoud as ta yn noid janu trynlás oryms.

12 Ta my gnáuyn er nan moaly as y ghielle mar rish kleiu : ghoud as ta my noidjyn ta dy my hyaghy, dy my hilge ayns my fæklyn.

13 ghoud as t'ayd grá gygh ulla lá ruyms : kaje vel nish dthy iih?

14 kamma vel us gho gonit o m'annym : as kamma vel us gho anvéagh er léif stei jím?

New Version.

3 Ta my yheir er ve my veaghey laa as oie; choud as t'ad gagh laa gra rhym, Cre vel nish dty Yee?

4 Nish tra ta mee smooinaghtyn er shoh, ta mee deayrtey magh my chree rhym pene : son hie mee marish y cheshaght, as hug mee lhiam adsyn mārym stiagh ayns thie Yee:

5 Ayns y kiaulleeaght dy voylley as dy hoyrt-booise : mastey ny lheid as ta freayll laa feailley.

6 Cre'n-fa t'ou cha lane dy hrimshey, O m'annym : as cre'n-fa t'ou cha seaghnit cheu-sthie jeem?

7 Cur dty hreishteil ayns Jee : son ver-yms foast booise da son cooney e eddin.

8 My Yee, ta m'annym seaghnit cheu-sthie jeem : shen-y-fa neem's cooinaghtyn orts mychione thaloo Yordan, as crong beg Hermon.

9 Ta diunid freggyrt gys diunid, liorish feiyr ny thooillaghyn ushtey : ta oolley ny tonnyn as ster-rymyn ayds er gholl harrym.

10 Ta'n Chiarn er choyrt e chenjallys-ghraiagh 'sy laa : as ayns imbagh ny hoie ghow mish arrane jehsyn, as ren mee my phadjer gys y Jee jeh my vea.

11 Jir-yms rish Jee my niart, Cre'n-fa t'ou er my yarrood : kys ta mee myr shoh goll trimshagh, choud as ta'n noid jannoo translaase orrym?

12 Ta my chraueyn er nyn scarrey veih my-chieolley myr lesh cliwe : choud as ta my noidyn ta dy my heaghney, ceau oltocanyn orrym:

13 Ta shen, choud as t'ad dagh laa gra rhym : Cre vel nish yn Jee ayd?

14 Cre'n-fa t'ou cha seaghnit, O m'annym : as cre hon t'ou cha anveagh cheu-sthie jeem?

Old Version.

15 o toer dthy ierkel ayns jih :
erson verym fóost búias dásyn ta
kuney my gnuish as my iih.

Judica me deus. psal. 43.

KUR bruinys er my hæyfs, o
iih, as frial my ghusyn nýoi
yn slyi niaughraui : o lifræ mish
vei yn duyne malteragh as olk.

2 Erson she us jih my gniart,
kamma vel us er my hort void :
as kamma vel mish gimiaght gho
troym ghoud as tæ¹ yn noid janu
trynlas orym.

3 o toer magh dthy hoilshe as
t'irrinys gy vod ayd my lidjéel :
as kur mish gys dthy ghnock
ghasserick, as gys dthy vaghe.

4 as gy vodym dol gys alter iih,
gy jaru gys jih my voge as my
ian : as er yn kruitch verym
buias duitch, o iih my iih.

5 kamma vel us gho troym o
m'anym : as kamma vel ú gho
anvéagh er léif stei jýms.

6 o toer dthy ierkel ayns jih :
erson verym fóost búias dásyn
she ta kuney m'æi, as my iih.

AVRYN.

Deus auribus nostris. psal. 44.

GHYYL shuin rish nan glya-
syn, o iih, jinsh nan aeraghyn
duiniyn : kre ren us ayns yn ierish
acksyn 'sy chan amser.

2 kyns ta us ern' iimman magh
ny hangristin rish dthy lau, as er
nan seiaghe-syn schiagh : kyns
tou er doyrt mou ny natíunyn, as
er nan dilge magh.

3 erson gha duóer ayd yn talu
ayns êirys tryid nan glieu héyn :

New Version.

15 O cur dty hreishteil ayns Jee :
son ver-yms foast booise da, eh ta
slaynt my eddin, as my Yee.

PSALM 43. *Judica me, Deus.*

CUR briwnys er my heu : O
Yee, as jean my chooish y
endeil noi'n sleih mee-chrauee : O
jean m'y livrey veih'n dooinney
molteyragh as olkyssagh.

2 Son uss Jee my niart, cre'n-fa
t'ou er my scughey void : as cre
hon ta mee goll cha trimshagh
choud as ta'n noid jannoo tran-
laase orrym ?

3 O cur magh dty hoilshey as dty
irriney, dy vod ad m'y leeideil : as
mee y choyrt lhieu gys dty chronk
casherick, as gys dty ynnyd vaghee.

4 Dy vodym goll gys altar Yee,
dy jarroo gys y Jee jeh my voggey
as my yennallys : as er y chlaasagh
ver-yms booise dhyts, O Yee, my
Yee.

5 Cre'n fa t'ou cha trimshagh,
O m'annym : as cre hon t'ow cha
anveagh cheu-sthie jeem ?

6 O cur dty hreishteil ayns Jee :
son ver-yms foast booise da, eh
ta slaynt my eddin, as my Yee.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 44. *Deus, auribus.*

TA shin er chlashtyn lesh nyn
gleayshyn, O Yee, ta nyn
ayraghyn er n'insch dooin : cre ny
obbraghyn ren uss ayns y traa
ocsyn 'sy chenn earish ;

2 Kys t'ou er eiyrt magh ny asho-
onyn-quaagh lesh dty laue, as er
hoiaghey adsyn stiagh 'syn ynnyd
oc : kys t'ou er stroie ny ashoonyn,
as er n'eebyrt ad ersooyl.

3 Son cha dooar ad y cheer
ayns nyn gummal liorish y chliwe

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

gha mu v'e yn ryi ack heyn ren
kuney lieu.

4 agh dthy lau iesh as dthy ryi,
as soilshe dthy gnúish : erson gy
rou fóer áyds dausyn.

5 she us my ri, o iih : kur kúne
gys Iakob.

6 Troyids hilg meid harrish nan
noidjyn : as ayns t'ænynms stampi
meid aydsyn fuo ta gire shúas
nan yoi.

7 Erson gha jerkyms ayns my
vou : ghani e my ghleiu ghúny
láyms.

8 agh she us ta d'an sauáel shuin
vei nan noidjyn : as d'an doyrt-
syn mou ta duoi ack oruiniyn.

9 Ta shuin janu nan mogyss dy
iih fæi yn la : as mol mæd t'æ-
nynms erson gybragh.

10 agh nish ta us fodey voïn, as
dan doyrt shuininiyn móu : as gha
vel ú dol magh marish nan shes-
saghtyn ghagi.

11 Tou toyrt oruiniyn nan rym-
myn y hynda er nan noidjyn :
marshen gy vel áydsyn ta duoi
ack oruiniyn ruysky nan guid.

12 Tou ligge duiniyn dy ve er
nan ii shuas mar kirri : as er nan
skyle masky ny hangristiün.

13 Tou kreck dthy phobyl erson
veg : as gha vel ú goyl veg yn
argyd er-nan-son.

14 Tou toyrt oruiniyn dy ve er
nan náraghy dy nan nabunyn :
dy ve er nan gáry gys knaid, as
ayns faghid jusyn ta chymmylt
magiyrt ymmúin.

15 Tou toyrt oruin dy ve nan
angoð masky ny hangristin : as
gy vel yn pobyl kra nan gín orui-
niyn.

16 Ta my náre gygh ully lá m'ie-
nish : as ta náre my ydyn er my
ghúdaghy.

New Version.

oc hene : chamoo she yn roih oc
hene ren cooney lhiue.

4 Agh dty laue yesh, as dty
roih, as soilshey dt'eddin : son dy
row aigney mie ayd daue.

5 Uss my Ree, O Yee : cur
cooney gys Jacob.

6 Dty hrooid's ver mayd nyn
nidyn fo chosh : as ayns dty
Ennym nee mayd stampay sheese
adsyn ta girree seose nyn 'oi.

7 Son cha der-ym my varrant
gys my vhow : cha nee my chliwe
chooinys lhiam.

8 Agh uss eh ta sauail shin veih
nyn noidyn : as ta cur adsyn
bun-ry-skyn ta dwoaie oc orrin.

9 Ta shin boggyssagh ayns Jee
fey-ny-laa : as ver mayd moylley
da dty Ennym son dy bragh.

10 Agh nish, t'ou foddey jeh,
as coyrt shin gys nearey : as cha
vel oo goll magh marish nyn
sheshaghtyn-caggee.

11 T'ou coyrt orrin chyndaa
nyn gooyl er nyn noidyn : myr
shen dy vel adsyn ta dwoaie oc
orrin spooilley nyn gooid.

12 T'ou lhiggey docin v'er
nyn ee seose myr kirree : as er
skeayley shin fud ny ashoonyn.

13 T'on creek dty phobble son
veg : as cha vel oo goaill veg yn
argid er nyn son.

14 T'ou coyrt orrin ve er nyn
naaraghey liorish nyn noidyn¹ :
as dy ve son gannidys, as ayns
faghid lioroosyn ta mygeayrt-y
moooin.

15 T'ou coyrt orrin dy ve an-
ghoo mastey ny ashoonyn : as dy
vel y pobble craa nyn ghing orrin.

16 Ta my stayd hreih gaghlaa
kiongoirt rhym : as ta nearey
my eddin er my choodaghey.

¹ Should be "naboonyn."

Old Version.

17 erson korá yn fer liún as yn duyne ta loyrt gy malaghtagh : erson y noid, as yn fer ta kuiliny.

18 as gy ta ulla sho er jit oruiniyn, foyst ghá vel shuin dy dthy iarud : na d'an ymmyrke heyn gy frouyrtagh ayns dthy ghunánts.

19 gha vel nan gri er y hyndá er gúl : gha mú nan gasmedjyn er nol as dy ráyds.

20 ghanel, nar tou er nan moally shuin ayns ynyd ny nrágunyn : as er nan gudaghy shuin rish ská yn váas.

21 my ta shuin ern' iarúd ænym nan iih, as er drogel shúas nan lauyn gys jih erbi jori : nagh ran-shigi jih magh e? erson saun da fir alliaghtyn yn ghri.

22 Er dthy hons niist ta shuin er nan maru fæi yn lá : as ta shuin er nan goyl mar kirri ordiit dy ve er nan maru.

23 shuas hiarn kamma vel ú kadley : duisk as na bi as y ráyd voiniyn erson gybragh.

24 kamma vel us fallaghy t'y-dyn : as jarrud y¹ nan¹ tdræyid as nan syaghyn.

25 erson ta nan anym erna hoyrt ishill gy jaru gys yn úyer : as ta nan molg lienaghtyn gys y talu.

26 irri as kuin leniyn : as lifræ shuin erson grayi dthy vyghin.

Eructauit cor meum. psal. 45.

T A my ghri toyrt magh red mæi : loyrym dy ny redyn ta mi ern' ianu gys y ri.

2 she my hiange fedjagh skrui : dy skriudér arlú.

3 Tou nas áliy na klaun déney : láyn dy gráys ta dy veliyn, erson

New Version.

17 Kyndagh rish goan yn fer-lunagh as y mollaghtagh : kyn-dagh rish y noid as yn eulyssagh.

18 As ga dy vel oolley shoh er jeet orrin, ny-yeih cha vel shin dy dty yarrood : ny gymmyrkey shin hene dy frourtagh ayns dthy chonaant.

19 Cha vel nyn gree er choyrt cooyl rhyt : chamoo ta ny kes-madyn ain er gholl ass dty raad ;

20 Cha vel, ga dy vel oo er woalley shin ayns ynnyd ny dragony : as er choodaghey shin lesh scadoo yn vaaish.

21 My ta shin er yarrood Ennym y Gee ain, as er chummal seose nyn laueyn gys Gee erbee joarree : nagh jean Gee eh y ronsaghey magh? son ta fys echey er eer foliaghtyn y chree.

22 Er y ghraih ayds neesht ta shin er nyn gerraghey fey-ny-laa : as coontit myr kirree ta pointit dy v'er nyn stroie.

23 Seose, Hiarn, cre'n-fa t'ou cadley : dooisht, as ny fuirree voin er son dy bragh.

24 Cre'n-oyr t'ou follaghey dty eddin : as jarrood nyn dreihys as seaghyn?

25 Son ta'n annym ain er ny chur lesh dy injil, dy jarroo gys y joan : ta'n bolg ain lhiantyn gys y thalloo.

26 Irree as cooin lhien : as livrey shin er graih dty vyghinyn.

PSALM 45. Eructavit cor meum.

T A my chree smooinaghtyn dy dowin er cooish vie : ta mee goaill lesh bingys ny arraneyn ta mee er n'yannoo mychione y Ree.

2 Ta my hengey myr fedjagh-screeuee yn scrudeyr tappee.

3 T'ou ny s'aailey na cloan gheiney : lane dy ghrayse ta dty

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

gy vel jih er dy vanaghe erson
gybragh.

4 chian u hæyn rish tdy ghleiu
er dy liæshid, o us smú gniartoil :
nyræ t'ammys as t'yasly.

5 ayi-mæi gy rou ayds lesh t'o-
neyrs : marki er dy hoshiagh,
erson gú ny firriny, dy vinid, as
dy ghayrys, as ynsi dthy lau iæsh
duitch redyn aglagh.

6 Ta dthy hædjyn fiir iær, as bi
yn pobyl er an gur shiis duitch :
gy jaru ayns véyn masky noidjyn
yn ri.

7 Ta t'ænyds o iih faraghtyn er-
son gybragh : ta larg gniart dy ri-
riyghts larg gniart káyragh :

8 Buney læts kayrys, as va duoi
ayds er peky : shenyfa ta jih
gy jaru dy iihys er tuil us rish
úil dy gannylys erskyn dthy hes-
shaghyn.

9 Ta uly t'ydagh soary dý vyrr,
aloes as kássia : magh as ny plasyn
yveri, liorish t'ayd er d'ianu's gan-
noil.

10 va inninyn riaghyn masky dy
wynanyn ýasyl : er dthy lau iesh
hass yn ven riin ayns komrey ayr
obrit magiyrt rish kyghlághyn dâ.

11 klast o inin as smuni, krom
dthy ghláesh : jarúd niist dthy
phobyl hæyn as týi t'aeyry.

12 marshen viis agny ag y ri
ayns dthy vóiid : erson she eshyn
dthy hiarn jih, as jean ammys dâ.

13 as bii inin Teir aynshen læsh
tortyn : margedyn ni yn slyei
berchigh masky yn phobyl nan
akan kiangóyrt ruysts.

14 Ta inin yn ri uly gloróil er
liæf stei : ta y ydaghy dý áyr óbrit.

15 Bi erna tóyrt gys yn ri ayns

New Version.

veillyn, er-y-fa dy vel Jee er dty
vannaghey son dy bragh.

4 Kiangle dty chliwe gys dty lhe-
ayst, O uss smoo niartal : cordail
rish dty ooashley as dty ghloyr.

5 Aigh mie dy row lhiat lesh dty
ooashley : markee er dty hoshi-
aught, er coontey yn goo dy fir-
riny, dy veenid, as dy chairys ;
as nee dty laue yesh reddy
atchimagh y ynsaghey dhyt.

6 Ta dty hideyn feer vyrragh, as
bee yn pobble er nyn injillaghey
hoods : dy jarroo ayns y vean
mastey noidyn y Ree.

7 Ta dty stoyl, O Yee, farraght-
yn son dy bragh : ta lorg-reill dty
reeriagh lorg-reill chairagh.

8 T'ou er choyrt graih da cairys,
as feoh da mee-chairys : shen-y-fa
ta Jee, dy jarroo yn Jee ayds, er
dty ooillaghey lesh yn ooill dy
ghennallys erskyn dty heshaghyn.

9 Ta ooilley dty gharmadyn
sooral jeh myrrh, aloes, as cassia :
magh ass ny plaaseyn ivory, lhieu
t'ad er dty yanno gennal.

10 Va inneenyn reeaghyn mastey
dty vraane ooasle : er dty laue
yesh hass y venrein ayns coam-
rey dy airh, obbrit mygeayrt lesh
caghlaaghyn daah.

11 Clasht, O inneen, as smoo-
innee ort, croym dty chleaysh :
jarrood myrgeddin dty phobble
hene, as thie dty ayrey.

12 Myr shen bee taitnys ec y Ree
ayns dty aalid : son eshyn y Chiarn
dty Yee, as cur uss ooashley da.

13 As bee inneen Tyre ayns
shen lesh gioot : myr nee ny
berchee myrgeddin mast' yn
pobble yn aghinyn y yanno
kiongoyrt rhyt.

14 Ta inneen y Ree ooilley
gloyroil er cheu-sthie : ta'n coam-
rey eck dy airh obbrit.

15 Bee ee er ny choyrt lh'ee gys

Old Version.

komry dy obyr snaidje : ny méid-jynyn ta y shessaghyn, kummi ayd shessaght 'ri, as bi áyd er nan doyrt hûyds.

16 Rish bogey as ganlys viis áyd er nan dóyrt : as hædj áyd chiagh ayns plás y ri.

17 ayns ynyd t'aeraghyn, ieu us klaun : 'odyst ú y ianu nan brynsyn ayns gygh ulla hällu.

18 kuiniym er t'ænyns vei yn shilógh gys shilógh elle : shennyfá ver yn pobyl buias duich sýl gyn ghian.

Deus noster refugium. psal. 46.

SHE jih nan dreistéel as gniart : kúney fir 'aggys ayns syaghyn.

2 shenyfá gha gou meid agyl ga viis yn talu er na ghrá : as gha viis ny knuick er nan iymmyrke gys mæan yn arge.

3 ghá viis ny huiskaghyn agge kyei as gátt : as gy ni ny knuick krá ag dorrin aggesyn.

4 nii strúanyn yn tulliy aggesyn janu ganoil ard valley iih : ynyd kassarick¹ kabán aglisch d'yn yrje smú.

5 Ta jih ayns yváyn acks, shenyfá gha bihi erna skughey : kuni jih lær as shen gy fiir voghey.

6 Ta ny hangristin janu fýeir múaar, as ta ny ririaghyn er nan skughey : agh ta jih ern' iaghyn y ghorá, as lyægi yn talu er shiul.

7 Ta chiarn ny hoi maruin : she jih jakob nan gemmirk.

8 O targi aynsho, as jeaghi er

New Version.

y Ree ayns garmad dy obbyr snaidey : big ny moidynyn ta fieau urree ayns dty enish ta e sheshaghyn, as bee ad er nyn jebbal hoods.

16 Lesh boggey as gennallys hig ad lhieu māree : as hed ad stiagh ayns plaase y Ree.

17 Ayns ynyd dty ayraghyn bee ayd cloan : ad oddys oo y yanno prinsyn ayns dy chooilley cheer.

18 Cooin-yms er dty Ennym veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe : shen-y-fa ver yobble booise dhyt, seihll gyn jerrey.

PSALM 46. Deus noster refugium.

SHE Jee nyn dreishteil as niart : cooney feer faggys ayns seaghyn.

2 Shen-y-fa cha gow mayd aggle, gadybeagh y seihller ny chraa : as ga dy beagh ny croink er nyn scughey gys mean yn aarkey.

3 Ga dy jinnagh ny ushtaghyn echey freaney as gatt ; as ga dy jinnagh ny sleityn craa lesh dorrin y chooid cheddin.

4 Nee ushtaghyn y thooilley echey ard-valley Yee y yanno prinsyn : ynyd casherick cabbane-aglisch yn Jee smoo ard.

5 Ta Jee ayns y vean eck, shen-y-fa cha bee ee er ny scughey : nee Jee cooney lh'ee as shen dy feer voghey.

6 Ta ny ashoonyn goaill lane bea orroo, as ta ny reeriaghptyn er nyn scughey : agh ta Jee er hoilshaghey e choraa, as nee'n seihll lheie ersooyl.

7 Ta'n Chiarn dy heshaght chaggee flaunys mārin : she Jee Yacob nyn gemmyrk.

8 O tar-je ayns shoh, as jeeagh-

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

obraghyn y chiarn : kre yn kur
móu te er y hoyrt er y talú.

9 Te tóyrt er kagaghyn dy skuir
ayns y týyl ulla : t'e brishie yn
vou, as ráby yn tlyei as y ghielle,
as lesky ny siaredyn ayns yn aïn-
nil.

10 Bi kiün eish, as tuigigi gy
ní mish jih : biims er my hrogel
shuas masky ny hangristin, as
bium er my hrogel shuas ayns y
talu.

11 Ta chiarn ny hoi maruiniyn,
she jih jakob nan gemmirk.

ASPYRT.

Omnes gentes plaudite. psal. 47.

O BÓALIGI nan lauyn kujaght
ully shiisse phobyl : o gouigi
oráyn gys jih rish korá bin.

2 Erson ta yn chiarn árd, as agyl
dy vé erná góyl râyss : she æshyn
yn rií múaer er yn talu ulla.

3 ver e shiis yn phobyl fuoniyn,
as ny hatiunyn fúo nan gassyn.

4 ræigi e magh éirys duiniyn :
gy jaru ammys jakob býny lesh-
syn.

5 Ta jih er nol shuás rish korá
gannoil : as yn chiarn rish fyeir y
gharn prass.

6 o gougi oráyn molí, gougi
oráyn molí gys nan iih : o gougi
oráynyn¹ molí gys nan rií.

7 Erson she jih rií yn talu ulla :
gougi oráyn molí rish tuigel.

8 Ta jih réel harrish ny hæthni :
ta jih sei er y ynyd ghasserick.

9 Ta prinsaghyn yn phobyl er

New Version.

jee er obbraghyn y Chiarn : cre'n
traartys t'eh er choyrt lesh er y
theihll.

9 T'eh cur er caggaghyn dy
scuir ayns ooilley yn seihll : t'eh
brishey yn bow, as giarey yn
shleiy dy peeshyn, as lostey ny
fainaghyn syn aile.

10 Bee-jee feagh eisht, as toig-
jee dy vel mish Jee : beem's er
my hoiaghey seose mastey ny
ashoonyn, as beem er my hoi-
aghey seose er y thalloo.

11 Ta'n Jee dy heshaght-chaggee
flaunys mairin : she Jee Yacob nyn
gemmyrk.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 47. Omnes gentes, plaudite.

O BWOAILL-JEE nyn mas-
syn cooidjagh, ooilley shiush
phobble : O gow-jee arrane gys
Jee lesh y chora dy vingys.

2 Son ta'n Chiarn ard, as aggle
dyve er ny ghoaill roish : she eshyn
y Ree mooar er fey-ny-cruinney.

3 Ver eh sheese y pobble fo-in :
as ny ashoonyn fo nyn gassyn.

4 Nee eshyn eiraght y reih magh
nyn gour : dy jarro ynnyd ooasle
Yacob hug eh graih da.

5 Ta Jee er gholl seose lesh
kiaulleeaght ghennal : as y Chiarn
lesh feiyr y chayrn.

6 O gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee,
gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee gys y
Jee ain : O gow-jee arraneyn-moyl-
lee, gow-jee arraneyn-moyl-
lee gys nyn Ree.

7 Son she Jee Ree'n theihll ooi-
ley : gow-jee arraneyn-moyllee
lesh tushtey.

8 Ta Jee reill harrish ny ashoo-
nyn : ta Jee ny hoie er e stoyl-
reeoil casherick.

9 Ta prinsyn ny ashoonyn er

¹ Sic, and repeated once only.

Old Version.

'an dóirt kújaght gys pobyl iih Abraham : erson ta jih, ta gy fir áyrd erna hrogel shúas frial yn talu, mar véagh e rish skæ.

Magnus dominus. psal. 48.

TA yn chiarn múar, as gy hard dy ve erna voley : ayns áyrd valle nan iih gy jaru er y ghnock ghasserick.

2 Ta knock Seion ynyd alin, as bogey yn týyl ully : er yn chæf tuoi, ta lyi ayrd valle yn rií víuar, saun dau gy mæi jih ayns ny plasyn eécks mar kæmrick sickkyr.

3 erson jéagh, ta riaghyn yn taluín : chiaglit as er nol shage kujaght.

4 Gou ayd ientyss d'akin læid ny redyn shen : va áyd achymagh as dol tattym er nan dilge shiis.

5 Haink agyl orú aynshen, as trimshe mar er ben er trauelt.

6 Brishit ú longyn na märry : tryid yn gya niær.

7 Nash mar ghýyl shuin, mædyn ghonick shuin ayns ayrd valle yn chiarn ny hoi nan iih : ta jih dy ghummel shen shuas erson gybragh.

8 Ta shuin farkiaght er dthy gughys gráyiúyl, o iih : ayns mæyn dthy hambyl.

9 o iih mar ta t'ænymeys, mædyn ta dthy völley gys kian yn týyl : ta dthy láu iæsh layn dy ghárys.

10 Ligge knock Seion bogey y góyl as iníyn juda ve gannoil : erson dthy vrúinys.

11 Immigi magiyr Seion, as shiuligi magiyr ymbi : as æryfgi ny túrym eéck.

12 kurigi taske mæi dy ny volaghyn eéck, siégi shuas y téjyn eéck :

New Version.

lhiantyn gys pobble Yee Abraham : son Jee, ta dy ard er ny hoiahey seose, ta fendiil y seihll, myr dy beagh eh lesh eilley-caggee.

PSALM 48. *Magnus Dominus.*

MOOAR ta'n Chiarn, as dy ard dy ve er ny voylley : ayns ard-valley yn Jee ain, dy jarroo er e chronk chasherick.

2 Ta cronk Sion ynynd aalin, as boggey yn seihll oolley : er y cheu-twoaie ta ard-valley yn Ree mooar : te ry akin dy vel Jee ayns ny plaasyn eck myr kemmyrk shickyr.

3 Son cur-my-ner, ta reeaghyn y thallooin : er nyn jaglym, as er n'gholl shaghey cooidjagh.

4 Ghowad yindys dyakin lheid ny reddyn : v'ad lhieent lesh atchim, as ayns y tulloghchaill ad nyn gree.

5 Haink aggle orroo, as trimshay : myr er ben er-troailt.

6 Nee uss brishey lhongyn ny marrey : lesh y gheay niar.

7 Myr ta shin er chlashtyn, myr shen ta shin er vakin ayns ard-valley yn Chiarn dy heshaght-chaggee flaunys, ayns ard-valley yn Jee ain : ta Jee dy chummal eh seose son dy bragh.

8 Ta shin farkiaght er dty chenjallys ghraiagh, O Yee : ayns mean dty hiamble.

9 O Yee, myr ta dty Ennym, myr shen ta dty voylley gys king y theihll : ta dty laue yesh lane dy chairys.

10 Lhig da'n cronk Sion goaill boggey, as inneen Yudah ve gennal : er coontey dty vríwnyssyn.

11 Shooill-jee mysh Sion, as immee-jee mygeayrt-y-mo'ee : as gow-jee coontey ny tooryn eck.

12 Gow-jee tastey vie jeh ny voallaghyn lajer eck, soie-jee

Old Version.

gy vod shiu insh gausyn higg nan
iæi.

13 erson she nan jih shó yn jih
ainiyn erson gybrágh bi e nan
lidjer gys báas.

Audite hec omnes. psal. 49.

O KLASTIGI rish shó ulla
shiuiss y phobyl : smunigi er
rish nan glyasyn shiuiss ulla ta
vaghey ayns y týyl.

2árd as íshil, boght as bertchiagh:
gygh anáyn ra ghiéelle.

3 Loyri my véal dy ghrínyght :
as smuni my ghri er tuigel.

4 króymmym my ghlyæsh gys y
ghóra dorghey : as soilshiy my
glayr dorghy er y ghrúit.

5 krefá goinsh agyl ayns lághyn
yn olkys : as nar ta olkys my
vóynyn seiaghy orym kruin ma-
giyrt.

6 Ta payrt ta toyrt nan dreistéel
ayns nan guidj : as d'an mogassi
héyn ayns ymmydi 'an merchys.

7 Agh gha vod duyne erbi y
vráer y lifræ : na kordáil y ianu
rish jih er-y-hon.

8 erson ghost e nasmú dy ghián-
aghy nan anminijn : marshen gy
nagyn dâ ligge dâ shen væi gy-
bragh.

9 Gy jaru ga viis e bio fodey : as
gyn¹ yéi y ákin.

10 Erson hii e gy vel déne kriney
niüst fyæthyn báys, as cheraghtyn
ktújaght ghomma as yn slyei niau-
ghriny as ammyjagh, as fagáel nan
merchys d' 'ielagh elle.

11 As fóost t'ayd smunaghtyn
gy var nan deýn erson gybragh :
as gy var nan ænydyn vaghey, vei

New Version.

seose ny thieyn eck : dy vod shiu
ginsh dauesyn hig nyn yei.

13 Son she'n Jee shoh yn Jee
ain son dy-bragh as dy-bragh :
eshyn vees y leeideilagh ain gys
laa nyn maash.

PSALM 49. Audite hæc, omnes.

O CLASHT-JEE rish shoh,
oolley shiuish phobble :
eaisht-jee rish oolley shiuish ta
baghey 'sy theihll.

2 Ard as injil, berchagh as
boght : dagh unnane ry-cheilley.

3 Loayree my veal jeh creen-
aght : as nee my chree smooin-
aghtyn er tushtey :

4 Croym-ym my chleaysh gys
y coraa-dorragey : as neem
soilshaghey my ghlare downin er
y chlaasagh.

5 Cre hon yinnin aggle y ghoaill
ayns ny laghyn dy olkys : tra ta
olkys my vonnyn cruinnaghey
mee mygeayrt.

6 Ta paart ta cur nyn marrant
gys nyn gooid : as boggyssagh
ayns earroo nyn merchys.

7 Agh cha vod dooinney erbee
e vraar y livrey : ny coonrey y
yannoo rish Jee er y hon.

8 Son haink eh gys ny smoo dy
livrey nyn anmeenyn : myr shen
dy nhegin da shen y aagail voish
er son dy-bragh ;

9 Ga dy beagh eh foddey bio :
as gyn yn oiae y akin.

10 Son t'eh fakin dy vel deiney
creeney neesht geddyn vaish as
cherraghtyn cooidjagh : cham-
mah as ta'n sleih neu-chreeney as
ommijagh, as faagail nyn merchys
da feallagh elley.

11 As foast t'ad sheiltyn dy jean
ny thieyn oc farraghtyn son dy
bragh : as dy bee ny ynnydyn-

¹ "yn" omitted.

Old Version.

yn shilógh gys shilógh elle, as
gænmys ny talúiniýn nýræ nan
ænmys hæyn.

12 Na iei, gha van duyne ayns
oneyr : fackin gy vod e ve erna
hoylaghy rish ny bëiyn ta cheragh-
tyn she sho yn rayd ack.

13 she sho nan ammyjys : as
ta'an slight moley 'an 'rá.

14 T'ayd lýi ayns nisrin kasly-
rish kirri, ta yn báys kagne orú,
as ieu yn slyei kayragh réel jusyn
ayns y voghre : ni yn moidj kæyf
ayns yn yæi magh as an vaghey.

15 agh ta jih er lifräe m'annym
vei ynyd 'ifrin : erson goui e mi.

16 na bi us aglagh ga viis anayn
erna ianu berchiagh : na ga viis
glóer y héri erna vishaghy.

17 erson gha nímyrke red erbi
er shiul lesh nar viis e maru :
ghamu eígryrs y vorálys e.

18 erson ghoud as v'eo bio gou e
ehéyn na duney banít : as ghoud
as tou janu gym mæi duit héyn
loyri dene gy mei jids.

19 Eígyri e shiloghyn yaeraghyn :
as gha vack e gybragh soilshe.

20 duyne ayns oneyr gha vel
tuigel erbi agge : agh te soliit rish
ny bayn ta dol mou.

AYRYN.

deus deorum. psal. 50.

TA yn chiarn gy jaru yn jih
smú gniartoil er lóyrt : as
ern' iæmaght er y týyl vei irri
shuas ny græny gys y gol shiis
eck.

New Version.

vaghee oc er-mayrn veih shee-
loghe gys sheeloghe ; as t'ad
genmys ny baljyn oc lurg nyn
ennym hene.

12 Ny-yeih, cha jean dooinney
tannaghtyn foddey ayns ooash-
ley : fakin dy vod eh ve er ny
hoyllaghey gys y maase ta cher-
raghtyn ; shoh'n raad oc.

13 Shoh'n ommijys oc : as ta
nyn slight moylley yn raa oc.

14 T'ad lhie 'syn oaie myr kir-
ree, ta'n baase caigney orroo, as
bee reill ec y sleih cairal harystoo
'sy voghrey : hed yn aalid oc
mow ayns yn oaie ass ny cum-
mallyn oc.

15 Agh nee Jee m'annym y
livrey veih pooar yn oaie : son
nee eh m'y ghoaill huggey hene.

16 Ny gow aggle, ga dy bee fer
er ny yannoo berchagh : ny my
ta gloyr e hie er ny vishaghey ;

17 Son cha der eh lesh veg
ersooyl mährish tra t'eh geddyn
baase : chamoo nee e stayd vooar
geiyr er.

18 Son choud's v'eh bio, yeeagh
eh er hene dy ve dooinney mayn-
rey : as choud's t'ou janno dy
mie dhyt hene, loayree deiney dy
mie jeed.

19 Eíryee eshyn er sheeloghe e
ayraghyn : as cha jean eh dy
bragh soilshey y akin.

20 Dooinney ta ayns ooashley
as fegooish tushtey : t'eh er ny
hoyllaghey gys ny bëiyn ta cher-
raghtyn.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 50. Deus deorum.

TA'N Chiarn dy jarroo yn Jee
smoo niartal, er loayrt : as
er choyrt eam da'n seihll veih
irree seose ny greiney gys y gholl
sheese echey.

Old Version.

2 Magh as Seion ta jih erna iaghyn héyn : boindj¹ firrinagh.

3 Hig nan iih as gha güm e y hiange : hæyd ræfsyn ainnil strúil, as bi dorrin muar erna glýasyght shuas kruin magiyrт ymmish.

4 Ei er y neau vei húas : as y talu, gy vod e y phobyl y vrúinys.

5 chagylgi my nuyn kujaght húyms aydsyn ta ern' ianu kunánt rúyms rish óurel.

6 as ni ny néauaghyn yn gharys aggesyn y hoilsaghy : erson ta jih na vrui¹ ú e héyn.

7 klastigi o my phobyl as liormys: niims mi heyn feanish y ymmirke t'yyis o Israel, erson she mish gy jaru dthy iih ys¹.

8 gha derryms aghsan duit erson t'ourelyns, na erson t'ourelyn losk : erson nagh rou ayd goni kian-goyrt rúyms.

9 Gha gouyms goum erbi magh as dthy hei : na goer fyrryn magh as dthy voilchyn.

10 erson she layms bæyn ulla yn 'asygh : as margædyn ta yn alagh er tusanyd gy għnuwick.

11 Saun duys yn ānli ulla er ny sléchyn : as ta bæyn kýæi yn vagher ayns my hilliys.

12 Ma viyms gackrys għa niym-shiym duit : erson she layms yn ssyl ulla, as ulla na ta áyn.

13 vel ú smunagħtyn gy niuys¹ fæyl terriu : as gy nifym fuil għer.

14 jean ourel dy iih toyrt buias : as iik dthy vriaryghin gys yn ħrje smu.

15 as æi orryms ayns iærish sýaghyn : shen mar għluinymus us as molit us mish.

New Version.

2 Magh ass Sion ta Jee er hoilshagħey eh hene : ayns aalid firrinagh.

3 Hig y Jee ain, as cha bee eh nyhost : hed aile roishyn nee toyrt mow, as bee dorrin niartal er ny għoostey seose mygeayrt-y-mysh.

4 Nee eh geamagh er ny niaughyn veih'n yrjid : as er y theihl, dy vod eh briwnys e phobble.

5 Chaggle-jei my nooghyn coo-idjagh hyms : ad shen ta er n'yan-noo conaant rhym lesh oundal;

6 As nee ny niaughyn flockey magħ e chairys : son Jee hene yn Briw.

7 Clasht, O my phobble, as neem's loayrt : neem's mee hene feanish y ymmirkey dt'oi, O Israel; son mish Jee, dy jarroo yn Jee ayds.

8 Cha der-yms oghsan dhyt son dty oundal, ny son dty hebbal-lyn-losht : son nagh row ad kinjagh kiongoyrt rhym.

9 Cha jean-ym soiagh jeh dow erbee ass dty hie : ny goar yrryn ass dty woalilee.

10 Son lhiam's ta ooilley maase ny keilley : as myrgeddin ta'n ol-lagh er thousane cronk.

11 Shione dou ooilley ny eeanlee t'er ny sleityn : as ta maase feie yn vagher ayns my hilley.

12 My ta mee accryssagh, cha ninsh-ym dhyt : son ta'n slane seihħi lhiam's, as ooilley ny t'ayn.

13 Vel oo smooinagħtyn dy nee-ym feill teirroo : as dy niu-ym fuill goair?

14 Cheb yn oundal dy hoyr-booise għiex Jee : as eek dty vree-arraghyn dasyn smoo Ard;

15 As eie orryms ayns traar dy heāghyn : myr shen neem's geaishtagh rhyt, as nee oo mish y voilley.

Old Version.

16 agh rish yn niaughráui díyrt jih : kamma vel us prechéal my lypoiy়ns, as góyl my ghunánt ayns dthy véal.

17 fackin gy vel dífoi ayd dy vé er dy liassaghy : as gy vel ú er dilge m'okelyns er dthy ghul ú.

18 nar ghonick ú merliagh ren ú t'agne maei gâ : as t'ou er mé góyl ayrn mariusyn ta brissie pusey.

19 T'ou er ligge dy dthy véal y lóyrt : as rish dthy hiange t'ou er seiaghe magh maltáryght.

20 Héi ú as loyrú nyoidthyvráer: gy jaru as t'ou er gur líun er mack dthy váyre héyn.

21 sho ny redyn ta us er y ianu, as ghum mi my hange, as smuni us gy holk gy vel mish lœid yn anayn as ta ú heyn : agh verfrym aghsan duit, as sœíym kiongoirt ruyts ny ráedyn ta us erna ianu.

22 o smúnigi er sho shiussa ta jarud iih : nagh dârnyn shiussa er shiul, as magh bi veg d'an lifráe.

23 quei erbi ta gourel huymas buias as mole t'e toyrt oneyr duys : as dâsyn ta reel y ymmyrke gy káyr, jaghymas saualys iih.

Miserere mei deus. 51.

JEAN myghin orfymas, o iih, nyrg dy veiys vuar, nyrg ymmydi dy hrokryryght kur er siul my loghtyn.

2 nii mish trýid vei m'olkys, as glañ mi vei my pheky.

3 Ersen ta mish góyl rish m'óilchyn: as ta my pheky gybragh m'néanish¹.

4 Tyði us dolymarkan ta mi ern' ianu peky, as ern' ianu yn olk shóo ayns t'eanish : gy vodagh us

New Version.

16 Agh rish ny mee-chrauee dooyrt Jee : Cre hon t'ou preacheil my leighyn, as goaill my chonaant ayns dthy veeall :

17 Fakin dy vel dwoaie ayd er lhiassaghey-bea : as t'ou er hilgey my ghoan cheu dthy-chooyloo.

18 Tra honnick oo maarliagh, va dt'aigney lesh : as t'ou er ghoaill ayrn māroosyn ta brishey poosey.

19 T'ou er choyrt reamys da dthy veeall dy loayrt olkys : as lesh dthy hengey t'ou er hoighey magh molteyraght.

20 Hoie oo, as loayr oo noi dthy vraar : dy jarroo, as t'ou er choyrt scammylt da mac dthy vayrey.

21 Ny reddyn shoh t'ou er n'yanoo, as chumm mish my hengey; as heill oo dy olkyssagh dy row mish eer dthy lheid hene : agh ver-yms oghsan dhyt, as soie-ym kiongoirt rhyt ny reddyn t'ou er n'yanoo.

22 O smooinee-jee er shoh, shiuish ta jarrood Jee : er aggle dy raip-ym shiu ersooyl, as nagh bee unnane erbee dy livrey shiu.

23 Quoi-erbee ta chebbal dou booise as moylley, t'eh cur onnor dou : as dasyn, ta reill e ymmyrkey dy cair, soilsheeyems saualtys Yee.

PSALM 51. Miserere mei, Deus.

JEAN myghin orrym, O Yee, lurg dthy vieys vooar : cordail rish ymmodee dthy vyghinyn cur ersooyl my loghtyn.

2 Níeé mee dy bollagh veih m'olkys : as glen mee veih my pheccah.

3 Son ta mee goaill-rish m'oiljyn : as ta my pheccah kinjagh kiongoirt rhym.

4 Dt'oi's dy-lomarcan ta mee er n'yanoo peccah, as er chur rish yn olk shoh ayns dthy hilley : dy

¹. Sic.

Old Version.

ve er dy ghuñell káyr ayns dy rá
as glañ nar viñs ú bruinyssit.

5 jeagh vá mi er my ghuñe ayns
ólkys : as ayns peky ta my vêier-
er my iéanaghtyn.

6 agh jeagh tóus shyrre firriny
ayns ny hâyrnyn er cheu styei :
as verr ú orryms dy huigel krin-
yght gyn yss.

7 níi us mish y glanny rish isopp,
as biñm¹ glañ : níi us mish y níi,
as biñms¹ nasgille na snaghty.

8 verr ú orryms klastchen dy
voge as gyrjaghey : gy vod my
knáuyn tóus er na vrishie boge y
goyl.

9 Tynda t'edyn vei my pheka-
gyn : as kur magh ulla my grogh
ianu.

10 jean duys kri glañ o iih : as
jean riñt agney káyr er cheu styei
iims.

11 na tilg mish er siúl vyei
t'eanish : as na gou tdy spryrd
kasserick voyms.

12 o tóyr duýs gyrjaghey dy
ghune riñt as gniarti mish rish dy
spryrd syrr.

13 Eish inshiyd dy ráydyjns d'yn
drogh lÿi : as biñ peki er an
dyndá húyds.

14 lifrée mish vyei fuill ghientagh
o iih, us ta jih my láint : as níi my
hiangey oráyn y góyl dy dy ghâyrys.

15 níi us my veyliyn y'oskyly o
hiarn : níi my véal dy volley y
hóilshaghy.

16 Ersoñ gha nell us shyrre veg
yn ourell arñana vêi¹ ish er na
hoyrt duitt é : agh gha nell us
góyl tatnys ayns ourell loskt.

17 she ourell iih agney, sýet : o
iih gha sýei ú beg dy ghri brist as
arrisagh.

New Version.

voddagh oo v'er dty heyrey ayns
dty raa, as ynrick tra t'ou briwnys.

5 Cur-my-ner va mee er my
chummey ayns olkys : as ayns
peccah ren my voir m'y ghién-
aghtyn.

6 Agh cur-my-ner, t'ou shirrey
firriny ayns ny aynyn er cheu-
sthye : as ver oo orrym toiggal
creenaght dy follit.

7 Nee oo mish y ghlenney lesh
hyssop, as beem glen : nee oo
m'y niee, as beem ny s'gilley na
sniaghtey.

8 Ver oo orrym clashtyn jeh
boggey as gennallys : dy vod ny
craueyn t'ou er vrishay boggey
ghoail.

9 Chyndaa dt'eddin veih my
pheccah : as cur ersooyl ooilley
my ghoogh-yannoo.

10 Croo ayn-ym cree glen, O
Yee : as jean ass-y-noa spyrreyd
cairagh cheu-sthye jeem.

11 Ny tilg mee ersooyl veih
dt'enish : as ny gow dty Spyrryd
Casherick voym.

12 O cur dou reesht gerjagh dty
chooney : as niartee mee lesh dty
Spyrryd arryltagh.

13 Eisht neem's dty raaidyn y-
ynsaghey da ny mee-chrauee : as
bee peccee er nyn jyndaa hoods.

14 Livrey mee veih loght-folley,
O Yee, uss ta Jee my lhaynt : as
nee my hengay arrane y ghoail
jeh dty chairys.

15 Nee uss my veillyn y osley,
O Hiarn : as nee my veeall soil-
shaghey magh dty voylley.

16 Son cha vel oo shirrey ousral,
nonney yinnin dhyt eh : cha vel
taitnys ayd ayns chebballyn-losht.

17 Ta ourallyn Yee spyrreyd
seaghnit : cree brisht as arryssagh,
O Yee, cha soie us beg jeh.

Old Version.

18 o bî foróil as grâysuoil dy Sêion : trogg us vallaghyn Iérusalem.

19 Eish bî us bûiagh rish oûrel ny hynrikys, rish ourelyn loskt as toyrtysyn : eish nî áyd gôuny agy y ourel er t'altys.

Quid gloriariis? psal. 52.

KAMMA vel us dy dthy vogassygh héyn, us hrânydrys : gy vod ú olk y ianu.

2 fackin gy vel mæiys iîh : farraghtyn fôyst gygh lá.

3 Ta dthy hiange smunaghtyn olkys as rish brægyn tou gâry kasly rish skîyn var iær.

4 Biýny láts dy loyrt gygh ully okyl odys górtaghy y ianu : o us hiange fâlsy.

5 Biýny láts dy loyrt gygh ully okyl odys górtaghy y ianu : o us hiange fâlsy.

6 shenyfâ strui jih us erson

gybragh : goui e us, as tarni e ú

magh as dthy vaghey, as rouri e

ú magh as talu yn klyei bió.

7 Híi yn slyei káyragh sho nîst, as goui ayd agyl : as ni ayd knaid ymmishyn geraghti.

8 jeagh shé shó yn duyne nagh

gou jih ghon y gniart : agh ren

treisteeal ayns y verchys vúar, as

lâdjeri e heyn ayns y olkys.

9 as er my hons ta mi kasly rish bille glassuîl ayns tei iîh : tá my hreisteeal ayns myghin viin iîh erson gybrágh as gybrágh.

10 verryms buiasduich góni erson na toû erna ianu : as treistchymys ayns t'ænymys, erson statchyn læsh dy núyn shen gy mæi.

New Version.

18 O bee uss foayroil as graysoil da Sion : trog seose voallaghyn Yerusalem.

19 Eisht nee uss boggey 'ghoall ayns yn ural dy chairys, ayns ourallyn-losht as chebballyn : eisht nee ad chebbal dew aegey er dt'altar.

PSALM 52. *Quid gloriariis?*

CRE hon t'ou boggysagh jeed hene, uss hranlaasagh : dy vod oo olk y yannoo ;

2 Fakin dy vel mieys Yee : farraghtyn foast gagh-laa ?

3 Ta dty hengey soit er olkys : as lesh breagyn t'ou giarey goll-rish skynn-gheyre.

4 T'ou er ny ve ny s'graihee er neu-chairys na er mieys : as dy haggloo jeh breagyn ny smoo na jeh cairys.

5 Va taitnys ayd dy loayrt dy chooilley ockle oddagh assee y yannoo : O uss hengey oalsey.

6 Shen-y-fa nee Jee oo y stroie er son dy bragh : nee eh dty ghoall as dty hayrn ass dty chummal, as nee eh oo y astyrt magh ass cheer y sleih bio.

7 Hee yn sleih cairal shoh myrgeddin, as gow-ee ad aggle : as nee ad craidey mysh as gearey ;

8 Jeeagh, shoh'n dooinney nagh ghow Jee son e niart : agh hug e varrant gys e verchys vooar, as ren eh hene y niartaghey ayns e olkys.

9 Er my hon's, ta mee myr billey-olive glass ayns thie Yee : ta my hreishteeal ayns myghin meiygh Yee son dy bragh as dy bragh.

10 Ver-yms booise dhyt dy kin-jagh son shen ny t'ou er n'yan-noo : as neem treishteeal ayns dty Ennym, son shynney lesh dty nooghyn eh dy mie.

Old Version.

ASPYRT.

*Dixit insipiens. psal. 53.*DÚYRT yn ammydan ayns y
ghri : ghá vel jih erbi ayn.2 T'aydsyn lou as duoiél ayns
nan olkys : ghanel veg ta janu
mæi.3 Jeagh jih nús vei neau er
klaun géne : dy iaghyn ma vá
anayn bailliesh tuigel, as shyrre
nyré iih.4 agh ta ayd ulla er nol as y
rayd t'ayd ulla kújaght duoiél :
gha vel níst veg ta janu mæi, gha
vel anayn.5 Nagh vel áydsyn gyn tuigel ta
janu olkys : gi shuás my phobyl
mar assagh ayd aran? gha vel ayd
ern' iámagh er jih.6 va áydsyn aglagb yn iynyd nagh
rou agyl erbi : erson ta jih er
mrishie ny knauyn acksyn drial us
schiagh, tou er nan dóyrt-syn gys
náre, erson ta jih er seiaghe beg
jusyn.7 o gy beagh yn sauálys erna
hoyrt dy eisrael magh as Seion :
o gy lifráagh yn chiarn y phobyl
magh as kapy.8 Eish veagh jakob bógoil : as
véagh eisrael fiir ganoel.*Deus in nomine tuo. Psal. 54.*SAU mi, o iih erson grayi
tænym : as kuilin mish ayns
dthy gniart.2 æist my phaidjer o iih : as
klast rish fokelyn my véal.3 erson ta joriyn ern' irri shuas
m'ýæis : as tréni nagh vel jih aéck
réfs nan suilin shyrre nyre
n'anym.

New Version.

EVENING PRAYER.

*PSALM 53. Dixit insipiens.*T'A'N peccagh ommijagh er
ghra ayns e chree : Cha vel
Jee erbee ayn.2 T'adsyn er jeet dy ve feer vee-
chrauee, as dwoaiagh ayns yn
olkys oc : cha vel unnane erbee ta
jannoo dy mie.3 Yeeagh Jee neose veih niau
er cloan gheiney : dy akin row
veg jeu yinnagh toiggal, as shir-
rey lurg Jee.4 Agh t'ad ooilley er gholl ass.y
raad, t'ad ooilley cooidjagh er jeet
dy ve feohdoil : cha vel unnane
myrgeddin ta jannoo dy mie, cha
vel eer unnane.5 Nagh vel adsyn fegoish tush-
tey ta gobbraghey olkys : gee
seose my phobble myr eeagh ad
arran? cha vel ad er n'eamagh er
Jee.6 V'ad aglit raad nagh row oyr
aggle : son ta Jee er vrishey ny
craueyn echeysyn ren soiaghey
ort : tou er choyrt ad gys nearey,
son dy vel Jee er hoiaghey beg
jeu.7 Oh, dy jinnagh Jee Saualtys
da Israel magh ass Sion : Oh, dy
jinnagh y Chiarn e phobble y
livrey magh ass cappeey!8 Eisht yinnagh Jacob boggey
y ghoaill : as veagh Israel feer
ghennal.*PSALM 54. Deus, in nomine.*SAUE mee, O Yee, er graih
dty Ennym : as gow my
phaart ayns dty niart.2 Cur clashtyn da my phadjer, O
Yee : as eaish rish goan my véal.3 Son ta joarreeyn er n'irree
seose m'oi : as ta tranlaasee nagh
vel Jee oc roish nyn sooillyn shir-
rey lurg my viyoys.

Old Version.

4 jeagh, she jih m'er kúney : ta yn chiarn mariusyn ta kummel shuas m'anym.

5 Iki é riist olk dy my noidjyns : strúi us aydsyn ayns t'eirrinys.

6 ourel dy ghri feilchagh verryms duit : as molym tænyns o hiarn, erson gy vel e gho gyrrjúil.

7 Erson t'é er my lifræ as my hyaghyn uly : as ta my huil er vakin y agne er my noidjyn.

Exaudi deus. psal. 55.

KLAST rish my phadjer, o iih : as na falli ú héyn vei m'aghin.

2 kurr taskey duys, as klast ruymys : kyns ta mi dobran ayns my phadjer, as ta mi dy my hyaghyn.

3 Ta yn noidj gæmagh marshen, as ta yn niaughraui chiit orfym gha chiàn : erson t'ayd smunaghptyn dy ianu drogh red egnagh duys, tayd gho ganlysagh shen syeit m'yois.

4 Ta my ghri anvéagh er léyss stei jiim : as ta agyl yn vays er duitchym orým.

5 Ta agyl as kréau er jit orryms : as ta agyl aglagh er my hilge harrish.

6 as duyrt mi, o gy béagh skéan-yn aymys kasly rish kalmáyn : erson eis ætliing er shiul as væing ag fæ.

7 Jeagh, eis raghein er shiul fodey as y rayd : as 'urring ayns yn aisnaght.

8 Ienin seir dy haghne : erson yn gýæ styrriymagh as dorrin.

9 Strúi nan' jangaghan, o hiarn, as ræing áyd : erson ta mi er vakin niaugháyrys, as stryif ayns y valley.

10 Lá as yí t'áyd dol magiyert er

New Version.

4 Cur-my-ner, she Jee m'er-coonee : ta'n Chiarn māroosyn ta cummal seose my annym.

5 Cooilleenee eshyn olk da my noidyn : jean adsyn y stroie ayns dy ynrickys.

6 Oural dy chree arryltagh verym dhyt, as dty Ennym y voylley, O Hiarn : son dy vel eh cha gerjoilagh.

7 Son t'eh er my livrey ass ooilley my heaghyn : as ta my hooill er vakin e yeearee er my noidyn.

PSALM 55. *Exaudi, Deus.*

CLASHT rish my phadjer, O Yee : as ny follee oo hene veih my accan.

2 Gow tastey jeem, as eaisht rhym : kys ta mee gaccan ayns my phadjer, as ta mee seaghnit.

3 Ta lheid yn yllagh er my noid, as ta ny mee-chrauee-cheet orrym cha chion : son t'ad kiarit dy yan-noo olk ennagh dou, cha goanlys-sagh shen t'ad soit m'oi.

4 Ta my chree anveagh cheusthie jeem : as ta aggle y vaaish er duittym orrym.

5 Ta aggle as creau er jeet orrym : as ta atchim seaghnagh er my hilgey harrish.

6 As dooyrt mee, O dy beagh aym skianyn myr t'ec calmane : son eisht etlin ersooyl, as veign ecfea.

7 Cur-my-ner, yinnin eisht cosney roym foddey jeh : as fuirraght ayns yn aasagh.

8 Yinnin siyr dyscapail : kyndagh rish y gheay stermagh as y dorrin.

9 Stroie ny chengaghyn oc, O Hiarn, as cur ad noi ry-hoi : son ta mee er vakin neu-chairys as streeu ayns yn ard-valley.

10 Laa as oie t'ad goll mygeayrt

Old Version.

læf stei ny vollaghyn agge : ta olkys niist as trimshe ayns y vœy় agge.

11 Ta niau ghráuiys aynshen : ghanel mally as kalg doll magh as nan strádjyn.

12 Erson ghanié nöid foscilt ren yn niau onéyr sho duys : erson eis 'odin y ymmyrke é.

13 Ghamú she my nöid ren e héyn y ianu múaar m'yei : erson eis higge væin er m'alaghy heýn vyei.

14 agh v'é gy jaru us my heshy, my liidjær, as my gharry anchysagh héyn.

15 Ghou shuin korliy vilish ku-jaght : as jimmi shuin ayns téi iih mar karyn.

16 Ligge báas chiít gy seíragh orriusyn, as lig aú doll shiis bio gys nifrin : erson ta olkys ayns nan yinydyn vaghey, as nan mayskysyn.

17 as er my hons æiymys er jih : as sáui yn chiarn mi.

18 ayns yn 'askyr, as y voghre, as ag mynn lá, niym padier y góyl, as shen ry ieru : as kluini é' my ghora.

19 she æshyn ta er lifræ m'anym ayns shií, vei yn ghagey ta m'yaí : erson va ymmydi mafymys.

20 shé, gy jaru jih ta faraghtyn erson gybrágh, kluini mish as ver y aydsyn nüás : erson gha jyndá áyd, na agyl y góyl dy iih.

21 ghur é y lauyn er læid as ta ag shií rishsyn : as vrissi e y ghúnaynt.

22 vá fokelyn y véal nasbuggy na imm, ag vel kagey ayns y ghri : va y'ókelyn nasmíny na uil, as foyst she kleiunyn áyd.

23 o tilg dthy vert er y chiarn, as

New Version.

ny voallaghyn eck ; ta olkys neesht as trimshey 'sy vean eck.

11 Olkys t'ayn : cha vel molteyraght as foalsaght goll ass ny straidyn oc.

12 Son cha nee noid foshlit t'er n'yannoo yn vee-onnor shoh dou : son eisht oddin v'er ymmyrkey eh.

13 Chamoo she fer va ayns drogh aigney dou hrog eh hene seose m'oi : son eisht foddee dy beign er vollaghey mee hene voish ;

14 Agh oo hene v'ayn, my heshey : my leeideilagh, as my charrey ainjyssagh.

15 Ghow shin coyrle villish cooidjagh, as ren shin shooyl gys thie Yee myr caarjyn.

16 Lhig da baase cheet orroo dy siyragh, as lhig daue goll sheese bio ayns yn oaie : son ta olkys ayns nyn gummallyn, as ny mast' oc.

17 Er my hon's, eie-ym er Jee : as nee'n Chiarn m'y hauail.

18 Fastyr, as moghrey, as ec y vun-laa neem padjer y ghoail, as shen dy-jeean : as clynnee eh my choraa.

19 She eshyn ta er livrey my annum ayns shee, veih'n chaggey va m'oi : son va ymmodee märym.

20 Dy jarroo, Jee hene, ta faraghtyn dy bragh, nee m'y chlash-tyn, as ver lesh adsyn sheese : son cha jean ad chyndaa, ny goaill aggle roish Jee.

21 Chur eh e laueyn orroosyn va ayns shee rish : as vrish eh e chonaant.

22 Va goan e veéal ny s'buiggey na eeym, as caggey ayns e chree : va e ghoan ny shliawney na ooill, as foast t'ad cliwenyn hene.

23 O tilg dthy errey er y Chiarn

Old Version.

kummi é shúas ú : as gha vully e yn slyi ghraui dy huytchym erson gybrágh.

24 as er nan-son-syn : ver us aydsyn o iih ayns uig yn strui.

25 gha bi ny déne páygh d' 'úil as maltoil bio yn darre lœ dy nan lághyn : na iæi bi my hreistéel anyds o hiarn.

AYRYN.

Miserere mei deus. psal. 56.

BI trokroil dûys o iih erson ta duyne dol magiyrty dy my ghur moû : t'é gygh ulla lá kage as dy my hyaghyn.

2 Ta my noidjyn gygh la ayns lau dy my luggy shúas : erson t'aydsyn ymmydi ta kage m'ydis, o us smu suyrjæ¹.

3 Er-y-hon shó ulla, gy ta mi nagærún aglagh : fóyst ta mi toyrt my hreistéel anyds.

4 molyms jih erson y 'okyl : ta mi er doyrt my hreistéel ayns jih, as gha goym agyl, kre 'odys fæyly ianu ruyms.

5 T'ayd gygh lá góyl m'okylyns gyhagáragh : ta ulla na t'ayd dy smunaghtyn dy ianu olk dûys.

6 T'ayd kummel ulla kujaght, as d'an vrial ayd héyn gyn 'ys : as krannagh my ghassmeidjyn, nar t'ayd lyi farkiaght erson m'anym.

7 an jean aydsyn shaghne erson nan olkys : tilgit us o iih núas aydsyn ayns dthy ifumúiys.

8 Tou gæ riu m'araghe, kur my i'eir ayns dthy vottéel : nagh vel ny rédyn sho skriuit ayns dthy lior ?

9 kre yn trá erbi ta mi gæmagh oyrtz æis bi my noidjyn er 'an gur

New Version.

as nee eh dty chummal seose : as cha lhig eh da'n fer-cairagh tuit-tym son dy bragh.

24 Agh er nyn son ocsyn : ver uss lhiat ad, O Yee, ayns yn ooig dy hoyrt-mow.

25 Cha bee ny deiney folly as molteyragh bio yn derrey lieh jeh nyn laghyn : agh bee my hreishteil aynyds, O Hiarn.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 56. Miserere mei, Deus.

BEE myghinagh dooys, O Yee, son ta dooinney shirrey dy my stroie : t'eh gagh-laa caggey as dy my heaghney.

2 Ta my noidyn gagh-laa goaill ayns laue dy my lhuggey seose : son t'adsyn ymmodee ta caggey m'oi, O uss smoo Syrjey.

3 Ny-yeih, ga dy vel aggle orrym ny chearytyn : foast ta mee coyrt my hreishteil aynyds.

4 Ver-yms moylley da Jee son e ghoo : ta mee er choyrt my hreishteil ayns Jee, as cha goym aggle cre oddys dooinney y yan-noo rhym.

5 T'ad gagh-laa goaill my ghoan marran : ooilley ny t'ad smoo-inaghnt er te dy yannoo olk dou.

6 T'ad ooilley lhiantyn rycheilley, as freayll ad hene dy follit : as cur tastey da my chesmadyn, tra t'ad lhiie farkiaght son my annym.

7 Jed ad gyn kerraghey son nyn olkys : nee uss, O Yee, ayns dty ymmoose ad y hilgey sheese.

8 T'ou freayll coontey jeh my im-man veih boayl dy boayl ; cur my yheir ayns dty voteil : nagh vel ny reddyn shoh scruit ayns dty lioar ?

9 Cre-erbee yn traa ta mee gæmagh ort, eisht bee my noidyn

Old Version.

dy hæo : shó sáun duys, erson ta jih er my hæyfs.

10 ayns gú iih niyms bogey y góyl : ayns gú yn chiarn niym my gyerjagh.

11 gy jaru ayns jih ta mi er döyrt my hreistéel : ghá góym agyl kré 'odys dýyne y ianu ruym.

12 Duitch o iih ikym my vríaraghyn : duich verýym búias.

13 erson ta er lifræ m'anym vei báas, as my ghassyn vei tuittym gy vodym gimmiáght fæanish jih ayns soilshe yn klyei vio.

Miserere mei deus. psal. 57.

BI myghinagh duys, o iih, bi myghinagh duys, erson ta m'anym treistéel anyds : as fuó ská dy skányns, viis my ghommirk naggédere viis yn tráenyght sho ern' oll shaghey.

2 æiy gys yn jih smú sýrje : gy jaru gy syn jih ghuilinys y ghuísh ta aýms áyns láu.

3 ver e vei neau : as saui e mi, vei yn nare aggesyn báil læsh m'ii shúas.

4 ver jih magh y hrokeryght as y irrinys : ta m'anym masky lèionyn.

5 as ta mi lyéi gy jaru masky kláun géne ta syit er ainnil : ta ny fiekylyn ack sleín as sæijyn, as nan jange kleiu gáyer.

6 sei shúas ú héyn, o iih, ærskyn ny néauaghyn : as dthy glóyr ærskyn yn talu ully.

7 Ta áyd er seiaghy lién ghon my ghassyn, as ern' iñny shúis m'anym : t'ayd er raury¹ lag royms, as t'ayd hæyn er duichym ayns y véyn agge.

8 Ta my ghri syit, o iih, ta my

New Version.

eebrít ersooyl : shoh ta fys aym er; son ta Jee er my heu.

10 Ayns goo Yee goym boggey, ayns goo yn Chiarn neem mee hene y gherjagh.

11 Dy jarroo, ayns Jee ta mee er choyrt my hreishtéil : cha goym aggle cre oddys dooinney y yan-noo rhym.

12 Dhyts, O Yee, eeck-ym my vreearraghyn : dhyts ver-ym booise.

13 Sont' ouerlivrey m'annym veih baase, as my chassyn veih tuittym : dy vóddym gimmeaught kiongoyrt rish Jee ayns soilshey yn sleih bio.

PSALM 57. Miserere mei, Deus.

BEE myghinagh dooys, O Yee, bee myghinagh dou, son ta m'annym treishtéil aynyd : as fo scaa dty skianyn vees my chemmyrk derrey vees y tranlaase shoh er n'gholl shagh-ym.

2 Neem geam gys y Jee smoo ard: dy jarroo gys y Jee nee yn chooish t'aym ayns lane y chooileeney.

3 Ver eh cooney hym veih niau : as sauee eh mee veih yn scammylt echeysyn baillish mee y stroie.

4 Ver Jee magh e vyghin as e ynrickys : ta m'annym mastey lioniyn.

5 As ta mee my lhie dy jarroo mastey cloan gheiney, ta soit er aile : nyn veeacklyn t'ad shleiyghyn as sideyn, as nyn jengey ny chliwe gyere.

6 Soie oo hene seose, O Yee, erskyn ny niaughyn : as dty ghloyr erskyn ooilley yn seihll.

7 T'ad er hoiaghey lieen son my chassyn, as er hionney sheese my annym : t'ad er chleiy jeeg roym, as ad hene er duittym ayns y vean eche.

8 Ta my chree soit er, O Yee,

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

ghri syit : góym oráyn as verrym
moley.

9 dúysk shúas my glóyr, dúysk
liút as kruít : duyskym mi héyn gy
fiir voghey.

10 verrym buias duich o hiarn
masky yn phobyl : as góym orayn
duich masky ny natiounyn.

11 Erson ta móyrid dy vyghin
roschyn gys ny neauaghyn : as
tyírinx gys ny bojelyn.

12 Sei shúas ú héyn, o iih,
ærskyn ny neauaghyn : as dthy
glóyr ærskyn yn talu ully.

Si vere utic. psal. 58.

VEL nan agnaghyn syit er
káyrys, o shiusse áglyish¹ : as
vel shiu briuyns yn red ta káyr, o
shiusse ghláun géne.

2 Gy jaru, ta shiu smunaghtyn
olkýs ayns nan gri er y talu : as
ta nan lauyn aguish kur rish olkys.

3 Ta yn niaughráui freaurtagh
gy jaru vei bolg nan mayry : gho
lýæ as t'áyd er nan mræ, t'áyd
dol er shaghtran, as lóyrt brægyn.

4 T'áyd gho puishúnagh as pu
shún yn arnæyf : gy jaru kasly rish
yn addyr bour ta duiny y klyæshyn.

5 Ta gobel dy ghlastchen korá
yn fer obi : kadje ghriney ni e obi.

6 Briss nan viæklyn, o iih ayns
nan mæyl, boyl knauyn kíil ny
leionyn : lig gau¹ tuitchym er shiúl
mar úisky ta ryi gy bieu, as trá
hilgys ayd nan seijyn, liggau¹ ve
er nan roury magh.

7 Ligg'au¹ liey er shiúl mar
skelliút, as ve kasly rish meas
nagh bi anugh dy ven : as na lig
dáu yn gríen y akin.

8 ma bi gybrágh nan buit er nan

New Version.

ta my chree soit er : goym arrane,
as ver-ym moylley.

9 Dooisht seose, my ghloyr ;
dooisht lute as chlaasagh : dooisht
yms mee-hene feer voghey.

10 Ver-yms booise dhyts, O
Hiarn, mastey'n pibble : as goym
arrane hoods mastey ny ashoonyn.

11 Son ta mooads dty vyghin
roshtyn gys ny niaughyn : as dty
irriney gys ny bodjallyn.

12 Soie oo hene seose, O Yee,
erskyn ny niaughyn : as dty ghloyr
erskyn ooilley yn seihll.

PSALM 58. *Si vere utique.*

VEL nyn aignaghyn soit er
cairys, O shiuish phobble :
as vel shiu briwnys shen ta cair
agh, O shiuish chloan gheiney ?

2 Dy jarroo, ta shiu smooinagh
tyn er olkys ayns nyn gree er y
thalloo : as ta ny laueyn eu dellal
rish mee-chraueeaght.

3 Tany mee-chrauee frourtagh, dy
jarroo veih brein nyn mayrey : cha
leah as t'ad er nyn ruggey, t'ad goll
er-shaghry, as loayt breagyn.

4 T'ad cha nieunagh as pyshoon
ard-nieu : dy jarroo myr yn addyr
bouyr ta dooney ny cleayshyn eck ;

5 Ta gobbal dy eaishtagh rish
bingys y chiaulleyder : lhig e haase
kiaullee 've cha millish as saillish.

6 Brish ny feeacklyn oc, O Yee,
ayns nyn meeal : bwoaill craueyn
keeli ny lionyn, O Hiarn : lhig
daue tuittym ersooyl myr ushtey
ta roie dy tappee ; as tra t'ad
lhiggey nyn sideyn, lhig daue ve
astyrt ass ny fraueyn.

7 Lhig daue lheie ersooyl myr
crammag, as ve goll-rish mess
ben ta er jeet roish y traa : as ny
lhig daue fakin y ghrian.

8 Ny roish ta ny pooiyt eu er ny

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

ianu chæ rish drein : marshen
ligge korri æshyn y hyaghyn, gy
jaru mar red ta áou.

9 Bií yn duyne káyragh gannoil,
mar hií e yn kerygh : níi e y
ghasmedjyn ghosse ayns ful yn
niaughráui.

10 marshen gy nabber duyne gy
jaru ta lúagh ghon y duyne ghay-
ragh : gyn ymnæ ta jih ta toyrt
bruinys er y talu.

ASPYRT.

Eripe me deus de inimicis. ps: 59.

L IFRÉ mi vei my noidjyn, o
iíh : frial mi vóusyn ta girri
shuas m'yeysi¹.

2 O lifré mish vóusyn ta janu olk :
as sau mi vei ny déne ta páa nýre
ful.

3 Erson jeagh t'áyd lyi farkiagh
er m'anym : ta ny déne láidjer er
jaglym m'yoysi¹ gyn logh na fóil
erbi jeyms, o hiarn.

4 T'ayd ryéi as d'an ianu héyn
arlu gyn m'öil : shenyfá irri us dy
ghuyné layms as jéagh.

5 shass shúas, o hiarn iíh ny
shessaghtyn, us iíh Israel dy iagh-
yn' ny hangristin ully : as na bi
trokróil dausyn ta janu peky d'olk
ganlysagh.

6 T'ayd dol hugge as vei ayns
yn fáskyr : t'ayd grynlly kasly rish
mody, as rýei magiyrt tryid yn
ayrd valley.

7 jeagh t'áyd lóyrt rish nan méal,
as ta kleiunyn ayns nan meliynyn :
erson quei ta klastchen?

8 Bi ayd o hiarn ayns faghid
ayds : as níi us geraghti ny han-
gristin ully ayns knaid.

New Version.

hiow lesh drineyn : myr shen lhig
da jymmoose eh y heaghney myr
red ta'n vio rish.

9 Gow-ee yn dooinney cairagh
boggey tra hee eh yn kerraghey :
nee eh e chesmadyn y niee ayns
full ny mee-chrauee.

10 Myr shen dy jir dooinney,
Dy firrinagh ta leagh gour y sleih
cairagh : gyn dooyt ta Jee ayn ta
birownys y theihll.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 59. *Eripe me de inimicis.*

L IVREY mee veih my noidyn,
O Yee : jean m'y endeil voue-
syn ta girree-magh m'oi.

2 O livrey mee veih ny drogh-
yantee : as saue mee veih ny dei-
ney ta paagh lurg full.

3 Son cur-my-ner, t'ad lhie far-
kiagh son my viols : ta ny deiney
niartal er nyn jaglym m'oi, fe-
goosish foill ny aggair erbeevoym's,
O Hiarn.

4 T'ad roie as jannoo ad hene
aarloo fegoosish foill erbee aynym's:
trog ort er-y-fa-shen dy chooney
lhiam, as cur-my-ner.

5 Shass seose, O Hiarn Yee dy
heshaght-chaggee flaunys, uss Yee
Israel, dy ghoail Kerraghey er
ooilley ny ashoonyn : as ny bee
myghinagh dauesyn ta ass olkys
goanlyssagh jannoo aggair.

6 T'ad goll noon as noal 'syn
astyr : t'ad grindee myr moddey,
as roie mygeayrt trooid yn ard-
valley.

7 Cur-my-ner, t'ad loayrt lesh
nyn meeal, as ta cliwenyn ayns
nyn meillyn : son quoi ta clashtyn?

8 Bee ad, O Hiarn, ayds ayns
faghid : as nee oo garraghtee er
ooilley ny ashoonyn-quaagh gys
craaid.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

9 my gniart verym duich : erson she us jih my ghemmirk.

10 Ta jih jeaghyn dôu y véiys gy palchey : as liggi jih dou m'agney y akin er my noidjyn.

11 na marru áyd, nagh jarud my phobyl é : agh skýl ayd gy liæn masky yn phobyl, as kur shiis áyd, o hiarn, nan vrialy.

12 Erson pecky nan mæal, as erson fokelyn nan méliyn, bi áyd er nan goyl ayns nan moyrn : as kamma? ta nan brechæl dy guia-ghyn as vréagyn.

13 kur mou áyd ayns tdy ghorri, kur mōu áyd gy bi áyd er an gall : as gy vod fyss vé ack gy næ jih ta réel ayns jakob, as gys kiin yn týyl.

14 as ayns yn iáskyr ni ayd chyndá riist : as grynlis kasly rish mody as hæd áyd magiyrt yn ard valley.

15 Rii áyd aynsho, as aynshen, erson bñi, as goui ayd gy holk rish managh bi áyd er nan liæny.

16 as er my hons, góym oráyn dy tdy phúers, as molym tdy vyghin gy liæ ayns y voghre : erson tóu er mæ my rialy as my ghemmirk ayns lá my hyaghyn.

17 duich, o my gniart, goyms oráyn : erson she us o iih, my ghæmmirk as my iih hrokroil.

Deus repulisti nos. psal. 60.

O iih ta us er nan dilge magh, as er nan skýlé gy liæn : tou niist er mæ jumugh ó chyndá us huiniyn riist.

2 Tou er skughey yn talu, as reyn ú é, slani ny chinniyn agge, erson t'é krá.

3 Ta us ern' iághyn dy tdy

New Version.

9 My niart goym rish dy nee voids te : son uss yn Jee dy my chemmyrk.

10 Ta Jee jeeaghyn dou e vieys dy palchey : as lhiggee Jee dou my yeeearree y akin er my noidyn.

11 Ny marr ad, er-aggle dy jarrood my phobble eh : agh skeayll ad dy lhean mastey yn pobble, as cur sheese ad, O Hiarn, nyn vendilagh.

12 Kyndagh rish peccah nyn meeal, as goan nyn meillyn, bee ad goit ayns y voyrn oc hene : as cre'n-oyr? ta'n għlare oc jeant jeh għweeaghyn as breagyn.

13 Cur mow ad ayns dty chorree, cur mow ad, dy vod ad cheragħtyn : as toiggħal dy nee Jee ta reill ayns Jacob, as gys king y theihl.

14 As ayns yn astyr nee ad chyndaa reesht : grindee myr moddey, as hed ad mygeayrt yn ard-valley.

15 Roie-ee ad noon as noal son bee : as gow-ee ad dy olk rish mannagh bee ad jeant magħ.

16 Er my hon's, goym arrane jeh dty phooar, as neem dty vyghin y voylley dy leah 'sy vogħrey : son t'ou uss er ve my choadey as my chemmyrk ayns laa my heaghyn.

17 Hoods, O my niart, goym arrane : son t'ou uss, O Yee, my chemmyrk, as my Yee vyghinagh.

PSALM 60. Deus repulisti nos.

O YEE, t'ou er hilgey shin magħ, as er skeayley shin dy lhean : t'ou myrgeddin er ve jymmoosagh rooin ; O chyndaa hooinny reesht.

2 T'ou er ghleashagħt y cheer, as er scarrey eh : slaanee ny chingyn ecħej, son te craa.

3 T'ou eryeeagh hyndadty phobble

Old Version.

phobyl redyn trommy : ta us er doyrt duin jogh d' 'ien varru.

4 Tou er doyrt koury dy laeid as ta góyl agyl roýds : gy vod áyd bogey dy varriyght erson yn ieryny.

5 shennyfá va tdy gharjyn er nan lifrée : kuýn liám rish tdy lau iesh, as kluúin mi.

6 Ta jih er lóyrt ayns y ghassrikys : góýms bogey as renniym Seichym : as touýs magh gilead koýn Sukoth.

7 she¹ láyms gilead as sh'láyms¹ Manases : shé Ephraim níust gniart my ghiúin, she juda ta toyrt my lýoi.

8 shé moab my ghrákkán níghan, harrish Edom hilgym magh my vráyg: Philistia bii us gannoil jiúms.

9 quei líid us mish gys yn árd valley laidjer : quei ver mish gys Edom.

10 nagh vel us er nan dilge magh, o iih : nagh jedj us, o iih, shiul magh marish nan shessaghtyn kagi.

11 o bi us nan kuny áyns syaghyn : erson she fardalagh kuyne guyney.

12 Tryid jih ni mæid obraghyn muary : erson she eshyn stampys shiís nan noidjyn.

Exaudi Deus. psal. 61.

K LAST rish m' 'ámagh, o iih : as kur kluásh dy my phadjer.

2 vei kiún yn talu áiyim oýrts : nar ta my ghri ayns trimshey.

3 o sei mish shuas er y ghreg tá nás¹ ýrje na mi : erson ta us er mé my hreistéel, as tuýr láidjer duýs nýoi yn noidj.

4 níms vaghey ayns tdy t'ynyd kasserick erson gybrágh : as bii

New Version.

reddyn trimshagh : t'ou er choyrt dooин jough feeyney baasoil.

4 T'ou er choyrt cowrey da nyn lheid as ta goaill aggle royd : dy vod ad boggyssagh er coontey yn irriney.

5 Shen-y-fa va'n vooinjer bynney lhiat er nyn livrey : cooin lhiam lesh dty laue yesh, as clasht rhym.

6 Ta Jee er loayrt ayns e chashe-rickys, Neem boggey ghoaill as rheynn-ym Sichem : as towse-ym magh coan Succoth.

7 Ta Gilead lhiam's, as lhiam's Manasses : ta Ephraim myrgeddin niart my chione : she Juda ta coyrt my leigh.

8 Moab my haagh-nieeaghyn, shooill-ym harrish Edom : Philistia, gow uss boggey jeern.

9 Quoi nee m'y leeideil ayns yn ard-valley lajer : quoi ver lesh mee stiagh gys Edom ?

10 Nagh vel uss er hilgey magh shin, O Yee : Nagh jean uss, O Yee, goll magh marish ny sheshaghtyn-caggee ain ?

11 O bee us nyn gooney ayns seaghyn : son s'fardalagh ta cooney dooинney.

12 Trooid Jee nee mayd obraghyn mooarey : son she eshyn stampys sheese nyn noidyn.

PSALM 61. Exaudi, Deus.

CLASHT rish my eam, O Yee : eaisth rish my phadjer.

2 Veih king y theihll neem geomagh ort : tra ta my chree ayns trimshey.

3 O soie mee seose er y chreg ta ny syrjey na mee : son t'ou er ve my hreishteil, as toor lajer dooys noi yn noid.

4 Neem cummal ayns dty chabane-agglissi son dy bragh : as

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

my hreistee fuo kudaghy tdy skányns.

5 Erson ta us, o hiarn, er glastchen' m'agny : as er doyrt eirys dausyn ta góyl agyl tdy t'ænyns.

6 Galliút us d'yn riú sýfyl fodey : gy vod y vléinchyn faraghtyn tryid magh gygh ulla hilógh.

7 ni e vaghe fænisch iih erson gybragh : o jean arlu tdy vyghin graiúill, as t'eirinys, gy vod ayd æshyn y gháudy.

8 shen mar niims oráyn y góyl gygh ulla hrá dy t'ænyns : gy vodym gygh lá my vriaraghyn y ghuiiliny.

AYRYN.

Nonne deo? psal. 62.

TA m'annym gy jaru farkiaght góni er jih : erson je eshyn ta my haualys chiít.

2 She eshyn gy jaru my gniart, as my hauálys : she eshyn m' er rialy marshen nagh duitchym gy múa.

3 káid smúiniys shiu drogh red nýæi gygh ulla guyney : bi shiu er nan marru ulla yn gryæi aggu, gy jaru mar báll lou viis shiu, as kasly rish klei brist.

4 Ta yn kumme ack nalymarkan kyns ni ayd æshyn y hoyrt magh níi jih y hrogel shuás : ta an miæn ayns brægyn t'áyd toyrt fokelyn mæi rish nan mæal, agh guiaughyn rish nan gri.

5 Er-y-hon-sho ulla, m'annym fark us goni er jih : erson ta my hreistéel aynsyn.

6 she æshyn gy firrinagh my gniart as my hauálys : she eshyn my rialy marshen nagh duitchym.

7 ayns jih ta my láint, as glóyr :

New Version.

bee my hreishteil fo scaa dty skianyn.

5 Son t'ou uss, O Hiarn, er chlashtyn my yeeareeyn : as er choyrt eiragh dauesyn ta goaill aggle roish dt'Ennym.

6 Ver oo da'n Ree bea liauyr : dy vod e vleeanty farraghtyn trooid magh dychooilley heeloghe.

7 Nee eh baghey fenish Yee son dy bragh : O kiare dty vyghin ghraihagh as dt'irrinely, dy vod ad eh y choadey.

8 Myr shen goym dy-kinjagh arrane-moyllee gys dt'Ennym : dyvoddym gagh-laa my vreearagh-yn y chooilleeney.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 62. *Nonne Deo?*

TA m'annym dy firrinagh farkiaght dy kinjagh er Jee ; son veihsyn ta my haualtys.

2 Eshyn dy feer my niart as my haualtys : eshyn my endeil, myr shen nagh bee my lhieggey mooar.

3 Caid smooinys shiu er olk noi dy chooilley ghooinney : hed shiu er stroie ooilley yn sorch eu ; dy jarroo, myr voalley ta aarloo dy huittym vees shiu, as myr cleiy brisht.

4 Ta'n smooinaghthyn croutagh oc ny-lomarcan kys dy chur eshyn sheese baillish Jee y hoiaghey seose : t'ad goaill taitnys ayns breagyn ; t'ad cur goan mie lesh nyn meeal, agh gweeaghyn ayns nyn gree.

5 Ny-yeih, m'annym, farkee uss dy kinjagh er Jee : son ta my hreishteil aynsyn.

6 Eshyn dy firrinagh my niart as my haualtys : eshyn my endeilagh, myr shen nagh duittym.

7 Ayns Jee ta my lhaynt as my

Old Version.

kreg my gniart, as ayns jih ta my hreistéel.

8 o kurrigi nan dreistéel aynsyn góni (shiusse phobyl :) diertigi magh nan griaghyn ræfsyn, erson she jih nan dreistéel.

9 as erson klaun gene, gha vel áyd agh fardail : ta klaun gene máltoil er ny méiaghyn, t'ayd ulla kujaght nas e¹ drymmyn na fardalys heyn.

10 o na treistigi ayns agáyr as ruyskryght, na kurgi shiu heyn gys fardalys : my ta berchys goyl bishagh na seigi nan gri orru.

11 Loyrt jih yn ghýrt as jís¹ : ghýl my niúst yn red kædyn gy vel púer benelt gys jih.

12 as gy vel us hiarn trokroil : erson tou giúk gygh ulla guyne nýre y obyr.

Deus deus meus. psal. 63.

O ÍIH she us my íih : gy moghy heirrym us.

2 Ta m'annym paa er tdy hons, ta m'áyl niúst góyl fodiaght tdy feiys : ayns talu pháys as chirym, yn iynyd nagh vel veg yn uisky.

3 Marshó ta mi ern' iaghyn er tdy hons ayns kasserikys : gy voddin tdy phúer as tdy gloyr y 'akin.

4 Erson ta tdy gheindylys na sháyr na yn bæ e héyn : molli my veliyn us.

5 ghoud as viýms bio molliym us gymúar er yn aghth shó : as trogym shúas my lauyn ayns t'áenym.

6 Bi m'annym erna liæny, gy jaru mar vœagh é rish smyrr as mialys :

New Version.

ghloyr : creg my niart, as ayns Jee ta my hreishteil.

8 O cur-jee nyn marrant er dy kinjagh, shiuish phobble : deayrt-jee magh nyn greeaghyn kiongoirt rish ; son ta Jee nyn dreishteil.

9 Er son cloan gheiney, cha vel ad agh fardail : ta cloan gheiney molteyragh er ny meihaghyn, t'ad ooilley cooidjagh ny s'eddrym na fardalys hene.

10 O ny treisht-jee ayns aggair as roosteyrys ; ny cur-jee shiu hene seose gys molteyrays ; my ta berchys bishaghey, ny soie-jee nyn gree orroo.

11 Loayr Jee un cheayrt, as daa cheayrt ta mish er chlashtyn y lheid cheddin : dy vel pooar bentyn gys Jee :

12 As dy vel uss, Hiarn, myghinagh : son t'ou cooilleeney dy chooilley ghooinneey cordail rish e obbyr.

PSALM 63. Deus, deus meus.

O YEE, uss my Yee : dy moghy neem dty hirrey.

2 Ta m'annym paagh er dty hon, ta m'eill myrgeddin goaill foddiaght dty yei : ayns thalloo gennish as chirym raad nagh vel veg yn ushtey.

3 Myr shoh ta mee er yeeaghyn er dty hon ayns casherickys : dy voddin dty phooar as dty ghloyr y 'akin.

4 Son ta dty chenjallys-ghraiagh ny share na'n viøys hene : nee my veillyn oo y voylley.

5 Choud's veem bio ver-ym ard-voylley dhyt er yn aghth shoh : as trog-ym seose my laueyn ayns dty Ennym.

6 Bee m'annym er ny yannoo magh dy jarroo myr dy beagh eh

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

1 vollys my veal us rish mæliyn
ganoil.

7 nagh ghuini mi oýrts ayns my
labbi : as smúni mi oýrts nar va
mi dýusk?

8 erson gy vel us er me m'er
kuyne shenifa fuo ská tdy skanyns
goyms bogey.

9 Ta m'anyms kroghey oýrts : ta
tdy lau iesh er my ghummel sýas.

10 áydshó niist ta shyre gortaghy
m'anym : heid áyd fuo yn talu.

11 Lig'au tuitchym er foer
ghleiu : gy vod ayd ve æarn ghon
shinney.

12 agh nii yn rií bogey y goyl
ayns jih, uly aydsyn niist ta lu
liorishyn bi ayd er nan molley :
erson bi yn beal acksyn ta lóyrt
brægyn ernaiei.

Exaudi deus. psal. 64.

LAST rish my ghorá o iih
ayns my phadjer: frialm'anym
vei agyl yn noid.

2 Falli mi vei chiaglym kujaght
ny néne olk : as va¹ irri sýas yn
slyi ta janu olk.

3 Ta er sliu 'an jange kasly rish
kleiu : as tilge magh nan seijyn
gy jaru fokelyn shiaru.

4 Gy vod áyd gyn 'yss saijéraght
ersyn ta firrinagh : doll tattym
t'áyd dy voaly é gyn agyl y góyl.

5 T'áyd d'an janu héyn dány
ayns olkys : as taglu nan masky
hæyn, kyns odys áyd kalgyn y
heiaghy, as grá, nagh vaick duyne
erbi áyd.

6 Tá¹ áyd smunaghtyn olkys, as
dy ghlághty e : shen t'áyd dy rial
fallit nan masky héyn, gygh uly
duyne ayns dýfnid y ghri.

New Version.

lesh smuirr as meeaylys : tra ta
my veeal dy dty volley lesh meil-
lyn gerjoil.

7 Nagh vel mee er chooinaghtyn
orts ayns my lhiabee : as er smoo-
inaghtyn ort tra va mee doostey?

8 Er-yn-oyr dy vel oo er ve
m'er-coonee : shen-y-fa fo scaa
dty skianyn goym boggey.

9 Ta myannym lhiantyn hoods : ta
dtylaue yesh er my chummal seose.

10 Ad shoh myrgeddin ta shirrey
aggair m'annym : hed ad fo'n
thalloo.

11 Lhig daue tuittym er foyr y
chliwe : dy vod ad ve son beaghey
da shynnee.

12 Ágh gow-ee yn Ree boggey
ayns Jee; adsyn oolley myrged-
din ta lho biallys dasyn, vees er
nyn moylley : son bee yn beeal
ocsynta loayrt breagyn er ny yeigh.

PSALM 64. Exaudi, Deus.

C LASHT rish my choraa, O
Yee, ayns my phadjer : freill
my viloys veih aggle y noid.

2 Follee mee veih chaglym coo-
idjagh ny mee-viallee : as veih ir-
ree-magh ny drogh yantee ;

3 T'er shlieeu nyn jengey myr
cliwe : as ta lhiggey nyn sideyn,
dy jarroo goan sharroo ;

4 Dy vod ad dy follit lhiggey er-
syn ta firrinagh : t'ad dy woalley eh
doaltattym, as cha vel aggle orroo.

5 Ta'd jannoo ad hene daaney
ayns olkys : as cur nyn goyrle dy
cheilley, kys oddys ad ribbaghyn
y hoiaghey ; as gra, nagh vaik
dooinney erbee ad.

6 T'ad smooinaghtyn dy dowin
er olkys, as dy chliaghtey eh :
shen t'ad dy reayll follit eddyr ad
hene, dy chooilley ghooinney ayns
diunid e chree.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

7 agh nii jih doll tattym saijéragh oriusyn rish sáid lya : gy bií ayd kortiit.

8 Gy jaru ver nan jangaghyn héyn oru tuitchym : er ghuis quei erbi hii áyd, nii áyd gæraghti ymbúsyn ayns faghid.

9 as gygh ulla guyne hii é, jirr áyd, sho ta jih erna ianu : erson ænni áyd gy nii y obersyn.

10 Goui yn duyney kayragh boggey ayns y chiarn, as ver e y hreisteel ayns-syn : as bi aydsyn ulla ta firrinagh dy ghri gannoil.

ASPYRT.

Te decet hymnus. psal. 65.

TA us, o iih, mollit ayns Seion : as duitch viis yn briyry erna ghuiliny ayns jerusalem.

2 Us ta klastchen yn phaidjer : hudyds hig gygh ulla æyl.

3 Ta my grogh ianu góyl barriyght m'ydís : 6 bi us trokroil dys nan bekaghyn.

4 Baniit ta yn duyne ta us dy ryi, as dy góyl hudyds : nii e vaghey ayns tdy ghúyrt, as bií é erna liény rish æunys dy tdy hei, gy jaru dy tdy hiampyl kasserick.

5 jeaghiy us redyn ientysagh duiniyn ayns dy ghayrys, o iih dy nan sauálys : us ta treisteel dy kiin ulla yn talu, as jusyn ta farraghtyn ayns yn 'arkey liæn.

6 Ta ayns y gniart seiaghey ny slæchyn sickyr : as ta chaynchy magiyr rish puer.

7 Ta kiunaghy búriugh yn árky : as shian y honnyn, kyeid y phobyl.

8 aydsyn niiist ta vaghey ayns y harnyn soje magh d'yn talu, bií

New Version.

7 Agh nee Jee lhiggey doaltattym orroo lesh side : dy bee ad dy leah lhottit.

8 Dy feer, ver nyn jengaghyn hene orroo tuittym : ayns wheesh as dy jean adsyn ta fakin ad, garraghtee as craid y yannoje jeu.

9 As jir dy chooilley ghooiney hee eh, She Jee t'er n'yanoo shoh : son ver ad tastey dy nee eh yn obbyr echeysyn.

10 Gowee yn dooinney cairagh boggey ayns y Chiarn, as ver eh e hreishteil ayn : as nee adsyn ooilley ta firrinagh ayns cree, boggey ghoaill.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 65. Te decet hymnus.

T'OU uss, O Yee, er ny voyolley ayns Sion : as dhyts vees y breearrey er ny chooileeney ayns Jerusalem.

2 Uss ta clashtyn y phadjer : hoods nee dy chooilley eill cheet.

3 Ta my ghoogh-yanoo geddyn y varriaght orrym : O bee uss myghinagh da nyn beccaghyn.

4 Bannit ta'n dooinney t'ou uss dy reih, as dy ghoaill hood hene : nee eh baghey ayns dty chooyrt, as bee eh jeant magh lesh eunyssyn dty hie, dy jarroo dy dty hiamble casherick.

5 Nee oo jeeaghyn dooin reddyn yindyssagh ayns dty chairys, O Yee nyn Saualtys : uss ta sauchys ooilley king y theihll, as dauesyn ta cummal er y faarkey lhean.

6 Ta ayns e niart soiaghey ny sleityn dy shickyr : as t'er ny choamrey lesh pooar.

7 Ta kiunaghey sterrym ny marrey : as feiyr ny tonnyn echey, as mee-reiltys y phobble.

8 Adsyn myrgeddin ta baghey ayns ny ayrynn sodjey magh jeh'n

Old Version.

áyd aglagh dy tdy ghouraghyn : us ta tóyrt er gymiaught magh yn voghrey as yn 'askyr dy tdy voll'us.

9 Tóu jaghyn yn talu, as dy vanaghy é : tóu dy ianu é fir palchey.

10 Ta strúan íih láyn d'uyskey : tóu janu arlu nan arù, erson marshen tóu góyl yimnæ ghon y talu.

11 Tóu guyskaghe y kríghyn, tou toyrt flaghy ayns ny kónyn begy acks : tou d'ianu bog rish banniyn flaghi, as bannaghy yn bishagh agge.

12 Tou karghey yn vléyn rish tdy veiys : as ta tdy vojelynyn shilliey méalys.

13 ni ayd shilliy er ny hynddyn vágħy d'yn áysyght : as goui ny knuick begy boggy er gygh un cháyf.

14 Bii ny boilchyn layn dy għirri : shassi ny glantinyn niist għo cheu rish arru, gy jean ayd gæry, as oráyn y góyl.

Jubilate deo. psal. 66.

O BIGI ganoil ayns jih ulla shiisse halluiniyn : mollig iħi oráyn oneyr y tænysyn, kurrigi er y volley dy ve gloroil.

2 abergi rish jih, o ghó iéntysagħi as ta us ayns t'obragħyn : tħejf idher idher dy tħalli vii dy noidjyn er nan għad-dharru nan mrægħyra.

3 Erson nii yn sýl ulla ammysts y hoyrt duich oráyn y góyl jids, as t'ænynom y volley.

4 o tredigi aynshó, as jeaghig ier obragħyn íih : ghó ientysagħi as t'ē ayns y ianu għiex għad-dharru.

New Version.

seihll, vees agglagh roish dty chowragħyn : uss ta cur er immeagħt (coarse) y vogħrey as yn astyr dy chur dhyt moħallej.

9 T'ou jeeaghyn er y thaloo, as dy vannagħey eh : t'ou jannoo eh feer vessoil.

10 Ta awin Yee lane dy usħtey : t'ou cur er yn arroo oc bishagħey; son myr shoh t'ou kiarail son y seihll.

11 T'ou għushtagħey ny creagħyn ekk, t'ou cur flieħġ ħnejnej er ny coanyn beggħej ekk : t'ou bogħagħej ee leħ ny bineyn dy 'liagħej, as bannagħej yn mess ekk.

12 T'ou coamrey yn vlein leħ dty vieiys : as ta dty vodjallyn shilley neose meeaylys.

13 Nee ad shilley neose er cummallyn yn aasagh : as gowee ny croink vegħġi bogħej er dagh cheu.

14 Bee ny bwoa l-ħanġ lane dy chirri : nee ny coanyn myrged-din shassoo cha chiu leħ arroo, dy jean ad gearey as goaill arrane.

PSALM 66. Jubilate Deo.

O BEE-JEE gerjoil ayns Jee, oolley shiuish cheeraghyn : għow-jeen arraneyn-moħħlee għiex onnor e Ennym; cur-jeen er e voħġiyeen dy ve glōyo.

2 Abbyr-jeen rish Jee, O cre cha yindu ssagħi as t'ou ayns dty obbraghyn : trooid mooads dty phooar vees dty noidjyn er nyn gheddu nyn mreagħiex ayns dty enish.

3 Son nee oolley yn seihll ooashley chur dhyt : goaill arrane jeed, as moħallej dty Ennym.

4 O tar-jeen ayns shoh, as cur-jeen tastey da obbraghyn Yee : cre cha-yindu ssagħi as t'eh ayns e yannoo għiex għad-dharru.

Old Version.

5 hyndá é yn farkey ayns talu chirym : marshen gy jeagh áyd tryid yn úisky rānn ghosh, aynshen gou shuiniyn bogey jé.

6 T'é réel rish y phúyr erson gybragh : ta y húlyn jaghyn er y phobyl : as leid ass nagh græd gha bi áyd abyd d'an drogel héyn sýas.

7 o molligi nan iih shiisse phobyl : as kurrigi er korá y voley-syn dy ve erna ghlastchen.

8 Ta kummel nan anym ayns bæ : as nagh vel syrrel nan gassyn dy skytre.

9 Erson ta us o iih er nan shirre magh : tof nūst er nan * * * ¹ kasly rish argyd ta erna hyrre magh.

10 Toú er nan dýort shuin ayns y ribby : as er seiaghy syaghyn er nan miaghyn.

11 hur us dene dy varkiagh hařish nan gin : ghá shuin tryid ainil as uyskey, as hugg us shuinyn gys ynyd berchiagh.

12 Hiæm schiagh ayns tdy heiys lesh ourelyn loisk : as úkym duich my vriaraghyn ta mi erna faltyn rish my veliyn, as lóyr mi rish my véal, nar vá mi ayns sýaghyn.

13 Óurymys óurelyn loisk ráur duich læsh sóyr mæi dy reaghyn : óurymys goune as góeir.

14 o trédigí aynshó, as klastigi ulli shiisse ta goyl agyl ræýfs jih : as inshym diúfs kre t'é erna ianu ersonn m'anym.

15 jei mi ersyn rish my véal : as hugg mi mollaghyn dâ rish my hiange.

16 ma verrymys my hatnys er olk rish my ghri : gha gluyn yn Chiarn mi.

17 agh ta jih er my ghlastchen :

New Version.

5 Hyndaa eh yn faarkey gys thalloo chirrym : myr shen dy jagh ad trooid yn ushtey rish nyn gosh : ayns shen ghow shin boggey jeh.

6 T'eh reill lesh e phooar son dy bragh; ta e hooillyn cur tasteys da'n pobble : as ny lheid as nagh jean credjal, cha bee abyd ad hene y hoaghey seose.

7 O cur-jee moylley da'n Jee ain, shiuish phobble : as cur-jee er coraa e volley dy ve er ny chlashtyn ;

8 Ta freayll yn annym ain ayns biyoys : as nagh vel lhiggey da nyn gassyn dy skyrraghtyn.

9 Son t'ou uss, O Yee, er phrowal shin : t'ou myrgeddin er hrial shin, myr ta argid er ny hrial.

10 Hug oo lhiat shin ayns y ribbey : as hug oo seaghyn er nyn meeaghyn :

11 Lhig oo da deiney dy varkiagh harrish nyn ghing : hie shin trooid aile as ushtey, as hug oo lhiat shin magh gys ynyd verchagh.

12 Hem stiagh gys dty hie lesh chebballyn-losht : as eekym dhyt my vreearaghyn, ghiall mee lesh my veillyn, as loayr mee lesh my veal, tra va mee ayns seaghyn.

13 Cheb-yms dhyt ourallyn-losht roauryrey, marish ortal millish reaghyn : cheb-ym dew as goair.

14 O tar-jee ayns shoh, as eaisht-jee, oolley shiuish ta goaill aggle roish Jee : as inshym diu cre t'eh er n'yanno son m'anym.

15 Deie mee er lesh my véal : as hug mee moylley da lesh my hengey.

16 My ta my chree goaill taitnys ayns mee-chairys : cha jean y Chiarn m'y chlashtyn.

17 Agh ta Jee er my chlashtyn :

¹ Space left vacant.

Old Version.

as er smunaghtyn er korá my phadjer.

18 molliit gy rou jih, nagh vel er dilge magh my phadjer : na er jyndá y vyghin voym.

Deus misereatur. Psal. 67¹.

GY rou jih myghinagh duin, as d'an managhy shuin : as dy hoilsaghey guin sóilshe y yæi, as dy ve myghinagh duin.

2 Gy vod tdy ráyds ve er fyss er y talu : tdy laint sauáyl masky ny natiúyn uly.

3 Ligge yn phobyl us y volly o iih : gy jaru, ligge yn pobyl uly us y volley.

4 o ligg dy ny hatiúyn bogey y goyl as ve gannoil : erson ni us yn slyei y vrúinys gy káyr, as ny hatiúyn y ræyl er y talu.

5 Ligge yn pobyl us y volley o iih : ligge yn pobyl uly us y volley.

6 Eish nii yn talu y hóyrt magh y bishagh héyn : as ver jih gy jaru yn jih ain héyn guiniyn y vanght.

7 nii jih shuiniyn y vánaghy : as gougi kiin yn týl uly agyl roisyn.

AYRYN.

Exurgat deus. psal. 68.

LIGGE jih girri, as ligge y noidjyn vé er nan skéely : ligg ausyn niist ta dúoi ack ersyn 'ætlagh roi syn.

2 mar ta yn jéagh káyf, marshen ymmanyt us áydsyn er shiul : as mar ta káyr liæy ag yn aínil, mar shen lig yn niau ghraui vé, er nan gur móu ayns fénish iih.

3 as ligge yn slyei kayragh ve gannoil as bogey y goyl feanish.

New Version.

as er choyrt tasteys da coraa my phadjer.

18 Moylley dy row gys Jee, nagh vel er hoiaghey beg jeh my phadjer : ny er hyndaa e vyghin voym.

PSALM 67. *Deus misereatur.*

DY row Jee myghinagh dooin, as dy bannee eh shin : as soilshey e eddin y yeeaghyn dooin, as dy row eh myghinagh dooin.

2 Dy vod enney v'er ny choyrt er dty raad er y thaloo : dty haualtys anmey mastey dy chooilley ashoon.

3 Lhig da'n pobble uss y voylle, O Yee : dy jarroo, lhig da ooiley'n pobble moylley 'choyrt dhyt.

4 O lhig da ny ashoonyn boggey ghoaill as ve gennal : son nee uss y pobble y vriwnys dy cairal, as ny ashoonyn y reill er y thaloo.

5 Lhig da'n pobble uss y voylle, O Yee : dy jarroo : lhig da ooiley'n pobble moylley choyrt dhyt.

6 Eisht nee'n thaloo cur magh e bishaghey : as nee Jee, dy jarroo yn Jee ain, e vannaght y choyrt dooin.

7 Nee Jee shin y vannaghey : as nee dy chooilley ard jeh'n seihl aggle y ghoaill roish.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 68. *Exurgat Deus.*

LHIG da Jee girree seose, as lhig da e noidyn v'er nyn skeayley : lhig dauesyn myrgeddin ta dwoaie oc er, roie er-chea roishyn.

2 Myr ta'n jaagh goll ass nyn shilley, myr shen nee oo gimman ad ersooyl : as myr ta kere lheie rish yn aile, myr shen lhig da'n vee-chrauee cherraghtyn ec kion-fenish Yee.

3 Agh lhig da'n vooinjer chairagh ve gerjoil, as boggey 'ghoail kion-

¹ This translation varies somewhat from that at pp. 419, 420.

Old Version.

jih ligg 'ausyn niüst vé gannoil as bogyl.

4 o gouigi oráyn dy iih as molligi y ænym rish oráyn : glorigi æshyin gymúar ta márkiagh er ny neauaghyn mar veaghé er kapyl, molligi æshyn ayns y ænym¹, gy jaru, as gouigi bogey na' iænishyn.

5 T'é na áer d'yn ghlaun gyn áer : as t'e frial kúishyn ny mynáyn tráagh, gy jaru jih ayns y ynyd vághe kasserick.

6 she æshyn yn jih ta toyrt er déne dy vé d'yn agney ayns téi, as tóyrt ny kapi magh as kapy : agh ligge nysíulaghanyfannaghtyn ayns genid.

7 o iih mar gháí us magh ræyfs yn phobyl : mar gháí us tréyfd yn 'ásygh.

8 Ghræi yn talú, as hill ny neauaghyn ag fénish iih : gy jaru mar vá Seinái niüst er glýasagh ag feanish iih, she ta jih Eisrael.

9 Tá us o iih toyrt flaghey grasoil er t'érys : as durri ú é nar v'é skie.

10 níi tdy heshiagh vaghey aynshen : erson ta us, (o iih) dy tdy væiys ern' arlaghy é ghon ny moght.

11 hugg yn chiarn yn gú : smúar ta shessaght ny bréchéry.

12 Ren riaghyn rish nan shesaghtyn kagoil ché, as v'ayd er gurr ergúl : as aydsyn d'yn teius ren áyd y ghréagh.

13 Gy ta shiu er lji masky ny puitch, fóyst bii shiu mar skéanyn kalmáyn : ta kúdit rish skeanyn argid as y feadjaghyn kasly rish áyr.

14 Trá skýyl yn ulla gniartoil

New Version.

goyrt rish Jee : lhig daue myrged-din ve gennal as lane dy boggey.

4 O gow-jee arrane gys Jee, as arraneyn-moyllee gys e Ennym : cur-jee ard-voylley dasyn ta márkiagh er ny niaughyn, myr er cabbyl : cur-jee moylley da ayns e Ennym Jah, as gow-jee boggey kiongoirt rish.

5 Eshyn Ayr yn chloan gyn ayr, ta fendeil cooish ny mraane treoghe : dy jarroo Jee ayns e ynnyd-vaghee casherick.

6 Eshyn y Jee ta cur er deiney dy ve jeh un aigney ayns thie, as ta cur lesh ny pryssoonee magh ass cappeey : agh lhiggey da ny wagaaneetannaghynayns genney.

7 O Yee, tra hie uss magh roish y pobble : tra hie oo roue trooid yn aasagh.

8 Chrie yn thalloo, as ren ny ni-aughyn shilley ec kionfenish Yee : myr va Sinai myrgeddin er ny chraa ec fenish Yee, eh ta Jee Israel.

9 Hug uss, O Yee, fliaghey grasoil er dty eiragh : as dooiree oo eh tra ve tooillit.

10 Nee dty hioltane cummal ayn : son t'ou uss, O Yee, jeh dty vieys er chiarail son ny boghtyn.

11 Ren y Chiarn yn flockle y choiyr : s'mooar va sheshaght ny preachooryn.

12 Ren reeaghyn lesh nyn shesaghtyn-caggee roie er-chea, as v'ad er nyn goyrt fochosh : as adsyn jeh'n lught-thie rheynn ad y spoolley.

13 Ga dy vel shiu er ve ny lhie mastey ny pooiyt, foast vees shiu myr skianyn calmane : ta coodit lesh skianyn argid, as ny fedjagyn eck goll-rish airh.

14 Tra ren yn Ooilley-niartal

¹ No "Jah."

Old Version.

riaghyn er-nan-son-syn : æis v'áyd
ghó gial, as snaghty ayns Salmon.

15 mar knock vasan marshen ta
knock iih : gy jaru knock ard mar
knock vasan.

16 kamma vel shiu liem marshen
shiusse ghnuick ardy? she sho
knock iih, aynshen ve eshyn
buiagh dy vaghy : gy jaru, furri
yn chiarn áyn erson gybrágh.

17 Ta fiéninyn kage iih fiid
tusáyn, gy jaru tusanyn d'ainlyn :
ta yn chiarn nan masky-syn mar
ayns yn ynyd kasserick dy heinai.

18 Tou er 'nol sýas gy hárð, tou
er lidjéel kapy na ghimmi, as ern
góyl giutyn erson déne : she, gy
jaru, erson tdy nöidjyn, gy vodagh
yn chiarn jih vaghey nan masky-
syn.

19 mollit gy rou yn chiarn gygh
lá : gy jaru jih ta kuney leimyn¹,
as dýrty y hórtysyn mei oru-
iniyn.

20 shé æshyn nan jih, gy jaru
yn jih ê ta sauálys chiit : she jih
yn chiarn liórish ta shuin shaghnéy
báas.

21 Lotti jih kian y nöidjyn : as
mulagh fuit kian léid yn anáyn as
ta shir gimmiaght ayns y pheky.

22 Ta yn chiarn ern' rá, verrym
my phobyl riist, mar ren mi vei
basan : my slyei héyn verrym
riist, mar ren mi kýrt dy rou vei
diyfnid 'yn 'argey.

23 Gy vod tdy ghass ve erna
húmmey ayns fuil tdy nöidjyn : as
gy vod chiange dy vodi ve jarge
tryid shen.

24 s'mei t'é erna ackyn, o iih,
kyns ta us gimiaght : kyns ta us

New Version.

reeaghyn y skeayley er y choontey
ocsyn : eisht v'ad cha gial as
sniaghtey ayns Salmon.

15 Myr ta cronk Vasan, myr
shen ta cronk Yee : dy jarroo
cronk ard, myr-cronk Vasan.

16 Cre'n-fa ta shiu lheim myr
shen, shiuish chroink ard? shoh
cronk Yee, ayn s'gooidsave lesh-
dy chummal : dy jarroo, nee yn
Chiarn tannaghtyn ayn son dy
bragh.

17 Ta fainee Yee feed thousane,
dy jarroo thousaneyn dy ainleyn :
as ta'n Chiarn ny mast' oc, myr
ayns ynnyd casherick Sinai.

18 T'ou er n'gholl seose er yn
yrjid, t'ou er leeideil cappeeys
ayns bondiaght, as er gheddyn
giootyn son deiney : dy jarroo
son dty eer noidyn, dy voddagh y
Chiarn Jee cummal nyn mast' oc.

19 Moyley dy row gys y Chiarn
gagh-laa : dy jarroo yn Jee ta
cooney lhien, as deayrtey e hoyrt-
yssyn orrin.

20 Eshyn y Jee ain, dy jarroo
yn Jee veih ta cheet nyn sauaultys :
Jee yn Chiarn, liorish ta shin
shaghney baase.

21 Nee Jee broo kione e noidyn :
as claign renaigagh lheid y fer as
ta goll kinjagh er e hoshiaght ayns
e vee-chraueeaght.

22 Ta'n Chiarn er ghra, Ver-
yms lhiam my phobble reesht,
myr ren mee veih Basan : my
vooinjer hene ver-ym lhiam reesht
myr ren mee keayrt dy row veih
diunid ny marrey ;

23 Dy vod dty chass ve er ny
hummey ayns fuill dty noidyn : as
dy vod chenget dty voddee ve
jiarg lesh yn uill cheddin.

24 S'mie te ry akin, O Yee, kys
t'ou uss gim meeaght : kys t'ou uss,

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

my iih, as ri, gimiaght ayns yn ynyd ghasserick.

25 Ta ny fyir oráyn gol roi, ny mynstrélyn geíyrts na yræ : ayns yn véan ta ny mynáyn agy klui rish ny teimpanyn.

26 kur buias, o Eisrael, dy iih yn chiarn ayns ny shessaghtyn : vei diyfnid yn għri.

27 aynshen ta benjamyn beg nan fer réel, as riaghyn juda nan gourle : kanúrti Zabulon, as kanurti nepthali.

28 Ta dy iih er doyrt magħ gniart duitch : gniarti yn red, o iih, ta us erna obragħy aynuinyn.

29 Erson grayi tdy hampyl ag jerusalem : marshen ver riaghyn toyrtystsyn duitch.

30 Tra ta shessagħt ny déne sláey, as ymmidy dy genej láidjer er nan skáely er liäd masky bæin yn phobyl marshen gy vel ayd gy hishyil toyrt liéu pisyn d'argyd : as nar t'e er skáely yn slyei ta agne ack ayns kagey.

31 Eish higg ny kianúrtyn magħ as Éjipt : shini gy, lýæ talu vorian lauyn magħ għiex jih.

32 Gouji orayn għiex jih shiuss ririagħtin yn tallu, o gouji orayn dy voallagħin għiex yn chiarn.

33 Ta syéi ayns ny neauaghlyn harrish ully vei yn tossiagh : jéagh, t'e tóyrt magħ y għorá, gy jaru, as shen korá għniartoil.

34 kurriġi púer dy iih harrish Eisrael : ta y ammys as y gniart ayns ny bojalyn.

35 o iih tóus-layn ientysagh ayns t'nyd kasserick : gy jaru jih Eisrael, ver aeshyn gniart as púer da phobyl. Bánniit gy rou jih.

New Version.

my Vee as Ree, gim meeagħt ayns yn ynyd casherick.

25 Ta adsyn ta goaill arraneyn shooyll hoshiagħt, adsyn ta janno bingys er grein-yn-kiauill cheet nyn-yei : ayns y vean ta ny mraane-aegey cloieer ny timbrelyn.

26 Cur booise, O Israel, da Jee yn Chiarn ayns y chagħlym cooid-jagh : veiħ grunt y chree.

27 Ayns shen ta Benjamin beg nyn ver-reill, as princeyn Yuda nyn vir-choyrlee : princeyn Zabulon, as princeyn Nephthali.

28 Ta dty Yee er choyrt magħ niart er dty hon's : jean y red y hickyragħey, O Yee, t'ou er n'obragħey aynin.

29 Son graih dty hiamble ec Jerusalem : myr shen ver reeaghyn lhieu giotdyn hoods.

30 Tra vees sheshagħt ny deiney shlej, as earrooyn ny deiney niartal er nyn skealey dy lhean (mastei feieys y phobble,) myr shen dy vel addy imlee curlħieu peeshyn dy arġid : as tra t'eh er skealey yn pobble ta goaill taitnys ayns cagħġej;

31 Eisħt hig ny princeyn magħ ass Egypt : nee cheer ny Moria-nee dy leah ny lauēn ekk y heeney magħ għiex Jee.

32 Gow-jeġi arrane għiex Jee, O shiuish reeriagħtyn yn ooir : O Gow-jeġi arraneyn-moylee għiex y Chiarn.

33 Ta ny hoie ayns ny niauaghlyn erskyn oolley er dyn toshiagħt : cur-my-ner, t'eh cur magħ ħeċ-čoraa, dy jarroo, as shen coraa niartal.

34 Gow-jeġi rish dy nee ec Jee ta'n phooar harrish Israel : ta e ooashley as e niart ayns ny bodjallyn.

35 O Yee, yindu ssagh t'ou uss ayns dty ynydyn casherick : dy jarroo yn Jee dy Israel; ver esħlyn niart as pooar da e phobble ; bannit dy row Jee.

Old Version.

ASPYRT.

Saluum me fac. psal. 69.

SÁU mi, o iih : erson ta ny huyskaghyn er jit schiagh, gy jaru gys my anonym.

2 Ta mi syit sickyr ayns y láygh douin yn ynyd nagh vel veg y talu : ta mi er jit ayns uiskaghyn douin, marshen gy vel tuyllaghyn ryi harrym.

3 Ta mi skii d'émaght, ta mi skorniagh chirym : ta mi hilliy dy my hoyrt nayrde, erson farkiaghth ghoud er my iih.

4 aydsyn ta díoi ack orrys gyn 6yr t'ayd nasly na rænagyn my ghinn : ta aydsyn ta my noidjyn, as balliæsh my strúiel niaughientagh gniartoil.

5 jik mi dau ny rydyn nagh gou mi riú : iih sáun duich my iirid gyn loght, as gha vel m' óil-chyn falliit voidj.

6 na ligg dau ta treistéel aýnys, o hiarn jih ny shesaghtyn, ve nayragh erson my ghuisyns : na ligg dausyn ta dy tdy hyrrys ve er nan nayraghy troyms o hiarn iih Eisrael.

7 as kamma? er tdy hons ta mi er vullaghtyn aghsyn : ta nayre er gedaghy m'ædyn.

8 Ta mi mar dyney jori dy my vraeraghyn : gy jaru, mar duyney quæagh dy ghlaun my vâyry.

9 erson ta grayi chæ y dy hei gy jaru er m'ii : as ta haghсанyn acksyn hug aghsyn duich, er duitchym orrys.

10 Ren mi kuo as smaghti mi mi héyn rish trosky : as va shenn erna hyndá gys m'âghsan.

11 hug mi aynrit sack ymmúm niüst : as ren ayd knaid ymmúm.

New Version.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 69. Salvum me fac.

SÁUE mee, O Yee : son ta ny ushtaghyn er jeet stiagh dy jarroo gys my annym.

2 Ta mee cummit shickyrs ayns y laagh ghowin, raad nagh vel grunt erbee : ta mee er jeet ayns ushtaghyn downey, myr shen dy vel ny thooillaghyn roie harrym.

3 Ta mee skee lesh geamagh; ta my scoarnagh chirym : ta my hoilshey dy my ailleil son farkiaghth choud er my Yee.

4 Adsyn ta dwoaie oc orrym gyn-oyr, t'ad ny sliee na renaigyn my ching : adsyn ta my noidyn, as bailliu mish ta neu-chyndagh y stroie, t'ad niartal.

5 Deeck mee daue ny reddyn nagh ren mee rieau y ghoall : Yee, ta fys ayd er my ônid, as chavel my oiljyn kellit void's.

6 Ny lhig dauesyn ta treishtail aynys, O Hiarn Yee dy heshaghtyn-caggee, ve er nyn naaraghey son y chooish aymys : ny lhig dauesyn ta dy dty hirrey, v'er nyn goyrt mow my hrooid's, O Hiarn Yee dy Israel.

7 As cre'n-oyr? er y choontey ayds, ta mee er hurranse oghsan : ta nearey er choodaghey my eddin.

8 Ta mee myr dooinney joarree da my vraaraghyn : dy jarroo myr fer quaagh da cloan my vayrey.

9 Son ta'n graih jeean t'aym da dty hie dy jarroo er ghuinney mee gys y chree : as ta ny oghsanyn ocsyn hug scammylt dhyts, er duittym orrym's.

10 Ren mee dobberan as smaghtaghey mee hene lesh trostey : as va shen er ny hyndaa gys my scammylt.

11 Hug mee orrymaanrit sack myrgeddin : as ren ad craidey moo'm

Old Version.

12 Ta aydsyn ta séi ayns y iat loyrt m'yois : as ta ny dene mæskoil janu oranyn orryms.

13 agh hiarn ta mi janu my phaidjer hufyds : ayns ierish búaisoil.

14 kluyn mi o iih ayns ymmidydy tdy vyghin : gy jaru ayns firrinys tdy hauálys.

15 Gou mi magh as y láygh, nagh biym er my váyr : o iih¹ lig dau veer my lifráe vousyn ta duo iack orrym as ass ny huyskaghyn douin.

16 na ligg d'yn tuilliu uysky mish y váyg, namú ligg d'yn diýfnid my lugge sýas : as na lig d'yn layg y béal yiei orryms.

17 æst ruyms o hiarn erson ta tdy gheindylys grayiól gyruill : chyndá us huyms nyre ymmidydy tdy hrokeryn.

18 as na falli t'ædyn vei tdy hervaynt, erson ta mi ayns syaghyn : o jean seir as kluyn mi.

19 Tarn argere² m'anym, as sau e : 6 lifrée mish erson my noidjyn.

20 Baun duit m'aghsan, my náyre, as my niau onéyr : ta my noidjyn ully ayns tdy hilliy.

21 Ta tdy náyre er mrishey my ghri, ta mi layn dy hrimshey : iagh mi erson anáyn ægnagh dy goyl tréy jiim, agh gha rou duney erbi, ghamú fóyr mi anáyn dy my gyriagh.

22 Hugg áyd dou gall dy ií, as trá va mi páa, hugg ayd dou phiaen gér dy ií.

23 Ligge nan moýrd ve erna ianu na ribbey dan góyl hæyn rish : as ligge ny redyn leshagh y ve ghon nan mæi ve dausyn óyr, dy huitchym.

New Version.

12 T'adsyn ta soie 'sy ghiat loayrt m'oi : as ta'n vooijer veshtal jannoo ronneeaght orrym.

13 Agh Hiarn, ta mee jannoo my phadjer hoods : ayns traa nee oo soiaghéy jeh.

14 Clasht rhym, O Yee, ayns earroo dty vyghin : dy jarroo ayns firrinys dty hauaultys.

15 Gow mee ass y laagh, nagh jem fo : O lhig dou ve er my livrey voesyn ta feoh oc orrym, as ass ny ushtaghyn dowin.

16 Ny lhig da ny thooillaghyn ushtey mee y vah, chamoo lhig da'n diunid mee y lhuggey seose : as ny lhig da'n ooig e beeal y yeigh orrym.

17 Clasht rhym, O Hiarn, son ta dty chenjallys-ghraiagh gerjoilagh : chyndaa uss hym's cordail rish earroo dty vyghinyn.

18 As ny follee dty eddin veih dty harvaant, son ta mee ayns seaghyn : O jean siyr, as clasht rhym.

19 Tayrn er-gerrey gys my annym, as saué eh : O livrey mee, kyndagh rish my noidyn.

20 T'ou uss er hoiggal my oghsan, my nearey, as my vee-onnor : ta my noidyn oolley ayns dty hilley.

21 Ta dty oghsan er vrishey my chree, ta mee lane dy hrimshey : yeeagh mee son fer ennagh dy ghoail chymmey orrym, agh cha row dooinney erbee ; chamoo hooar mee unnane erbee dy my gherjagh.

22 Hug ad dou gall dy ee : as tra va mee paagh, hug ad dou vinegar dy iu.

23 Lhig da'n voayrd oc ve er ny yannoo ny ribbey dy ghoail ad hene lesh : as lhig da ny reddyn lhisagh y ve son y foays oc, ve dauesyn oyr tuittym.

¹ "God." Not in English.

² Sic.

Old Version.

24 Ligge nan súlyn ve er nan 'ally, nagh vaick áyd : as gybragh krúmm us shiis nan 'rymmyn.

25 Dýart magh tdy iumúiys oriúsyn : as ligge tdy ghorri jumúis-agh gryem y góyl oriúsyn.

26 Ligge nan ienyd vaghi ve pháys : as gyn dúney erbi dy vaghey ayns nan gabanan.

27 Erson t'ayd dy eiýert-syn gy-rúnagh ta us erna voally : as t'ayd t'aglu kyns 'odys áyd, aydsyn y hyaghy ta us erna lotty.

28 Ligg 'au tuitchym vei, yn pheky, gys peky elley as na chíit gys dy ghayrys.

29 Ligg 'au ve er nan glanny magh as liór yn kléi vió : as gyn ve er nan skriu masky yn klyei ghayragh.

30 as er my hons, nar ta mi boght as ayns trimshey : trogi tdy ghúynys, o iih, mish sýas.

31 mollym ænym íih rish oráyn : as níums e gy muár y glóyragh y rish toyrt búias.

32 ní shó níist yn chiarn y víuas : na shayr na gaún ag vel æyrkyn as ingnyn.

33 ni ny déne miún smúnaghtyn er shó, as bi áyd gannoil : shyrrigi nyræ íih as bii nan anym bio.

34 Erson ta yn chiarn klastchen ny moght : as gha vel é seiaghy begg da ghimmi.

35 Ligge neau as talu eshyn y volley : yn fargy, as ulla ta glyasaght aynshen.

36 Erson saui jih Seion, as trogi e ballaghyn Iuda : gy vod déney vaghey ayn shen as y geadthyn ghon eiýrys e.

37 Bii e na éirus ag slught dy herváyntyn níist : as ni aydsyn shyney lesh y ænýmsyn vaghey aynshen.

New Version.

24 Lhig da ny sooillyn oc ve er nyn gholley, nagh jean ad fakin : as jean uss dy kinjagh yn dreym oc y chroymmey sheese.

25 Deayrt magh dty eulys orroo : as lhig dty ymmoose hrome ad y għreimmey.

26 Lhig da'n ynnyd-vaghee oc ve follym faase : as gyn dooinney erbee dy chummal ayns ny cabbaneyn oc ;

27 Son t'ad jannoo tranlaase ersyn t'ou uss er woalley : as ta'n taggħloo oc kys oddys ad adsyn y heaghney t'ou uss er lhottey.

28 Lhig daue tuittym veih un pheccah gys peccah elley : as gyn cheet stiagh gys dty ynrickys.

29 Bee ad er ny chrossey ass lioar ny bioee : as cha bee ad scrut mastey'n vooinjer chairagh.

30 Er my hon's, tra ta mee boght as ayns trimshey : nee dty chooney, O Yee, mish y hrogħal seose.

31 Neem Ennym Yee y voylley lesh arrane : as ver-ym ard-voylley da lesh toyrt-booise.

32 Nee shoh myrgeddin yn Chiarn y wooiys : ny share na dow lesh eairkyn as yngnyn.

33 Ver y vooinjer imlee tastey da shoh, as bee ad gennal : shirjee lurg Jee, as bee yn annym eu bio.

34 Son ta'n Chiarn clashtyn ny boghtyn : as cha vel eh soiagħey beg jeh e phryssonee.

35 Lhig da niau as thalloo eh y voylley : yn faarkey as oolley ny ta gleashagħt ayn.

36 Son nee Jee Sion y hauail, as trogħee eh ard-valjyn Yudah : dy vod deiney bagħey ayns shen, as eh y għoall ayns nyn gummal.

37 Nee slught e harvaantyn myrgeddin y għoall eh ayns eir-aġħaq : as adsyn ta' graihagh er e Ennym nee ad bagħey ayn.

Old Version.

New Version.

Deus in adiutorium. psal. 70.

JEAN us seîr o iîh dy mi lifré : jean seîr dy ghúney láym o hiarn.

2 Ligg 'ausyn vé er 'an nayraghy, as er nan ghurr mou ta shirre nyre m'anym : ligg 'ausyn ve er nan jyndá góyr 'an rommy, as er nan doyrt gys náyre ta soulaghý olk duys.

3 Ligg 'ausyn erson nan lúagh vé gy búa er nan doyrt gys naræ : ta gæmagh harryms shen shen.

4 Agh ligg 'ausyn uly ta dy hyirrys vé bogoil as ganoil ayn-yds : as ligge uly læidj as ta agney ack ayns tdy hauálys, y grá gybragh, molley d'yn chiarn.

5 as er my hons ta mi boght, as ayns tréi : jean us seir huyms, o iîh.

6 she us m'er kúni, as m'er kani niüst : o hiarn na jean vegg y furriagh fodey.

AYRYN.

In te domine speravi. psal. 71.

ANYNDS o hiarn ta mi er gur my treistéel, na lig duys gy bragh vé er my ghurr mou : agh rei mi¹ as lifree mi¹ ayns dy gharys krumm dy ghlyash huyms as kossyñ mi.

2 bii us my ynyd laidjer gys odym chuit goni : tóu er gaitlyn dy ghuyne liam erson she us my heyi fendeel as my ghastyl.

3 liifrée mi o my iîh magh as lau yn niaughraui maghas lau yn duyne migháyr as fargagh gyn chimmy.

4 Erson she us o hiarn jih yn red ta mish góyl fodiaght na iêi, she us my hreistéel gy jiaru vei magidg. 5 tróyds ta mish er my ghummel

PSALM 70. Deus in adjutorium.

JEAN siyr, O Yee, dy my livrey : jean siyr dy chooney lhiarn, O Hiarn.

2 Lhig dauesyn v'er nyn goyrt gys nearey, as er nyn gastey cooidjagh, ta shirrey lurg m'annym dy stroie eh : lhig daue v'er nyn imman gour nyn drommey, dy scammyltagh, ta wooishal olk dou.

3 Lhig daue son y leagh oc ve dy leah er nyn goyrt gys nearey : ta geamagh harrym, Shen, shen.

4 Agh lhig dauesyn oolley ta dy dty hirrey, ve gennal as boggoil ayn-yds : as lhig dauesyn ta graihagh er dty haualty, dy kinjagh gra, Dy row moylley gys y Chiarn.

5 Er my hon's, ta mee boght as ayns treihys : jean siyr hym, O Yee.

6 Uss my Er-coonee as my Eri-kionnee : ny lhig shaghey foddey, O Hiarn.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 71. In te, Domine, speravi.

ANYNDS, O Hiarn, ta mee er choyrt my hreishteil; ny lhig dou dy bragh ve er my choyrt gys nearey : agh feayshil orrym, as livrey mee ayns dty chairys; croym dty chleaysh hym, as saue mee.

2 Bee oo my chummal lajer, huggey oddyms kinjagh goll son sauchys : tóu er ghialdyn dy chooney lhiarn : son oo thie my endeilys as my chashtal.

3 Livrey mee, O my Yee, veih pooar ny mee-chrauee; veih laue yn dooinney neu-chairagh as dewil.

4 Son dty lurg's, O Hiarn Yee, ta mee goaill foddeeaught : uss my hreishteil, dy jarroo veih my aegid.

5 Liorts ta mee er ny chummal

Old Version.

shúas ada rugger mi : shé us eshen rugger mi; magh as breyn my vayre bii my volley gybragh iids.

6 ta mi mar veaghé¹ fer gynghum gys moráyn : agh ta my hreistéel sickyr anyds.

7 o ligg dy my véal vé er na liénys rish dy vollys : gy vodym oráyn y góyl dy dy gloyr, as toneyr féi yn lá liâur.

8 na tilg mish er shiûl ayns ierish my éyysh, na treyg mish nar níi my gniart my hoyrt nárdy.

9 erson ta my noidjyn loyrt m'yoí, as áydsyn ta lyí farkiagh er m'anym t'ayd goyl an gourley kujaght grá, ta jih er na hreigéel é er¹ é as gou é erson gha nell veg dy lifrée é.

10 na gou foddey voym o iih : my iih jean us seir dy ghuyney laym.

11 ligg gân vé er an gur mou, as er an gall ta nyôi manym : ligg au ve er an gúdaghey rish nayre, as mi oneyr, ta shiyrre d'ianu olk duys.

12 as er my hoys nûm fullaghtyn gy feagh góni : as nûm us y volley na smu as na smu.

13 níi my véal lóyrt gygh lá dy dy gháyrys as sauaylys : erson gha nôyl dau kiañ erbi err.

14 hééyms magh ayns gniart y chiarn jih : as loyryms dy dy ghuyryms nolymarkan.

15 tous o iih er m'ynsaghy vei magidg shúas na derry nish shen-nifá niims iinsh dy tobriaghy ientysagh.

16 na jean mish y hregáel o iih ayns my heyñ éyysh nar viis my ghiañ liê : nagedere viims erset saghey¹ dy gniârts gys y chilôh shoanoni as dy phuer gausyn ully ta foyst ra hiit.

New Version.

seose neayr's ruggyr mee : uss ren m'y ghoaill ass brein my vayrey ; bee my voylley dy bragh jeeds.

6 Ta mee er jeet dy ve shilley agglagh da ymmodee : agh ta my hreishteil shickyr aynys.

7 O lhig da my veeal v'er ny lhi-eeney lesh dty voylley; dy voddm arrane y ghoaill jeh dty ghloyr as dty onnor slane lhurid y laa.

8 Ny tilg mee erset ayns my henn eash : ny treig mee tra ta my niart dy m'ailleil;

9 Son ta my noidjyn loayrt m'oi, as t'adsyn ta lhié farkiagh son my annym, coyrt nyn goyrlé dy cheilley, gra; Ta Jee er hreigeil eh; eyr-jee er, as gow-jee eh; son cha vel fer erbee dy livrey eh.

10 Ny gow foddey voym, O Yee : my Yee, jean siyr dy chooney lhiam.

11 Lhig dauesyn ta noi my annym ve er nyn goyrt mow as cherraghtyn : lhig daue ve coodit lesh nearey as mee-ooashley ta shirrey dy yanno aggair dou.

12 Agh er my hon's, neem dy meen farkiagh dy kinjagh : as moyll-ym oo ny smoo as ny smoo.

13 Loayree my veeal dagh-laa jeh dty chairys as jeh dty livreyys : son cha nione dou yn earroo oc.

14 Hem magh ayns niart y Chiarn Jee : as loayr-ym ynrycan jeh dty chairys.

15 T'ou uss, O Yee, er my ynsaghey vei my aegid, derrey nish : shen-y-fa soilshee-ym's magh dty obbraghyn yindyssagh.

16 Ny treig mee, O Yee, ayns my henn eash, tra ta my chione lheeah ; derrey ta mee er hoilshaghey dty niart da'n cheeloghe shoh, as dty phooar dauesyn ooiley ta foast ry-hoi cheet.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

17 ta yn ghárys áyds o iih fir
ayrd as she redyn múař aydsyn
tous er na ianu : o iih quei ta
kasly ruys.

18 o kré yn tuiliéel as y syaghyn
múař tous er na hóilsaghe duys e
as fóost ren us tyndá, as mish y
uyraghy : she as hugg u mi vei
difnidg y talúin riist.

19 tous er my hóyrt gys fáslý
vúar : as toú er my gyrgaghy er
gygh yn chéyf.

20 sheñesa níums us y volley, as
tirinys' o iih klúi er gréi ny binnis :
hufyds níums oráyn y góyl er y
ghruitch o us anáyn ghasserick
Israell.

21 bií my veliyms ganoil nar
góym oráyn húyds as marsheñ
viis m'anyms tous er na lísfrée.

22 nii my hinnge niist taglu dy
dy ghárys fíei yn lá uly : erson
ta áydsyn er an gurr mou, as er án
dóyrt gy náre ta shýirre dy ianu
olk duys.

Deus judicium. psal. 72.

KURR tdy vrúynys d'yn rií, o
iih : as tdy ghárys dy vack
yn rií.

2 Eish nii eshyn yn pobyl y
vrúynys nýre káyr : as yn boght y
rial.

3 ver ny knuick niist shi : as ny
knuick begy kárys gys y phobyl.

4 friali é yn slyi gyn loght lió-
rish 'an gáyr : friali é għlaun ny
mogħt, as nii e yn duyne ta janu
agáyr é għeragħy.

5 Gouigi áyd agyl fids ghoud as
ni yn ghrian as yn āaskfarragħtun
vei yn shiloh gys shilógh elle.

6 higgé¹ núsas mar yn flagħy

New Version.

17 Ta dty chairys, O Yee, feer
ard, as s'mooar ny reddy shen
t'ou er n'yannoo : O Yee, quoi ta
dy ve er ny hoyllagħey hoods !

18 O cre'n seaghyn as yn arkys
trome t'ou er choyrt my raad ! as
foasthyndaa oo as ren oomee yoor-
agħey : dy jarroo, as hug oo lhiat
mee reesht veiħ diunid ny hooirey.

19 T'ou er chur lhiat mee gys
onnor; as er my għerjagħey er
dy chooilley heu ;

20 Shen-y-fa neem uss as dty
irriñey y voyley, O Yee, cloie er
greie dy vingys : hoods goym ar-
rane er y chlaasagh, O uss Er-
casherick dy Israel.

21 Bee my veiñlyn gennal tra ta
mee goaill arrane hoods : as myr
shen-vees my annum t'ou uss er
livrey.

22 Nee my hengħey myrgeddin
loayrt jeh dty chairys fey-ny-laa :
son t'ad er nyn goyrt mow as er
nyn goyrt lhiu gys nearey, ta
shirrey olk y yannoo dooys.

PSALM 72. Deus, judicium.

CUR da'n Ree dty vriwnyssyn,
O Yee : as dty chairys da
mac y Ree.

2 Eisht nee eh dty phobble y
vriwnys cordail rish cairys : as nee
eh ny bogħtyn y endeil.

3 Ver ny sleitn myrgeddin lhiu
shee : as ny croink vegħġey cairys
da'n pobbli.

4 Freilee eh yn vooinjer ôney
ayns nyn gair : cloan y vogħt nee
eh y endeil, as ny tranlaasee y
cherragħey.

5 Gow-ee ad aggle royd choud
as ta'n ghrian as yn eayst er-
mayrn : veiħ un heelogħe gys
sheelogħe elley.

6 Hig eh neose myr y flieħgħey

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

ayns lomry ólly : gy jaru mar ny bainyn ta guiskaghy yn talu.

7 ayns y ierishyn nii yn slyei kayragh bláy : gy jaru as ymmidydi dy hii, ghond as nii yn æask faraghtyn.

8 Bii y réelsyn niist vei yn argey gys fargey elle : as. vei yn tuyll y gys kian yn týyl.

9 nii aydsyn ta vaghey ayns yn aysnyght sliaughty ræefsyn : lii y nöidjyn yn úeir.

10 ver riaghyn 'harsys as nyn ellanyn jutyn ver riaghyn Arabia as Saba ourelyn.

11 Tuitchi gygh ully rii shiis na iænyssyn : nii gygh ully atiúyn shyrvées dasyn.

12 Erson lifréi e yn boght nar tê gæmagh : yn fer ymmyrtsagh niist, as æshyn nagh vel fer kuney erbi agge.

13 Bii e foróil dyn slyei gyn loght as ymmyrtsagh : as friali e anmyniyn ny moght.

14 Lifréi é nan anmyniyn vei falsyght as agáyr : as bii nan vuil dyar ayns y hilliy.

15 Bii e bío as dásyn viis erna hoyrt dy áyr Arabia : bii paidjer erna ianu gybragh dásyn as gygh lá viis eshyn erna volly.

16 Bii dash d'aríru ayns y talu, ayrd er ny knuick : nii y væass kra mar libanys, as bii e ufnæ ayns yn ayrd valley mar fáeyr er y talu.

17 nii y 'ænym farraghtyn erson gybrágh, bii y ænym er mayrn fuo yn grian masky ny shiloghyn : viis er nan managhy tráeyfd-syn, as nii ully ny hangristiin æshyn y volly.

18 Bannit gy rou yn Chiarn jih

New Version.

ayns loamrey olley : dy jarroo myr ny bineyn ta gushtaghey yn thalloo.

7 Ayns y lhing echeysyn nee yn vooinjer chairagh bishaghey : dy jarroo, as palchey dy hee, choud as ta'n eayst farraghtyn.

8 Bee yn reilltys echey myrged-din veih un aarkey gys faarkey elley : as veih'n awin vooar gys aynry sodjey yn ooir.

9 Adsyn ta baghey 'syn aasagh nee ad glooneey sheese kiongoirt rish : nee e noidyn yn joan y liee.

10 Reeaghyn Tharsis as ny el-lanyn, ver ad lhieu toyrtysyn : ver reeaghyn Arabia as Saba lhieu giootyn.

11 Nee dy chooilley ree tuittym sheese kiongoirt rish : nee dy chooilley ashoon eh y hirveish.

12 Son nee eh yn boght y livrey tra t'eh geam : yn ymmyrchagh neesht, as eshyn nagh vel fer-coonee erbee echey.

13 Bee eh foayroil da'n vooinjer ôney as ny ymmyrchee : as nee eh anmeenyn ny boghtyn y choadey.

14 Nee eh ny anmeenyn oc y livrey veih foalsaght as aggair : as deyr vees yn uill oc ayns e hilley.

15 Bee eh bio, as dasyn vees er ny choyrt jeh airh Arabia : bee padjer er ny yannoo dy-kinjagh huggey, as gagh-laa vees moyley er ny choyrt da.

16 Bee palchey arroo er y thalloo, ard er ny croink : nee yn mess echey craa myr Libanus, as bee eh glass 'syn ard-valley myr faiyr er y thalloo.

17 Nee yn Ennym echey farraghtyn son dy bragh, bee yn Ennym echey er-mayrn fo'n ghrian mastey ny sheelogheyn ta foast ry-heet : vees er nyn mannaghey ny hrooidsyn, as nee oolley ny ashoonyn eh y voylley.

18 Bannit dy row yn Chiarn Jee,
oo

Old Version.

Eisrael : ta nolymarkan janu
redyn ientysagh.

19 as banít gy rou æným y
ardýæsly erson gybragh : as bi
yn talu uly erna liæny rish y ayrd
yæsly, amen, amen.

ASPYRT.

Quam bonus Israel. psal. 73.

GY jaru ta jih grayiúyl dy
Eisrael : gy jaru dy læid as
ta¹ ghri glan.

2 Na iæi va my ghassyn faggys
er shiûl : va my ghasmedjyn er
gere dy kyrraghtyn.

3 as kamma? va mi jumúygh
rish yn drogh lyéi : hiym níst yn
niaugehráu ayns læid y râh.

4 Erson gha vel áyd ayns gau
erbi dy vâys : agh t'áyd reagh as
láiijer.

5 Gha yell ayd chiit ayns drogh
ghonagh erbi mar slyei elle :
ghamu t'áyd phlogit kasly-rish
deney elle.

6 as she shó yn óyr gy vel áyd
marshen er 'an gummel rish
móyrn : as er nan dilge harrish
rish diéulys.

7 Ta nan suïlyn gatt rish rífrid :
as t'ayd janu gy jaru na salieu.

8 T'áyd milliy slyei elle, as loyrt
dy haglu molaghtóil : ta nan daglu
nýoi yn ýrjæ smú.

9 Erson t'áyd shiny magh nan
mæal gys neau : as ta nan jange
dol treyfd yn týyl.

10 Shennyfá ta yn slyei tuitchym
hucksyn : as magh ass shen ghani
beggan kosny t'ayd dy ióyl.

New Version.

dy jarroo yn Jee dy Israel : ta ny
lomarcan jannoo reddyn yindys-
sagh;

19 As bannit dy row Ennym yn
Ard-ooashley echey son dy bragh :
as bee ooiley yn seihll er ny
lhieeney lesh e Ard-ooashley.
Amen, Amen.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 73. Quam bonus Israel.

DY firrinagh ta Jee graihagh er
Israel : dy jarroo er nyn
lheid as ta jeh cree glen.

2 Ny yeih, va my chassyn faggys
er n'gholl voym : va my chesmad-
yn er-gerrey dy skyrraghtyn.

3 As cre'n-oyr? va mee seaghnit
er coontey ny mee-chrauee : ta
mee myrgeddin fakin drogh leih
ayns lheid y raah.

4 Son cha vel ad ayns gaue er-
bee jeh'n vaase ; agh t'ad trean
as lajer.

5 Cha vel ad cheet ayns drogh-
haghyrt erbee myr sleih elley :
chamoo t'ad er nyn gerraghey
myr deiney elley.

6 As shoh yn oyr dy vel ad
sheidit seose lesh móyrn : as
coodit harrish lesh dewlys.

7 Ta ny sooillyn oc gatt lesh
riurid : as t'ad jannoo dy jarroo
myr sailliu.

8 T'ad mhilley sleih elley, as
dy mee-chrauee loayrt goan mol-
laghtagh : ta'n ghlare oc noi yn
Er-syrjey;

9 Son t'ad sheeyney magh nyn
meeal noi niau : as ta'n chenget
oc goll trooid y theihll.

10 Shen-y-fa ta'n pobble tuittym
lhieu : as cha nee beggan cosney
t'ad dy hayrn ass shen.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

11 Tuish, taydsyn grá kyns odagh jih ænaghtyn e : vel fysseri ayns yn' ýrjæ smú?

12 jeagh she sho yn niaughraui t'áyd shó doll er nan dossagh ayns y týl as ta berchys ack sho ayns kummel : as dýrt mi éish ta mi glanny my ghri ayns fardáil, as er ní my lauyn ayns glænyd.

13 fæi yn lá liáur va mi er my gheraghy : as er my ghusky dygh yn voghre.

14 Gy jaru va mi fagys er' rá gy jaru mar áyd : agh jeagh éis vein ern' ýre shilógh dy glaúny.

15 Eish smuni mi dy huigel shó : agh ve róo ghréi dou.

16 naggedere gháí mi gys ynyd ghasserick iih : eish huig mi jere ny néne shó.

17 Gy vel us d'an seiaghy-syn ayns ynydyn sliaun : as d'an dilge shiúis, as d'an strúiel-syn.

18 o gho doltattym as t'ayd lýæi : káyf, as chiút gys jere aglagh.

19 she gy jaru kasly-rish brynládi mar ta anáyn duysky : mar-shen ver us er 'an jalu káyf magh as yn árdvalley.

20 shó mar va my ghri' trum : as ghai e gy jaru tráyfd m'áraghyn :

21 Ghó ammyjagh shen va mish as gyn tuisky : gy jaru mar veagh e báeagh t'æ¹ ænish us.

22 na iéi ta mi gygh iérish liorts : erson ta us my ghummel rish my lau iæsh.

23 nii us mish y líidjæl rish tdy ghourley : as ná ýræ shen gouyt u mish rish tdy glóyr.

24 quei ta aym ayns neau agh

New Version.

11 Twish, t'ad gra, Kys ver Jee tastey da : vel fysseree ayns yn Er-syrjey?

12 Jeeagh, ad shoh ny mee-chrauee, ad shoh ta bishaghey ayns y theihll, as oc shoh ta berchys ayns nyn gummal : as dooyrt mee, Eisht ta mish er ghlenney my chree ayns fardail, as er niee my laueyn ayns ônid.

13 Fey-ny-laa ta mee er ve er my cherraghey : as er my smaght-aghey dy chooilley voghrey;

14 Dy jarroo, as va mee er loayrt faggys myr ren aðsyn : agh cur-my-ner, veign eisht er gheyrey sheeloghe dty chloan.

15 Eisht ghow mee ayns laue dy hoiggal shoh : agh ve ro ghoillee er my hon.

16 Derrey hie mee stiagh ayns ynnyd casherick Yee : eisht hoig mee jerrey ny deiney shoh ;

17 Ta shen, Kys t'ou uss dy hoagheyadaynsynnydyn shliawin : as dy hilgey ad sheese, as dy stroie ad.

18 Oh, cre cha leah as t'ad goll naardey : cherraghtyn, as cheet gys jerrey agglagh !

19 Dy jarroo, eer myr dreamal tra ta fer doostey : myr shen ver oo er y chaslys oc dy lheie ersooyl ass yn ard-valley.

20 Shoh myr va my chree se-aghnit : as hie eh eer trooid my veeghyn.

21 Cha ommijagh shen va mee, as cha mee-hushtagh : dy jarroo myr dy beagh eh baagh kiongoyrt rhyts.

22 Ny yeih, ta mee kinjagh liort's : son t'ou er my chummal rish my laue yesh.

23 Nee oo m'y leeideil lesh dty choyrle : as ny lurg m'y ghoaill gys gloyr.

24 Quoi t'aym ayns niau agh

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

us : as gha vel anáyn er y talu ta mi dy hyrre shaghys.

25 Ta máyl as my ghri toyrt nárdy : agh shé jih gniart my ghri, as my árn erson gybragh.

26 Erson jeagh, bi aydsyn ta dy hrogáyls er nan gurr mou : ta us er nan strúiel-syn uly ta janu mardrys t'yeis.

27 agh té méi duýs dy my ghummel sickyr liórish iú, dy hoyrt my hreistéel ayns yn chiarn jih : as dy lóyrt dy uly t'obraghys ayns dorsyn iníin heion.

Ut quid deus. psal. 74.

O IIH, kamma¹ us as y ráyd vrouiýn ghoud : kamma vel tdy iúmáiy gho chæ nýoi kirri dy tdy phastry.

2 o smuni er t'aglyss ta us erna ghosny, as erna ghiannaghy riúst ada yn cheñ iærish.

3 smuni er kiýny t'éirys : as knock séion, ayns ren ú vaghey.

4 Trog shuas tdy ghassyn, gy vod us struiel gy glan gygh uly noidj : ta erna ianu olk ayns t'ynyd kasserick.

5 Ta tdy noidjyn buriúght ayns máyn t'aglyshyn : as toyrt shuas nan merjaghyn ghon kouraghyn.

6 Eshyn iár fæig rói magh as ny bilchyn chiu : ve er fyss dy hoyrt e gys obyr fásyl.

7 Agh nish t'ayd brishie shiúis ny obraghyn uly granit rish téigyn as ordyn.

8 T'ayd er dóyrt aínil er t'ynydys kasserick : as t'ayd er salghy ynyd vaghey t'ænymphs gy jaru gys y talu.

New Version.

uss : as cha vel unname erbee er y thaloo ta mee dy yeearee ayns soylaghey jeeds.

25 Ta my eill as my chree failleil : agh ta Jee niart my chree, as my hoghyr son dy bragh.

26 Son cur-my-ner, nee adsyn ta dy dty hreigeil, cherraghtyn : t'ou er stroie adsyn ooilley ta kyndagh jeh maarderys dt'oi.

27 Agh te mie er my hon's dy chummal shickyr gys Jee, dy chur my hreishteil ayns y Chiarn Jee : as dy loayrt jeh ooilley dty obraghyn ayns giattyn inneen Sion.

PSALM 74. *Ut quid, Deus?*

O YEE, cre'n-fa t'ou freayll oo heñe voin choud dy hraa : cre'n-fa ta dty yymmoose cha cheh noi kirree dty phastyr?

2 O smooinee er dty phobble t'ou er chionnaghey, as er veaysley er dyn chenn earish.

3 Smooinee er sheeloghe dty eiragh : as er crong Sion, ayn t'ou er chummal.

4 Trog seose dty chassyn, dy vod oo dy bollagh dy chooilley noid y stroie : t'er n'yanno olk ayns dty ynnyd casherick.

5 Ta dty noidyn gyllaghey ayns mean dty haglym cooidjagh : as soiaghey seose nyn mergaghyn son cowraghyn.

6 Eshyn ren fuygh y ghiarey sheese roish nish ass ny biljyn chiu : v'eh ry-akin dy chur lesh eh gys obbyr aalin.

7 Agh nish t'ad brishey sheese ooilley yn obbyr ghranit eck : lesh teighyn as oardyn.

8 T'ad er hoiaghey dty ynnydyn casherick er aile : as er lhieggal sheese ynnyd-vaghee dty Ennym, eer gys y laare.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

9 Gy jaru dúyrt áyd ayns nan griághyn, lig uin aydsyn y struiel ulla kujaght : sho mar t'ayd er losky shúas ulla tēiyn¹ ayn y talu.

10 Gha vaick meid nan goragh-yn, gha vel yn' adéyr smu : gha vel anáyn nan masky ta tuigel áragh.

11 o iih, káid níi yn ferr ta nýoi shuin yn niauonyr sho : káid níi yn noid lóyrt gy molaghtagh tdy t'ænmys gybragh.

12 kamma vel us tayrn er shiul tdy láu : kamma nagh vel us y hayrn tdy láu iesh magh t'oghrish dy ghur mou y noid.

13 Erson she jih my rií ada yn chenn iéirish : yn kuney ta jant er y talu t'e dy ianu e hæyn.

14 Ráeyn us yn argey tréyfd tdy phueyr : vrish u kiínn ny nrágonyr ayns ny huiskaghyn.

15 vóayl ú kiínn yn leviathan ayns stúckanyn : as hugg ú é dy ve bii d'yn phobyl ayns yn' ays-ygħt.

16 Hugg us magh chibburtyn as úyskaghyn as ny kregyn kryoi : hyrmi us shuas úyskaghyn gniar-toil.

17 Sh'láts yn lá, as sh'láts yn fi : tou ern ianu arlu yn soilshe, as yn grian.

18 Tóu er seiagħy kaglagħyn ulla yn taltúin : tóu ern' ianu soury as gaeifyr.

19 kuini er shó o hiarn, kyns ta yn noid er nayragħy : as kyns ta yn slyei ammyjagh er lóyrt gy molaghtagh tdy tænmys.

20 o na lifree annym dy ghalmáyn miín¹, gys ymmydi ny noidid-jyn : as na jarud shessagħt yn vogħt erson gybrágh.

21 jéagh er yn ghúnyant : erson

New Version.

9 Dy jarroo, dooyrt ad ayns nyn greeaghyn, Lhig dooin ad y stroie by bollagh ooilley-cooidjagh : myr shoh t'ad er lostey seose ooilley thieyn Yee 'sy cheer.

10 Cha vel shin fakin nyn gowragħyn ; cha vel phadeyr er-mayrn : cha vel unnane ta toiggħal caid.

11 O Yee, caid nee eshyn ta d'toi yn vee-onnor shoh y yanno : caid nee yn noid loayrt dy molaghtagh noi dty Ennym, nee son dy bragh ?

12 Cre'n-fa t'ou tayrn back dty laue : kys te nagh vel oo goaill dty laue yesh ass d'oghrish dy chur mow yn noid ?

13 Son Jee my Ree er dyn chenn earish : yn cooney ta jeant er y thalloo, eh hene ta dy yanno eh.

14 Ren oo yn aarkey y scarrey trooid dty phooar : vrish oo king ny dragonyr ayns ny ushtagħyn.

15 Woall oo king y Leviathan ayns peeshyn : as hug oo eh dy ve son beagħey da'n pobble ayns yn aasagh.

16 Hug oo lhiat farraneyn, as ushtagħyn magħ ass ny creggyn creoi : hyrmee oo seose ushtagħyn niartal.

17 She lhiats yn laa, as lhiats yn oie : uss t'er phointeil yn soilsħey as y ghrian.

18 T'ou er hoiagħey ooilley cagliaghyn ny hooirey : t'ou er yanno sourey as geurey.

19 Cooinnee er shoh, O Hiarn, kys ta'n noid er oltooaney : as kys ta'n pobble ommijagh er loayrt goan mollagħtagħ noi dt'Ennym.

20 O ny livrey annym dty chalmane meen gys earroo ny noidyn : as ny jarrood sheshagħt ny bogħiyn son dy bragh.

21 Jeeagh er y chonaant : son ta

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

ta yn talu ullan láyn dy gorghýs,
as ynydyn vaghey díeuil.

22 o na ligg d'yn duyne gyn
loghet doll er shiul nariit : agh
ligge yn boght as ymmyrtsagh
t'enyms y volley.

23 Irri o iih kumm shúas tdy
ghúish héyn : kúini kyns ta yn
duyne ammyjagh loyrt gy mó-
laghtagh jids gygh lá.

24 na jarúd korá dy t'nóidjyn ta
yn danys móriagh ácksyn ta
duói ack oyrt, gáas gybragh
nasmú as nasmú.

AVRYN.

Confitebimur tibi. psal. 75.

DÚITCH, o iih, ta shuin toyrt
buias : gy jaru dúitc'h ta
shuin toyrt buias.

2 Ta t'ænym niist ghó fagys : as
shen ta t'obraghyn ientysagh y
insh.

3 nar goym yn shessaght :
verrym bruinys nýræ káyr.

4 Ta yn talu anún, as aydsyn
ully ta vaghey ayn : ta mi kumell
shúas ny goulyn agge.

5 duyrt mi rish ny hammydanyn
na jeangi gho kýæi : as rish yn
niaughráui na seigi shúas nan
ærick.

6 na seigi shúas nan ærick er
áeyrdje : as na lorigi rish muynal
krýei.

7 Erson gha nel ýasly chíit, vei
yn gniarr, na vei yn gniáer : na
féyst vei yn jass.

8 As kamma? she jih yn bríu :
ta kurr shiis anáyn, as seiagh
shúas anán elle.

9 Erson ta kappan ayns láu yn
chiarn, as ta yn phiyin jarg : t'e
láyn maskit, as té dýart é magh
je-shen.

10 as erson yn lái agge : ívi ully

New Version.

ooilley yn ooir lane dy ghorraghys
as dy chummallyn dewil.

22 O ny lhig da'n vooinjer gyn
loghetgollrouelesh nearey : agh lhig
da ny boghtyn as ny ymmyrchee
moylley'choyrt da dt'Ennym.

23 Trog, O Yee, jean dty chooish
hene y chummal seose : cooinee
kys ta'n dooinney ommijagh dy
dt'oltooaney dy chooilley laa.

24 Ny jarrood coraa dty noidyn :
ta'n daanys vooaralagh ocsyn ta
feoh oc ort, gaase dy kinjagh ny
smoo as ny smoo.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 75. Confitebimur tibi.

DHYTS, O Yee, ta shin cur
booise : dy jarroo dhyts ta
shin cur booise.

2 Ta dt'Ennym myrgeddin cha
faggys : as shen ta dt'obraghyn
yindyssagh dy hoilshaghey.

3 Tra hig chaglym cooidjagh y
phobble reesht ayns m'enish :
neem briwnys cordail rish cairys.

4 Ta'n seihll annoon, as ooilley
e chummalte : mish ta gymmyr-
key seose ny pillaryn eck.

5 Dooyrt mee rish ny ommydanyn,
Ny jean-jee cha keoi : as rish
y vooinjer vee-chrauee, Ny soie-
jee seose nyn eairk ;

6 Ny soie-jee seose nyn eairk dy
ard : as ny loayr-jee lesh mwannal
mooaralagh ;

7 Son cha vel stayd ard cheet
veih'n niar, ny veih'n neear : ny
foast veih'n jiass.

8 As cré'n-oyr? she Jee yn Briw :
t'eh cur sheese fer, as soiaghey
seose fer elley.

9 Son ayns laue yn Chiarn ta
cappan, as ta'n feeyn jiarg : te
lane as seiyt, as t'eh deayrtey ass
yn chooid cheddin.

10 Er son y drundin echey : nee

Old Version.

yn niaughraui d'yn talu áyd, as
jouli ayd magh.

11 agh lóyrym dy iih Iakob :
as mollym e erson gybragh.

12 Brishiyim ullý áerkyn yn
niaughraui niist : as bií áerkyn yn
klyéi gháyragh er nan drogel.

Notus in Judæa. psal. 76.

AYNS juda ta ænn er jih : ta
y ænzym múaar ayns Eisrael.

2 agg Salem ta yn ghaban
aglisch : as y vaghey ayns Seion.

3 aynshen' vrishie seijyn yn
voú : yn skéy, yn kléiu, as yn
kagey.

4 Ta us dy oneyr smu as gniart :
na knuick ny ruyskyderyn.

5 Ta yn slyei morniagh er nan
ruyskey, t'áyd er gadly 'an gadly :
as gha díeyr ullý ny déney
va ny lauyn áck gniártoil vegg.

6 ag t'aghsan, o iih Iacob : ta
yn chiared, as yn kabyl er duittym
niist.

7 Us, gy jaru us ta agyl dy ve
erna góyl róyds : as quei odys
shassu ayns tdy hilliys nar tou
korri.

8 Hugg us er tdy vruinys dy ve
erna ghlastchen vei néau : ren yn
talu krá as v'é kiún.

9 nar jirri jih gys bruinys : as
dy ghúney lesh ullý yn slyei miún
er y talu.

10 Bií kyeidj guney erna hynda
gys tdy vollys : as kummyt us er
gúl yn kyeidj acksyn.

11 Gialligi d'yn chiarn nan iih,
as frialigi e ullý shiisse ta krunn
magiyr tynnish : kurrigi toyrt-
yssyn huggesyn leshaght agyl ve
erna goyl rói.

12 kumm æshyn shiís spryrd

New Version.

oolley mee-chrauee y theihll ad
y iu, as y yiole ass.

11 Agh loayr-yms jeh Gee Ya-
cob : as neem eh e voylley son
dy bragh.

12 Ooilley eairkyn y vooinjer
vee-chrauee myrgeddin neem's y
vrishey : as bee niart y vooinjer
chairagh er ny hoighey seose.

PSALM 76. *Notus in Judæa.*

AYNS Judea ta enney er ny
choyrt er Gee : ta'n Ennym
echey mooar ayns Israel.

2 Ec Salem ta e chabbane-ag-
lisch : as e chummal ayns Sion.

3 Ayns shen vrish eh sideyn y
vhow : yn shleiy, yn cliwe, as y
ghreie-chaggee.

4 T'ou jeh onnor as niart smoo :
na croink ny roosteyryn.

5 Ta'n vooinjer voornagh er nyn
roostey, t'ad er ghoall nyn gadley
baaish : as ooilley ny deiney va ny
lauyn oc niartal, cha vel ad er
gheddyn monney.

6 Ec yn oghsan ayds, O Yee
Yacob : ta chammah yn ainagh as
y cabbyl er duittym.

7 T'ou uss, dy jarroo uss as ag-
gle dy ve er ny ghoall royd : as
quoi oddys shassoo ayns dty hil-
ley tra t'ou corree ?

8 Hug oo er dty vrwnys dy ve
er ny chlashtyn veih niau : va'n
ooir er-creau, as ve ny host,

9 Tra dirree Gee gys briwnys :
as dy chooney lesh ooilley yn
vooinjer imlee er y thaloo.

10 Nee elgys docinney chyndaa
gys dty voylley : as yn elgys oc-
syn nee uss eh y smaghtaghey.

11 Jean-gee gialdyn da'n Chiarn
y Gee eu, as cooilleen-gee eh, ooil-
ley shiuish ta mygeayrt-y-mysh :
cur jee lhiue giootyn huggeysyn
lhisagh aggle ve goit roish,

12 Nee eshyn ginjillaghey spry-

Old Version.

riaghyn as t'ē ientysagh masky
riaghyn yn talu.

Voce mea ad dominū. psal. 77.
EIM gys jih rish my ghorá : gy
jaru gys jih æiym rish my
ghorá as klasti e ruym.

2 ayns iáerish my hýaghyn hæir
mi yn chiarn : ren mi hinn ryéi
as gha gou e fáe¹, er léash yíi dob
m'annym gyrgagh.

3 nar ta mi ayns trimshey, smu-
niym er jih : nar ta mi ghí ayns
syaghyn niym akkann.

4 Tou kummel my húilyn dýusk :
ta mi gho anun nagh vodym
lóyrt.

5 smúni mi er lághyn yn chenn
iáerish : as ny bláeynchyn ta ern'
'oll shaghey.

6 Ta mi gáemaght gys kuin-
aghtyn my oráyn : as ayns yn yíi
ta mi taglu rish my ghri héyn, as
shyrre magh my spyrdyn.

7 Gumm yn chiarn e héyn as y
ráyd erson gybrágh? as nagh bii
e erna hóyrt magiyr áragh?

8 vell y vyghin er shiul glan
erson gybragh? as y 'ialtyn er
jít glan gys kian erson gybrágh.

9 vel jih ern' iarúd dy ve grasóil :
as jæig e shuas y gheindyls
graygoil ayns jumuiys?

10 as dýurt mi, she m'æñnuñid
héyn e : agh kúiníym er blænchyn
lau iæsh yn ýrje smú.

11 kuiníym er obraghyn yn
chiarn as smúinym er ientyssyn
yn chenn amser.

12 smuiníym niúst er uly t'ob-
braghyns : as bii my haglu dy
tdy ianus.

13 Ta dy ráyd, o iih, kasserick :

New Version.

ryd princeyn : as t'eh yindyssagh
masteey reeaghyn y thallooin.

PSALM 77. Voce mea.

EAM-YM gys Gee lesh my
choraa : dy jarroo gys Gee
neem geamagh lesh my choraa,
as nee eh m'ý chlashtyn.

2 Ayns traa my heaghyn hirr
mee yn Chiarn : ren my hing roie,
as cha ghow eh fea fud-ny-hoie :
ren m'annym gerjagh y obbal.

3 Tra ta mee ayns trimshey,
smooinee-ym er Gee : tra ta my
chree seaghnit, neem gaccan.

4 T'ou cummal my hooillyn
dooisht : ta mee cha annoon nagh
voddym loayrt.

5 Ta mee er smooinaghtyn rhym
pene er laghyny chenn earish, as er
ny bleeantyn t'er n'gholl shaghey.

6 Ta mee tayrn gys cooinaghtyn
m'arrane : as ayns yn oie ta mee
resooney rish my chree hene, as
ronsaghey magh m'annym.

7 Jean y Chiarn eh hene y reayll
voym son dy bragh : as nagh bee
eh foayroil arragh?

8 Vel e vyghin dy slane er n'im-
meeaght son dy bragh : as vel e
ghialdyn er jeet dy bollagh gys
jerrey brâ?

9 Vel Gee er yarrood dy ve gray-
soil : as jean eh dooney e chen-
jallys-ghraiagh ayns jymmoose?

10 As dooirt mee, She m'anno-
noinid hene eh : agh cooineey-
yms er bleeantyn laue yesh yn Er-
smoo syrjey.

11 Neem cooinaghtyn er ob-
braghyn y Chiarn : as tayrnym
gys my smooinaghtyn ny yindys-
syn ayds ayns y chenn earish.

12 Neem smooinaghtyn myr-
geddin er oolley dt'obbraghyn :
as bee my haggloo jeh. dty yanno.

13 Dty raad, O Yee, te cashe-

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

quei ta na jih gho mûar as yn jih aîniyn.

14 She us yn jih ta janu iéntys-syn as tou ern' iaghyn tdy phuer masky yn slyéi.

15 Tou er gniartoil er lifrée tdy phobyl : gy jaru meck Iacob as Iôseph.

16 Ghonick ny huiskaghyn us, o iih, ghonick ny huiskaghyn us as v'âyd aglagh : va ny hyndyn doun niüst er 'an sêyi.

17 Gýyrt ny bojelyn magh uysky, ren yn âyr t'arnaghy : as ghái tdy hæyjyn er líæd.

18 va korá dy¹ tdy harniagh erna għlastchen krunn magiyr : ren ny háinilyn tarniagh soilshen er y talu : va yn talu erna glýasagħt, as ghrai e niüst.

19 Ta tdy ráyd ayns yn 'argey, as tdy ghassanyن ayns ny huiskaghyn mûary : as għa vel fyss er kasmedjyn dy għossej.

20 Léid us tdy phobyl kasly-rish kirri : rish lau Moises as Aáron.

ASPYRT.

Attendite popule. psal. 78.

K LASTIGI rish my líey, o my phobyl : krummigi nan glýassyn gys góyn my veal.

2 foskylym my véal ayns korá dorghy : iñnshiyṁ glayr kréi d'yn chen ierish.

3 Ta shuin erna għlastchen as baun duin : as lèid ass jinsh nan áeraghyn duin.

4 nagh valliygh shuin áyd vēi klaun yn shilógh ta ra hiit : agh dy iaghyn onéyr yn chiarn y obragħyn gniartoil as ientyssagh ta æshyn erna ianu.

5 Ren y kunáynt rish Iákob, as

New Version.

rick : quo eh ta Jee cha niartal as y Gee ain?

14 Uss y Jee ta jannoo yindys-syn : as t'er hoilshagħey dty phooar masteyn n'pobble.

15 T'ou dy niartal er livrey dty phobble : dy jarroo mec Yacob as Yoseph.

16 Honnick ny ushtaghyn oo, O Yee, honnick ny ushtaghyn oo, as v'ad agglit : ny diunidyn myrgeddin v'ad er nyn seiy.

17 Gheayrt ny bodjallyn magh ushtey, ren yn aer taarnagħey : as hie dty hideyn magħ dy lhean.

18 Va feiyr dty haarnagh er ny chlashtyn dy chooilley raad mygeayrt : ren dty hendreil cur soilsħey er y thalloo, va'n ooir er ny gleashagħt, as ooilley er-creau.

19 Ta dty raad ayns yn aarkey, as dty chassanyن ayns ny ushtaghyn mooarey : as kesmadyn dty choħsħey cha vel ad er nyn gronnagħey.

20 Ren oo dty phobble y leeideil myr kirree : liorish laueyn Voses as Aaron.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 78. Attendite, popule.

C LASHT-JEE rish my leigh's, O my phobble : croym-jee nyn gleayshyn gys goan my veeall's.

2 Neem my veeal y osley ayns coraa-dorrāgħey : verym y bun diu jeh raaghyn doilley yn chenn-deeagħt ;

3 Ad ta shin er chlashtyn as er hoigħal : as lheid as ta nyn ayeħi għixx tħalli : agh dy iaghyn onéyr yn chiarn y obragħyn gniartoil as ientyssagh ta æshyn erna ianu.

4 Nagħi jinnagħi shin ad y chielt-yn veiħ cloan ny sheelogħeyn ta ry heet : agh dy hoilshagħey onnor y Chiarn, ny obragħyn niartal as yindys-sagh t'eh er n'yanoo.

5 Ren eh conaant rish Iacob, as

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

hugg e lyei dy Eisrael : ren é
haýre dy nan shan áeryn¹ dy yn-
saghy nan glaun.

6 Gy voddagh fyss vé ag nan
shilógh err : as yn ghlaun va foyst
gyn vræ.

7 Erson na horragh ayd shuás :
gy voddagh áyd y iaghyn dy nan
ghlaun.

8 Gy voddagh áyd nan dreistéel
y hóyrt ayns jih : as gyn obragh-
yn iúh y iarud agh dy riall y abert-
syn.

9 as gyn ve mar nan shan áer-
aghyn¹, shilógh niaugredjoil as mi
ammysagh : shilógh nagh vel
seiaghe nan gri gy káyr, as nagh
vell¹ yn spyryd liéntyn gy sickyr
gys jih.

10 kasly rish klaun Ephraim :
vá áejit as boughyn gymmarky,
hyndá áyd héyn góyr 'an 'rom-
mey ayns lá yn ghagi.

11 gha drial áyd kúnaynt iúh :
as gha balliú gymmiagh ayns y
lyei-syn.

12 agh iarud áyd shen ren é :
as yn obyr ientyssagh ren e y
iaghyn er nan-son-syn.

13 Redyn ientyssagh ren e ayns
shilli nan shan aeraghyn ayns
tallu Egipt : gy jaru ayns maghýr
Zoan.

14 Ræyng e yn fargey, as ligge
e dau doll tréyfd : hugg e er ny
huiskaghyn shassu shuas ayn torr.

15 ayns yn lá niúst liid e ayd
rish bojal : as fuýd ny hýi rish
soilshe áinil.

16 skáilt e ny kregyn krýoi
ayns yn 'asýght : as hugg e jogh
dau iæ shen, mar veagh é magh
as yn dyfnid vúar.

17 hugg e uiskaghyn magh as

New Version.

hug eh leigh da Israel : shen ren
eh sarey nyn shenn-ayraghyn dy
ynsaghey da nyn gloan ;

6 Dy voddagh y slight oc toig-
gal 'ghoail jeh : as y chloan nagh
row foast er nyn ruggey ;

7 Dy voddagh adsyn tra veagh ad
er n'aase seose : yn chooid ched-
din y hoilshaghey da nyn gloan ;

8 Dy voddagh ad nyn dreishtel
y choyrt ayns Jee : as gyn ob-
braghyn Yee y yarrood, agh ny
annaghyn echeysyn y reayll.

9 As gyn ve myr nyn shenn-
ayraghyn, sheeloghe vee-chred-
juagh as mee-viallagh : sheeloghe
nagh ren nyn gree y hoighey dy
cairagh, as y spyrryd oc cha ren
lhiantyn dy shicky gys Jee :

10 Goll rish cloan Ephraim :
lurg daue ve eillit son caggey, as
cur lhiue bowaghyn, hyndaa ad
nyn gooyl ayns laa yn chaggey.

11 Cha dreill ad conaant Yee :
as cha jinnagh ad gimmeagh
ayns e leigh ;

12 Agh yarrood ad ny v'eh er
n'yannoo : as ny obbraghyn yin-
dyssagh v'eh er hoilshaghey er
nyn son oc.

13 Reddyn mirrilagh ren eshyn
ayns shilley ny shenn-ayraghyn
ainyn, ayns thalloo Egypt : dy
jarroo ayns magher Zoan.

14 Ren eh yn aarkey y scarrey, as
lhigeh daue goll ny-hrooid : hug eh
er ny ushtaghnyd hassooer-mooin-
y-cheilleyl [myr voalley er dagh cheu.]

15 Ayns y laa neesht ren eh ad
y leeideil lesh bodjal : as fud-ny
hoie lesh soilshey dy aile.

16 Ren eh ny creggyn creoi y
scoltey 'syn aasagh : as hug eh
jough daue assdoo, myr dy beagh
eh ass y diunid vooar.

17 Hug eh lesh ushtaghyn ass y

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

yn ghegg ghlaghī : marshen gy
vrish e magh mar strúanyn.

18 fóyst er y hon-shó ulla ren
ayd tulliu pecky na yoi syn : as
vrosni áyd yn ýrje smu ayns yn
'aysyght.

19 vióuli áyd jih ayns nan gri-
aghyn : as héyr ayd bí ghon nan
agney.

20 Loyr ayd nyoi jih niist, grá :
jean jih bord arlu ayns yn ay-
syght.

21 voil e yn ghrèg ghlagh gy
jaru gy rýi yn usky magh, as ren
yn stru liæny harrish : agh vod e
aran y hóyrt niist, na fæyl y ianu
arlu ghon y phobyl.

22 nar ghýyl yn chiarn sho vé
korri : marshen va yn ainill erna
addy ayns jakobs, as haink jum-
uiys hroym shúas nyoi Eisrael.

23 Erson nagh ghred ayd ayns
jih : as nagh dugg ayd nan dre-
istýyl¹ ayns y ghune-syn.

24 marshen hugg e sayry dy ny
bojelyn húas : as doskyl e dorry-
syn neu.

25 Ren e flaghe manna núas
oriusyn niist ghon dy ií : as
hugg e dau bii vei néau.

26 marshen jí duyne bii ainilyn :
erson hugg é huck bii gyllior.

27 Hugg e er yn gyæ niar sóje
fuo néau : as tréyd y phuer hugg
e schiagh yn gyæ niær 'ass.

28 Ren e flaghe fæyl oriúsyn
gho chiu as úir : as áynli fæjagh-
agh kasly rish gænagh ny fargey.

29 Ligge da tuitchym masky
nan gabbayn : krun magiyr nan
nynd vághe.

New Version.

chrèg chloaie : myr shen dy vrish
ad magh goll-rish ny awinyn.

18 Ny-yeih son shoh as ooilley
hie ad ny sodjey er nyn doshiaght
ayns peccah n'oi : as ren ad yn
Fer smoo syrjey y vrasnaghey
'syn aasagh.

19 Ren ad Jee y hrial ayns nyn
greeaghyn : as hirr ad bee son y
thaynt oc.

20 Loayr ad noi Jee myrgeddin,
gra : Jean Jee boayrd y chiarail
byn gour ayns yn aasagh?

21 Woaill eh yn chreg chloaie
dy jarroo, dy ren yn ushtey bri-
shey magh, as dy roie eh ooilley
ny strooany : agh vod eh arran
y choyrt myrgeddin, ny feill y
chiarail gour e phobble?

22 Tra cheayll y Chiarn shoh,
v'eh jymmoosh : ag myr shen va'n
aile er ny oaddey ayns Jacob, as
haink jymmoose trome seose noi
Israel ;

23 Er-y-fa nagh ren ad credjal
ayns Jee : as nagh dug ad nyn
dreishteil ayns e chooney.

24 Myr shen ren eh ny bodjaly-
lyn heose y harey : as doshil eh
dorryssyn yn aer.

25 Gheayrt eh neose orroo myr-
geddin frassyn dy Vanna dy ee :
as hug eh beaghey daue veih niau.

26 Myr shen ren dooinney bee
ainleyn y ee : son hug eh daue
beaghey dy liooar.

27 Hug eh er y gheay niar dy
heidey fo'n aer : as trooid e phooar
hug eh lesh stiagh yn gheay-neear-
ass.

28 Gheayrt eh feill neose orroo
cha chiu as joan : as eeanlee skia-
nagh myr geinnagh ny marrey.

29 Lhig eh da tuittym mastey
ny cabbaneyn oc : dy jarroo eer
mygeayrt nyn gummallyn.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

30 Marshen ji áyd as v'ayd liynt galliór : erson hugg e dau nan agney héyn : gha rou ayd er nan gurr shaghy nan agney.

31 agh ghoud as va yn bií ayns nan meal, haink korri hromm iih oríu, as varr e ny déne by verchi jú : gy jaru, as voall é shiúis ny déney rýit va ayns Eisrael.

32 agh er y hon sho ulla ren áyd tulliu peky fóost : as gha ghred áyd ny obraghyn iéntyssagh aggesyn.

33 Sheñyfá ghéyf e nan lágh-yn ayns fardalys : as nan mléinchyn ayns sýaghyn.

34 nar varru e áyd hyrr áyd é : as hyndá áyd gy moghey, as hyrr ayd nýre jih.

35 as ghuini áyd, gy níi e jih va nan gniart : as gy ni e yn jih ayrd va nan fer gani riist.

36 Er y hon sho ulla gha ren ayd agh brynyraght rish-syn rish nan méal as brægyn 'y insh dâ rish nan jangey.

37 Erson gha rou 'an grí slain læshyn : ghamu durri ayd sickyr ayns y ghúnaynt syn.

38 agh ve gho trokról, gy lyoi e nan 'rogh ianu : as gha strui e ayd.

39 Gy jaru ymmydi dy iærish-syn¹ hyndá e y ghorri er shiul : as gha ballæsh y immúiys slain dy irri.

40 Erson guini e nagh rou agh fæyl : as gy rou ayd gy jaru gyáta dol er shiul, as nagh vell chiit riist.

41 shymmy kiyrt græmi ayd æshyn ayns yn 'aysyght : as ren ayd æshyn troymm ayns yn ynyd pháys.

42 Hynda ayd er gúll as viouli

New Version.

30 Myr shen ren ad gee, as v'ad jeant magh, son hug eh daue nyn aigney hene : cha row ad giarit jeh nyn yeeearree.

31 Agh choud as va'n bee foast ayns nyn meeall, haink jymmoose trome Yee orroo, as varr eh yn vooinjer by verchee jeu : dy jarroo, as woall eh sheese ny reih deiney va ayns Israel.

32 Agh son shoh as oolley, hie ad ny sodjey er nyn doshiaght ayns peccah : as cha chred ad ny obbraghyn yindyssagh echey.

33 Shen-y-fa ny laghyn oc hug eh shaghey ayns fardalys : as ny bleeantyn oc ayns seaghyn.

34 Tra stroie eh ad, ren ad eh y hirrey : as hyndaa ad ad-hene dy moghey, as ren ad briaght lurg Jee.

35 As chooinee ad dy nee Jee va'n niart oc : as dy row yn Jee ard nyn Ver-kionnee.

36 Ny-yeih, cha ren ad agh brynnyraght rish lesh nyn meaal : as foalsaght y yanno rish lesh nyn jengey.

37 Son cha row yn cree oc slane leshyn : chamoo ren ad tannaghtyn shicky ayns e'chonaant.

38 Agh v'eh cha myghinagh shen, dy leih eh daue nyn voil-jyn : as cha ren eh ad y stroie.

39 Dy jarroo, shimmey keayrt hyndaa eh e chorree ersooyl : as cha lhiggagh eh da'n slane jymmoose echey brishey magh.

40 Son chooinee eh nagh row ad agh feill : as nagh row ad agh myr geay ta goll ersooyl as nagh vel cheet reesht.

41 Shimmey keayrt ren ad eh y vrasnaghey 'syn aasagh : as eh y heaghney 'sy chaitnys ghennish.

42 Hyndaa ad back as ren ad

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

ayd jih : as vrosni áyd yn anáyn
kasserick ayns Eisrael.

43 Ghá smuni áyd er y lauynsyn,
as er yn lá nar lifræ æshyn áyd
vei lau yn nöid.

44 kyns ren e y ghóraghyn ayns
Ejipt : as y ientyssyn ayns magher
Zoan.

45 Hyndá e nan uiskaghyn gys
fuill : marshen nagh vodagh ayd
iif dy ny struanyne.

46 Hugg e mielyn nan maskysyn,
as ghurr e mou ayd shúas : as
froggyn dan struiel syn.

47 Hugg e nan méass d'yn
byattagan as nan ober d'yn ghel-
laghrenni.

48 strui e nan milchyn phíyn
rish klaghyn snaghti : as nan mil-
chyn mullberi rish río.

49 voál e nan allagh niúst rish
klaghyn snaghty : as nan shellanyne
rish klaghyn tarni chæ.

50 Hilg é kæiys y ghorri oriúsyn,
farg, jumúys, as syaghyn as hugg
e drogh ainilys nan maskysyn

51 Ren é ráyd gys y'arg, as gha
haghny é nan anym vei báas : agh
hugg é nan mæ harrish d'yn ghnàp.

52 as voall e ulla bý lýxei ayns
Ejipt : shon b'ýrje as by gniartoil
ayns ynydyn vaghey ham.

53 agh erson y phobyl hæýn líd
é magh ayd kasly ry kirri : as jym-
myrk e ayd ayns yn asyght kasly
rish shelliú.

54 Hugg e magh ayd gy sauchy
nagh gðaagh agyl : as vág é nan
nöidjyn rish yn argey.

55 as hugg é áyd er cheu stéi y
ghadlaghyn y ynyd ghasserick gy
jaru gys y ghnocksyn ghinni e rish
y lau iesh.

New Version.

Jee y vrasnaghey : as ghreinnee
ad yn Er Casherick ayns Israel.

43 Cha smooinee ad er y laue
echey : as er y laa tra ren eh ad
y livrey veih laue yn noid;

44 Kys v'eh er n'obbraghéy e
virrillyn ayns Egypt : as e yin-
dyssyn ayns magher Zoan.

45 Hyndaa eh ny ushtaghyn
gys fuill : myr shen nagh dod ad
giu jeh ny awinyn.

46 Hug eh meeyllyn ny mast'oc,
dy chur mow ad : as froggyn dy
stroie ad.

47 Hug eh yn vess oc da'n
phraddag [caterpillar] : as yn la-
boraghoc da'n locust.

48 Stroie eh ny biljyn-feeyney oc
lesh claghyn-sniagtee : as ny bil-
jyn-mulberry oc lesh y rio.

49 Woaill eh yn ollagh oc myr-
geddin lesh claghyn-sniagtee : as
ny shioltaneyn oc lesh claghyn-
taarnee.

50 Hilg eh eulys e chorree or-
roo, farg, jymmoose, as seaghyn :
as hug eh magh drogh ainelyn
ny-vud oc.

51 Hug eh raad da e elgys, as
cha ren eh yn annym oc y hagh-
ney veih baase : agh livrey eh
seose yn viloys oc gys y chramph;

52 As woaill eh oolley yn chied
v'er nyn ruggey ayns Egypt : yn
vooinjer b'yrjey as by niartal ayns
cummallyn Ham.

53 Agh er son e phobble hene,
ren eh ad y leeideil magh myr
kirree : as hug eh lesh ad 'syn aa-
sagh myr shioltane.

54 Hug eh lesh ad magh dy
sauchey, nagh jinnagh ad aggle y
ghoail : as vaih eh nyn noidyn
lesh yn aarkey.

55 As hug eh lesh ad cheu-sthie
jeh cagliaghyn e ynnyd casherick :
dy jarroo gys y chronk t'eshyn er
chosney lesh e laue yesh.

Old Version.

56 Hilgé magh ny hangristiin niüst nan vénishsyn : hug e er nan dallu dy ve erna réyn nan masky-syn, ghon eirys, as hugg e er shilógh Eisrael vaghey ayns nan gabany.

57 Marshen viouli áyd as ren ayd jumúygh yn jih smú syrjæ : as gha drial ayd y rikortyn.

58 agh hynda áyd nan rimmyn as huitch áyd er shiul kasly rish nan shan áeraghyn : liem er lietty mar bou brist.

59 Erson ren áyd æshyn troym rish nan alteryn knuick : as vrosni ayd æshyn gys jumúiys rish nan jallunyn.

60 Mar ghýyl jih shó v'e korri : as gou e jumúiys vúar dy Eisrael.

61 Marshen gy hráyg e yn kaban agluish ayns seilo : gy jaru yn kaban ve erna hélaghyn nan masky-syn.

62 Lifrée æshyn nan búer gys kapi : as nan móid gys lau yn noid.

63 Hugg e phobyl harrish niüst gys yn ghleùi : as ve korri rish y eirys.

64 Strui yn ainil nan 'éney ágy : as gha rou nan móidjyn er nan doyrt dy phúsey.

65 va nani sagartyn er 'an máru rish y ghleùi : as gha row veg ny mynáyn tréogh dy ianu dobran.

66 Marshen úisk yn chiarn mar anayn as kadley : as kasly rish foyr erna úraghy riüst rish phiyn.

67 vóal e y noidjyn ayns ny harnyn jere : as hugg e ayd gys nayre gybragh.

68 dobb e kaban agluish Ióseph as gha ryéi e kyne¹ Ephraim.

New Version.

56 Hilg eh magh ny ashoonyn-quaagh myrgeddin kiongoirt roo : hug eh er y cheer oc dy ve er ny rheynn ny mast' oc son eiragh, as hug eh er sheelogheyn Israel dy chummal ayns ny cabbaneyn oc.

57 Myr shen vrasnee ad as hug ad jymmoose er y Jee smoo ard : as cha dreill ad ny recortyssyn echey;

58 Agh hyndaa ad nyn goyll, as huitt ad ersooyl goll rish ny shenn-ayraghyn oc : lheim ryliattee myr bow brish.

59 Son ren ad eh y heaghney lesh nyn altaryn ayns ynndyn ard : as vrasnee ad eh gys jymmoose lesh ny jallooyn oc.

60 Tra cheayll Jee shoh, v'eh corree : as ghow eh jymmoose trome noi Israel ;

61 Myr shen dy hreig eh yn cabbane-agglis ayns Silo : dy jarroo yn cabbane v'eh er hoiaughey seose mastey deiney.

62 Livrey eh yn phoar oc har-rish gys cappeys : as yn aalid oc gys laue yn noid.

63 Livrey eh yn pobble echey myrgeddin harrish gys y chliwe : as v'eh jymmoosagh rish e eiragh.

64 Ren yn aile ny deiney aegey oc y stroie : as cha row ny moi-dynyn oc ernyn goyrt ayns poosey.

65 Va ny saggyrtyn oc er nyn stroie lesh y chliwe : as cha row mraane treoghe erbee dy yannoobberan.

66 Myr shen ghooisht yn Chiarn myr fer ass cadley : as myr fowyr er ny niartaghey lesh feeyn ;

67 Woall eh ny noidyn echey ayns ny ayrynn cheu-chooylloo : as hug eh ad gys nearey kinjagh.

68 Dob eh cabbane-agglis Yo-seph : as cha ren eh reih shee-loghe Ephraim.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

69 Agh rýæi e kyney¹ Iuda : gy
jaru knock hēion buæeny lesh.

70 As aynshen hrogg e y hiampyl
er ýrjæ : as hēi e yn bunn aggy
kasly rish yn tallu te erna ianu
gy kinjagh.

71 Ryæi e david y herváynt nūist:
as gou e er shiul e vei boilchyn ny
gyrragh.

72 Mar v'e géiyrty ny kirri trómm
rish yæn gou æshyn e : gy vodagh
jakob y pobyl y viæg, as Eisrael y
eirys.

73 Mar viæg e ayd rish kri kred-
joil as firrinagh : as réel e áyd gy
kriney rish e phuer uly.

AYRYN.

Deus venerunt. psal. 79.

O ÍIH ta ny hangristinyn er
jit schagh gys t'eirys : tdy
hampyls kasserick t'áyd erna
halgy, as ern' ianu karnán klagh
dy jerusalem.

2 T'áyd er doyrt kirp marru tdy
hervayntys¹ dy vé bii dy æynli yn
áer : as fæyl dy nughyn gys bæiyn
yn taluín.

3 T'ayd ern fæerty nan vuil acksyn
mar tiisky er gygh yn chæyf dy
jerusalem : as gha rou duyne erbi
d'án anlyky.

4 Ta shuin er jit nare foskylt'dys
nar noidjyn : gy jaru knaid as
faghid dausyn ta chimmyl magiyrt
ymmuín.

5 Hiarn káid viist us korri : jean
t'ætaghy losky kasly rish aängil
erson gybrágh?

6 Dýart magh tdy ghorri er ny
hangristinyn, nagh vel er dóyrt
enn oýrts : as er ny ririoghtyn¹
nagh jæi er t'ænynms.

New Version.

69 Agh reih eh sheeloghe Yudah :
dy jarroo cronk Sion bynney lesh.

70 As ayns shen hrog eh e hi-
amble dy ard : as hoie eh yn undin
echey, myr y thalloo t'eh er
n'yanno son eashyn.

71 Reih eh myrgeddin David e
harvaant : as ghow eh ersooyl
eh veih ny bwoailchyn-keyrragh ;

72 Myr v'eh geiyrty er ny kiree
trome lesh eayin, ghow eshyn eh :
dy voddagh eh bochillaght Jacob
e phobble, as Israel e eiragh.

73 Myr shen yeeagh eh daue
lesh cree ynrick as firrinagh : as
reill eh ad dy tushtagh lesh ooil-
ley e phooar.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 79. Deus, venerunt.

O YEE, ta ny ashoonyn-qu-
agh er jeet stiagh ayns dty
eiragh : dty hiamble casherick t'ad
er yanno neu-ghlen, as er yanno
Jerusalem carnane dy chlaghyn.

2 Kirp marroo dty harvaantyn
t'ad er choyrt ad dy ve beaghey
da eeanlee'n aer : as feill dty
nooghyn da beiyn y thallooin.

3 Yn uill oc t'ad er gheayrtey
myr ushtey er dy chooilley heu
dy Yerusalem : as cha row doo-
inney erbee dy oanlucky ad.

4 Ta shin er jeet dy ve nearey
foshlit da nyn noidyn : eer craid
as faghid dauesyn ta mygeayrt-y-
mooin.

5 Hiarn, caid vees oo corree ;
jean dty eadolys lostey myr aile
son dy bragh?

6 Deayrt magh dt'eulys er ny
ashoony nagh vel er choyrt en-
ney ort's : as er ny reeriaghtyn
nagh vel er n'eamagh er dty
Ennym ;

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

7 Ersón t'áyd ern' íi súás jakob : as ern ianu yn ænyd vaghey aggesyn fáys.

8 o na kuini nan shan pekaghyn, agh jean myghin orüin, as shen gy lýæ : erson ta shuin er jít gys tryei vuar.

9 kuin læînuin o íih nan sauálys erson glóyr t'áenym : o lifrá shuin as bi trokról dy nan be-kaghyn erson grayi t'áenym.

10 kréfa ta ny hangristín gra : kaje vel yn jih acksyn nish.

11 o ligge kuiliny fuill dy tdy herváyntyns¹ ta erna gyarty : vé gy foskilf erna 'akin er ny hangristín ayns yn shilliy aîniyn.

12 o ligge osny tróym ny gimin-min chuit t'áenish us : nyrg módiyght tdy phúer frial us aydsyn ta erna ordyghey gys báys.

13 As erson yn ayrd volagh lesh ta nar nabúlyn er lóyrt gy molagh-tagh iid : íík ús aydsyn O hiarn shaght filliy schiagh ayns nan oghrys.

14 Marshen ver mæid ta tdy phobyls, as kirri tdy phastyer búias duitch erson gybrágh : as bii meid gybrágh soilsaghy magh tdy volleys vei shilégh gys shilogh.

Qui regis Israel. psal. 80.

KLAST o us boghil y keragh Israel, us ta liidjæl Joseph kasly rish kyrry : soilshi ú héyn margedyn níist us ta sei er ny cherubynyn.

2 fæanish Ephraim Benjamin, as Manasses trog shúas tdy gniart, as tréyd as kúin læniyn.

New Version.

7 Son t'ad er choyrt mow Jacob : as er choyrt naardey e ynyd-vaghee.

8 O ny cooinnee er ny shenn pheccaghyn ain, agh jean myghin orrin, as shen dy leah : son ta shin er jeet gys treihys vooar.

9 Cooin lhien, O Yee jeh nyn sauaultys, son gloyr dty Ennym : O livrey shin, as bee myghinagh da nyn beccaghyn son graih dty Ennym.

10 Cre'n-fa ta ny ashoonynquaagh gra : cre vel nish yn Jee oc ?

11 O lhig da kerraghey fuill dty harvaantyn t'er ny gheayrtey : ve dy foshlit er ny hoilshaghey er ny ashoonyn-quaaagh 'sy chilley ain.

12 O lhig da osnaghyn trim-shagh ny pryssoonee cheet kion-goyrt rhyt : cordail rish mooads dty phooar, jean uss adsyn y choadey t'er nyn oardaghey gys baase ;

13 As son ny goan-mollaghtagh lhieu ta nyn naboony er dty ol-tooaney : jean uss ad y chooil-leeney, O Hiarn, shiagh filley ayns yn oghrish oc.

14 Myr shen ver shinyn ta dty phobble, as kirree dty phastyer, booise dhyts son dy bragh : as bee mayd dy kinjagh soilshaghey magh dty voylley vei sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

PSALM 80. Qui regis Israel.

CLASHT, O uss vochilley Israel, uss ta leeideil Joseph myr keyrrey : soilshee oo hene myrgeddin, uss ta ny hoie er ny cherubimyn.

2 Kiongoyrt rish Ephraim, Benjamin, as Manasses : gleashee seose dty niart, as tar as cooin lhien.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

3 chyndá shuiniyn ríst, o íih :
jeagh sóilshey tædyn as bií meid
sláyn.

4 o hiarn íih ny hóí : kaid viist
ú korri rish tdy phobyl ta goyl
paidjer.

5 Tou d'an mæyg shuin rish
aran dy iæryyn astou tóyrt palchey
dy iðæryyn¹ dy iif.

6 T'ou ern ianu gy jaru strýif
júniyn dy ny nabúny : as ta nan
noidjyn gæraghti gy knaidjoil
ymmûin.

7 chynda shuin riist us o íih dy
ny hóí : jeagh soilshey dy gnúish
as bií meid sláyn.

8 T'ou er dóyrt billey phyn as
Egypt : tou er dilge magh ny
hangristinyn as erna heiaghe é.

9 Ren ú ynyd dá : as nar vê er
goyl fréau, lien e yn talu.

10 va ny knuick er nan gudaghy
rish y ská agge : as va ny bang-
lányn agge kasly rish ny bilchyn
Cedar alyn.

11 Híin i magh y banglányn gys
yn argey : as y banglányn aggy
gys y truan.

12 kamma vel us er mrishie
shiis y klyei : gy vel aydsyn uly
ta doll shaghy ráby jí y meass.

13 Ta yn kollagh kyei magh as y
ghaíil da rourey shýas : as ta
bæin kyei y vagher dâ híi shuas.

14 Chyndá ú héyn riist, us o íih
dy ny hóí jeagh nýas vei neau :
jeagh as kurr mynier¹ d'yn ville
phiyn shó.

15 as yn ynyd d'yn gar phyn
ta tdy lau iesh erna heiaghy : as
yn banglányn rén u gho laidjer
duitt hæyn.

New Version.

3 Chyndaa shinyn reesht, O
Yee : jeeagh soilshey dty eddin,
as bee mayd slane.

4 O Hiarn Yee dy heshaght-chag-
gee flaunys : caid vees oo corree
rish dty phobble ta goaill padjer ?

5 T'ou beaghey ad lesh yn ar-
ran dy yheir : as coyrt daue pal-
chey dy yheir dy iu.

6 T'ou uss er n'yanno shin eer
streeu da nyn naboony : as ta
nyn noidyn garraghtee orrin gys
craid.

7 Chyndaa shinyn reesht, uss
Yee dy heshaght-chaggee flaunys :
jeeagh soilshey dty eddin, as bee
mayd slane.

8 T'ou er choyrt lhiat billey-
feeyney magh ass Egypt : t'ou er
n'eyirt magh ny ashoonyn-quaagh,
as er hoaghey eh.

9 Ren oo ynyd da : as tra ve er
ghoaill fraue, lhiieen eh yn cheer.

10 Va ny croink er nyn goo-
daghey lesh y scaa echey : as va
ny bangany echey myr ny bil-
jyn-cedar aalin.

11 Heeyn ee magh ny bangla-
nney eck gys yn aarkey : as ny
bangany eck gys yn awin.

12 Cre'n-fa eisht t'ou uss er
lhieggal sheese yn cleiy eck : dy
vel adsyn oolley ta goll shaghey
raipey j'ee e mess ?

13 Ta muc feie ass y cheyll reurey
seose ny fraueyn eck : as ta maase
feie yn vagher dy chur mow ee.

14 Chyndaa uss reesht, uss Yee
yn cheshaght-chaggee flaunyssagh,
jeeagh neose veih niau : cur-my-
ner, as jeeagh er y villey-feeyney
shoh ;

15 As er ynyd y gharey-feeyney
ta dty laue yesh er hoiahey : as er
y vanglane ren oo cha lajer er dty
hon hene.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

16 T'e loisht rish ainill, as giarti shiis : as head aydsyn mou ag acksyn tdy gnuiys.

17 Ligge tdy lau ve er duyne dy tdy lau iesh : as er mack duyne tou erna ianu gholaaidjer diuittheyn.

18 as shen mar nagh jed meid er gül void : o lig uin ve bio, as æi meid er t'ænym.

19 Chyndá shuiniyn riist o hiarn jih ny hoi : jeagh soilshe tædyn, as bi meid sláyn.

Exultate deo. psal. 81.

1 LIGG uin oráyn y góyl gy gannoil gys jih nan gniart : jeanji kiöyl gannoil gys jih jakob.

2 Gouigi yn psialm¹, currigi láeyf aynshó yn taburd : yn ghruit iænoil marsh y ghlásagh.

3 Sæjigi shuas yn trumpeyt ayns yn iask nöö : gy jaru ayns y tra erna ordyghey, as yn lá fiæly fáysil ain.

4 Erson va shó erna ianu na slattys ghon eisrael : as na lycéi¹ dy iih Iacob.

5 Ren e shó y ordyghey ayns Joseph ghon fénanish : nar haink e magh as talu ejipt, as ve er glastchen gláyr ióri.

6 Hugg mi áas dâ gýalyn vei yn erry : as va y lauyn er nan lifræ vei janu ny bott.

7 jæi u orfrúms ayns sýaghyn, as lifræ mi ú : as ghýl mi ú, nar huitt yn dorrym oyrt.

8 jidyr mi us magh niüst : ag ny huiskaghyn ny hymmer vái.

9 klast o my phobyl, as niúms y iæru diuit, o Eisrael : na ghlastchif us ruýms.

New Version.

16 Te er ny lostey lesh aile, as giarit sheese : as nee ad cherraghtyñ ec oghsan dty eddin.

17 Lhig dty laue ve er dooinney dty laue yesh : as er mac dooinney, ren oo y yanno cha lajer er dty hon hene ;

18 As myrshen chajed mayd back void's : O lhig dooin've bio, as nee mayd geamagh er dty Ennym.

19 Chyndaa shin reesht, O Hiarn Yee jeh'n cheshaght-chaggee flau-nyssagh : jeeagh soilshey dty eddin, as bee mayd er nyn sauail.

PSALM 81. *Exultate Deo.*

1 HIG dooin arrane gennal y ghoail gys Jee nyn niart : jean-jeé kiaull gherjoil y yanno gys Jee Yacob.

2 Gow-jeé arraneyn-moylle, lhieu-jeé ayns shoh yn tabret : yn chlaasagh villish, as y lute.

3 Sheid-jeé yn cayrn dy ard ec yn eayst noa : dy jarroo ec y traa ta pointit, as er y laa feailley casherick ain.

4 Son va shoh er ny yanno ny lattys son Israel; as ny leigh liorish Jee Yacob.

5 Shoh doardee eh ayns Joseph son recortys : tra haink eh magh ass cheer Egypt, as er chlashtyn glaare yoarree.

6 Hug mee aash da ny geayltyn echey veih'n errey; as va ny laueyn echey er nyn livrey veih janno ny pooiyt.

7 Deie oo orrym ayns seaghyn, as livrey mee oo; as hug mee clashtyn dhyt tra shen huit y sterrym ort.

8 Phrow mee oo myrgeddin : ec ushtaghyn y streeu.

9 Clasht-jeé, O my phobble, as neem's spilshaghey dhyt, O Israel : my nee oo geaishtagh rhym's.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

10 Gha bii jih jori erbi aynyds :
gha bii niú ú ammys dy iih erbi
elle.

11 She mish yn chiarn tdy iih,
hugg us magh ass talu Egypt : foskyl
tdy véal liæn as liényms é.

12 agh ghá balliæsh my phobyl
my ghoráys y ghlastchen : as gha
balliæsh Eisrael arym y hoyrt duys.

13 Shennyfa hugg mi shúas
aydsyn dy agney nan griaghyn
héyn : as liggi mi dau nan smu-
naghptyn hæyn y eigyrt.

14 O gy béagh my phobyl er
glastchen rúfums : erson gy béagh
Eisrael ern' immiagh ayns my
rádjyns.

15 Sh'lyæi vëmsh er doyrt shiis
ny noidjyn acksyn : as er jyndá my
lauyn nyéi ny dene ta nan nyoisyn.

16 veagh aydsyn ta duòi ack er
y chiarn er nan geadhen¹ nan
mrágeryn : agh veagh yn iérisch
acksyn er faraghtyn erson gybrágh

17 veagh é er nan miæg aydsyn
niúst rish yn flúyr kurnaght sklene :
as væynsh er dy víuys rish mill as
y ghregg ghloï.

ASPYRT.

Deus stetit. psal. 82.

TA jih shassu ayns shessaght
prinsaghyn : she briú é
masky nan iïaghyn.

2 kaid ver shiu briunys¹ agáyragh
as góys shiu lesh y niau ghraui?

3 frialigi yn boght as yn lianú
gyn áer : jeaghigí gy vou aydsyn
káyr ta ayns fæim as ymmyrts.

4 Lifréegi æshyn ta tilgit er
shiul as boght : sáuigi áyd vei láu
yn niaughraui.

New Version.

10 Cha bee Jee erbee joarree
aynyds : chamoo ver oo ooashley
da Jee erbee elley.

11 Mish y Chiarn dty Yee, hug
lhiam uss magh ass thalloo Egypt :
foshil dty veéal dy lhean, as lhieen-
ym eh.

12 Agh cha baillish my phobble
geaishtagh rish my choraa : as cha
baillish Israel biallys y choirot dou.

13 Myr shen livrey mee ad seose
gys sayntyn nyn greeaghyn hene :
as lhig mee daue geiyr er ny
smooinaghtyn fardalagh oc hene.

14 O dy beagh my phobble er
n'eaishtagh rhym's : son dy beagh
Israel er n'immeeagh ayns my
raaidyn.

15 Veign dy leah er choirot sheese
ny noidyn oc : as er hyndaa my
laue noi ny tranlaasee oc.

16 Veagh adsyn va dwoiae oc er
y Chiarn er ny gheddyn nyn
mreageryn : agh veagh y traa
ocsyn er varraghtyn son dy bragh.

17 Veagh eh er veaghay ad myr-
geddin lesh y flooyr curnaght
s'glenney : as lesh mill ass y chreg
chloaie veign er dty yanno magh.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 82. Deus stetit.

TA Jee shassoo ayns chaglym-
cooidjaghnyprinceyn; t'eshyn
briw mastey Jeeaghyn (*fir-reill*).

2 Caid ver shiu briwnys ag-
gairagh : as soiaghay jeh per-
soonyn ny mee-chrauee?

3 Jean-jee ny boghtyn as y chloan
gyn ayr y endeil : jeeagh-jee dy
vow adsyn cairys ta ayns feme as
ymmyrch.

4 Livrey-jee yn vooinjer ta treigit
as ny boghtyn : saue-jee ad veih
laue ny mee-chrauee.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

5 Ghan'¹ 'allieu ve ynsiit, na tuigel, agh gimmeriaht er nan dossiagh goni ayns dorghys : ta uly bunyn yn talu magh as dorghys¹.

6 Duyrt mi, she jiaghyn shiu as ta shiu uly nan glaun yn yrje smú.

7 Agh ieu shiu báas mar déne : as tuitti shiu mar anayn dy ny prynsaghyn.

8 Irri, o iih, as tóyr brúinys¹ er y tallu erson góuýt us ny hangristinyn uly ghon t'eirys.

Deus quis similis? psal. 83.

NA kumm tdy hange, o iih, na bi dy host : namu gou fáee, o iih.

2 Erson jeagh ta tdy noidjyn janu jumúys : as ta áydsyn ta duoi ack oyrts, er drogel shyas nan gian.

3 T'ayd er smunaghtyn gy kroutagh nýoi tdy phobyls : as ern' góyl kourley nyoi t'anánys falliit.

4 Duyrt áyd tryedigi as ligg uin nan roaury magh, nagh bii áyd aragh nan bobyl : as nagh bii énymeis Eisrael aragh ayns kuiney.

5 Erson t'ayd er dilge nan ginn kujaght rish ynagney : as ern' góyl an gourley t'y'eis.

6 kabany ny hedomeityn as ny heismaelityn ny moabityn as ny hagarenyn.

7 Gebal, as Ammon, as Amaleck : ny philistini mariusyn ta vaghey ag téir.

8 Ta assur níist er shassu húcsyn as er gunelesh klaun lott.

9 Agh jean riúsyn mar rish ny Madianiti : rish Sisera as rish jabin ag struan ghison.

New Version.

5 Cha nailliu y ve ynsit, chamoo nee ad toiggal y ghoaill, agh goll er nyn doshiaght kinjagh ayns dorraghys : ta ooilley undinyn y thallooin ass nyn goorse.

6 Doojrt mee, She Jeeghyn shiu : as ta shiu ooilley nyn gloan jeh'n Er smoo syrjey;

7 Agh yiow shiu baase goll-rish deiney : as tuittee shiu myr fer jeh ny princeyn.

8 Trog ort, O Yee, as jean uss y seihll y vriwnys : son nee uss ooilley ny ashoonyn-quaagh y ghoaill son dty eiragh.

PSALM 83. *Deus, quis similis?*

NY jean dty hengey ychummal, O Yee, ny bee kinjagh dty host: ny freill dty chooney voin, O Yee.

2 Son cur-my-ner, ta dty noidyn baggyrt dy ard : as t'adsyn ta feoh oc orts er droggal seose nyn ghing.

3 T'ad er ghoaill smooinaghtyn croutagh noi dty phobble : as er chur nyn goyrle dy cheilley noi dty chloan chasherick.

4 T'ad er ghra, Tar-jee, as lhig dooin ad y astyrt ass ny frauelyn, nagh bee ad arragh nyn bobble : as nagh bee ennym Israel ny sodjey ayns cooinaghtyn.

5 Son t'ad er chur nyn ghing cooidjagh lesh un aigney : as er n'yanno coaant cooidjagh dt'o's.

6 Cabbaneyn ny Edomiteyn, as ny Ishmaeliteyn : ny Moabiteyn, as ny Hagarenyn;

7 Gebal, as Ammon, as Amalek : ny Philistinee, marish cummaltee Tyre.

8 Ta Assur neesht er hassoo lhiue : as er chooney lesh cloan Lot.

9 Agh jean uss roosyn myr rish ny Madianiteyn : rish Sisera, as rish Jabin ec awin Kison :

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

10 va erna strúiel ag endor : as haink ayd dy ve mar fýle 'yn tallu.

11 jean riusyn, as nan riaghyn mar Oreb as Zheb : gy jaru jean ully nan riaghyn kasly rish Zheba as Salmána.

12 Ta grá, ligg uin góyl duin heyn : téyn iih ghon éirys.

13 o my iih, jean aydsyn kasly rish guíl : as mar yn iar ghunlygh ræfs yn gýæ.

14 kasly rish yn áinil ta losky shyas yn chelli: as mar yn lossyr ta kur mou ny slæchyn.

15 Eigyr aydsyn gy tréan gy jaru marshen rish tdy gorrym¹ : as jean ayd aglagh rish tdy styrrym.

16 jean ny hædynyn acksyn áyragh, o hiarn : gy vod ayd t'áenym y hyrre.

17 Ligge 'au ve er nan dóyrt gys náre¹ : as er nan syaghyn gybragh nasmú as nasmú : ligg 'au ve er nan dort gys náyre¹, as er nan gurr móu.

18 as bii fyss ack gi næ us ta t'áenym jehova : dy lymarkan yn yrjae smu harrish yn tallu ully.

Quam dilecta. psal. 84.

O GHO grayigoyl as ta t'yn- ydysn vaghey : us hiarn dy ny shessaghtyn.

2 Ta m'annym shýrre as góyl fodiagh dy goll schiagh ayns kúrtyn yn chiarn : ta my ghri as m'áyl goyl boge ayns y jih váoil.

3 Gy jarú, ta jallyn er veatdhin tēi jih¹, as yn golangéi ædd, yn ynyd odys i y heyn y hóyrt : gy jaru t'altaryns, o hiarn, dy ny hói, my rií, as my iih.

4 Bannít ta aydsyn ta vaghey ayns tdy héis : bii áyd gybragh dy tdy volleys.

New Version.

10 Va er nyn stroie ec Endor : as haink dyve myreoylley erythallo.

11 Jean uss adsyn as ny princeyn oc goll-rish Oreb as Zeb : dy jarroo, jean ooilley ny princeyn oc myr Zeba as Salmana ;

12 Ta gra, Lhig dooingoailldooin hene : thieyn Yee son spooilley.

13 O my Yee, cur orroo dy ve myr queeyl : as myr coau roish y gheay.

14 'Naght myr ta'n aile lostey seose yn cheyll : as myr ta'n lossey lommey ny sleityn.

15 Eigyr ad er yn aghth cheddin lesh dty ghorrin : as jean ad aglagh lesh dty styrrym.

16 Jean yn eddin oc y chooad-aghey lesh nearey, O Hiarn : dy vod ad shirrey dty Ennym.

17 Lhig daue ve er nyn goyrt naardey as seaghnit dy bragh ny smoo as ny smoo : lhig daue ve er nyn goyrt gys nearey, as cherraghtyn.

18 As bee fys oc, dy nee uss ta'n Ennym ayd Jehovah : yn ynrycan Er smoo syrjey harrish ooilley yn seihll.

Psalm 84. Quam dilecta!

O CRE cha eunyssagh ta dty chummallyn : uss Hiarn dy heshaght flaunys !

2 Ta m'annym geearree as goaill foddeeaght dy gholl stiagh ayns cooyrtyn y Chiarn : ta my chree as m'eill goaill boggey ayns y Jee bio.

3 Ta'n sparro hene er gheddyn ynnyd, as yn gollan geayee edd raad oddys ee e hein y hroggal : dy jarroo ny altaryn ayds, O Hiarn jeh'n chesháght flaunyssagh, my Ree as my Yee.

4 Bannít t'adsyn ta baghey ayns dty hie : bee ad dy kinjagh cur moylley dhyt.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

5 Baniit ta yn duyne ta yn gniart aynyds : ayns y ghri ta tdy ráydyjns.

6 Ta doll tryeid kóyn yn tryæi, ta dy għlagħtey e ghon chibbyrt : as ta ny puill lient rish uiskey.

7 Hæid áyd vei gniart gys gniart : as ta dygh anáyn acksyn dy iagħen héyn dy iħ-nyn iiaeħgħyn ayns Seion.

8 O hiarn iħ-ħiġ ny hoi kluin my phadjer : klast o iħi Iacob.

9 jeagh o iħ-ħiġ nan ferr rial : as jeagh er ynyd tdy għrist.

10 Erson sháyr yn lá ayns tdy ġħurtyn : na tusáyn.

11 B'āyr lāym ve m'er frial dorrays ayns tei my iħ-ħiġ : na dy vagħej ayns kábanyn yn niau għrāui.

12 Erson ta yn chiarn jih na hoisħey as m'endeel : ver yn chiarn grays as ammrys, as għa bix ryd erbi mæi erna għummel vounsyn ta l-idjeel bée għraui.

13 o hiarn iħ-ħiġ ny shessagħtyn hoi¹ : Baniit ta yn duyne, ta toyrt yħreistéel anyds.

Benedixist¹. domine. psal. 85.

HIARN, t'ou erna mæe grasoil dy tdy hallu : t'ou er jynda er shiul kappy Iacob.

2 T'ou er lyoi oħkys dy tdy phobyl : as er gúdagħey nan bekaghħyn ully.

3 T'ou ern' 'oħly as y rāyed tdy iħumúijs ully : as er dy hynda héyn vei chiass tdy għorri.

4 Chynda shuin éish o iħ-ħiġ nan saualygh : as ligge tdy għorri sku ħiġi voiniyn.

5 Biu us jumħiagħ ruiniyn erson

New Version.

5 Bannit ta'n dooinney ta'n niart eċċey ayn-yds : ayns e chree ta ny raaidyn ayds.

6 Quoi ga dy vel eh goll trooid coan dy hreihys, t'eh jeeaghyn er myr farrane : as myr puill er nyn lħieeney lesh ushtey.

7 Hed ad veih niart gys niart : as ta dagħi unnane oc chebbal eh hene feñiż yn Jee dy Yeegħlyn ayns Sion.

8 O Hiarn Yee dy heshagħt flaunys, clasht rish my phadjer : eisħi, O Yee Yacob.

9 Cur-my-ner, O Yee nyn vendiilagħ : as jeeagh er eddin d'er-ooillit.

10 Son ta un laa ayns dty choorystyn : ny share na thousane.

11 Baare lħiam currym y dorrays y ve orrym ayns thie my Yee : na dy vagħej ayns cabbaneyn ny mee-ħrauee.

12 Son ta'n Chiarn Jee ny hoisħey as fendeilagħ : ver y Chiarn grayse as gloyr : as cha bee nħee mie erbee er ny chummal vounsyn ta leeideil bea ħrauee.

13 O Hiarn Yee dy heshagħt flaunys : bannit ta'n dooinney ta cur e hreishteil ayn-yds.

PSALM 85. Benedixisti, Domine.

HIARN, t'ou er jeet dy ve graysoil da dty heer : t'ou er hyndaa eroosoil cappeeys Yacob.

2 T'ou er leih mee-ħraueeagħt dty phobble : as er goodagħey oolley nyn beccaghħyn.

3 T'ou er choyrt void oolley dty jymmoose : as er hyndaa oo hene veiħi chiass dty chorree.

4 Chyndaa shin reesht, O Yee nyn Saualtagħ : as lħiġi da dty chorree scu ħiġi vojn.

5 Bee oo jymmoosagh rooin son

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

gybrágh : as shiún u magh tdy ghorri vei yn shilogh gys shilogh elle?

6 Nagh jyndá us riist as shuiyn y vioghy? gy-vod tdy phobyl ve gannoil anyds?

7 Jéagh duiníyn tdy vyghin o hiarn : as giall duin tdy haualys.

8 Klastchíyms kre jir yn chiarn jih my my ghians : erson lóyri é shiú da phobyl, as da núghyn nagh jyndá ayd riist.

9 Erson ta yn sauálys aggesyn fagys dausyn ta góyl agyl ræyf: gy vod glóyr vaghey ayns nan dallu.

10 Ta myghin as firriny er doyrt quayltys kujaght : ta káyrys as shiú er bágy dá ghielle.

11 Nií firriny blághy magh as y tallu : as ta káyrys ern íaghyn nús vei néau.

12 Gy jaru, jaghi yn chiarn kéindyls graigoil : as verr yn talu ainyd y méass.

13 Hæid káyrys ræfsyn : as liidji e y immiagh ayns y ráyd.

AYRYN.

Inclina domine, aurem. psal. 86.

K RÚMM nús tdy ghlyæsh, o hiarn, as klúyn mi : erson ta mi boght as ayns ymmurts.

2 Frial us m'anym, erson ta mi kasserick : my iih sau tdy herváynt ta tóyrt hreistéel anyds.

3 Bi trokróil dús o hiarn : erson æiym oyrt gygh lá.

4 Jean anym tdy herváynt y gyrraghy erson húyds o hiarn ta mi trogel shuas m'anym.

5 erson ta us hiarn mæi as grasoil : as dy vyghin vuar dausyn ully ta gémagh oýrts.

New Version.

dy bragh : as jean oo dty chorree y heeyney magh veih un heeloghe gys sheeloghe elley?

6 Nagh jean oo chyndaa reesht, as shinyn y vioghey : dy vod dty phobble boggey y ghoaill ayn-yd?

7 Soilshee dooin dty vyghin, O Hiarn : as giall dooin dty haualtys.

8 Eaisht-ym cre jir y Chiarn my-mychione's : son nee eh shee y loayrt rish e phobble, as rish e nooghyn, nagh jyndaa ad reesht gys'ommijs.

9 Son ta e haualtys er-gerrey dauesyn ta goaill aggle roish : dy vod gloyr tannaghtyn ayns y cheer ain.

10 Ta myghin as firriny er choyrt qualitàs d'y chielley : ta cairys as shee er phaagey yn derrey yeh yn jeh elley.

11 Nee firriny blaaghey ass y thalloo : as ta cairys er yeeaghyn neose veih niau.

12 Dy jarroo, nee yn Chiarn kenjallys-ghraihagh y hoilshaghey : as ver y cheer ain magh e mess.

13 Nee cairys goll roishyn : as e immeeaght y leeideil er y raad.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 86. Inclina, Domine.

C ROYD dty chleaysh, O Hiarn, as clasht rhym : son ta mee boght, as ayns treihys.

2 Freill uss my annum, son ta mee ynrick : my Yee, saue dty harvaant ta coyrt e hreishteil aynys.

3 Bee trocoil dooys, O Hiarn : son neem geamagh orts gagh-laa.

4 Gerjee annumt dty harvaant : son hood's, O Hiarn, ta mee troggal seose my annum.

5 Son t'ou uss, Hiarn, mie as graysoil : as jeh myghin vooar dauesyn oolley ta geamagh ort.

Old Version.

6 kur klýash hiarn gys my phadjer : as smuni er kórá m'agh- inyns ishil.

7 Ayns iérisch my hyaghyns æiym oýrts : erson ta us dy my glastchen.

8 Masky nyn iúaghyn gha vel veg kasly ruyts o hiarn : as gha vell anayn odys y ianu mar ta us janu.

9 Higg ulla ny hatiúni ta us erna ianu, as ver áyd ammys duitch o hiarn : as ní áyd t'ænym y gloyraghy.

10 Erson ta us múaar as janu redyn ientysagh : she us jih dy lymarkan.

11 ýnsi dou tdy ráyd o hiarn as immiym ayns t'irrinys : o sneým my ghri húyds, gy vodym agyl y goyl tdy t'ænmys.

12 Verrym búias duitch, o hiarn my iih rish my ghri ulla : as mollym t'ænmys erson gybrágh.

13 Erson sh'múaar tdy vyghin dýs, as tou er lifrée m'anym vei yn iurin sh'isley.

14 o iih ta yn slyéi morniagh ern' irri m'feis : as ta shessaghtyn¹ klyei olk er shyrre nýre my anyms, as ghanel ayd er dy heiaghe fean- ish nan suilys.

15 Agh ta us chiarn iih layn dy hráei as myghin : surrel fodey, palchey ayns mæiys as firrinys.

16 o chyndá us eish huym, as jean myghin orym : kurr tdy gniart dy tdy hervaynt as kuyn lesh mack t'iñivýl.

17 jeagh kóryr ægnagh mæi oryms ghon mæi : gy vod aydsyn ta duoi ack orryms e akin e, as ve nárie : erson gy vel us hiarn

New Version.

6 Cur clashtyn, Hiarn, da my phadjer : as smooinee er coraa my aghin's imlee.

7 Ayns earish my heaghyn neem geamagh ort : son t'ou dy my chlashtyn.

8 Mastey ny Jeeghyn cha vel unnane erbee casley rhyts, O Hiarn : cha vel unnane oddys jannoo myr t'ou uss dy yannoo.

9 Hig ooilley ny ashoonyn t'ou er yannoo, as ver ad ooashley dhyts, O Hiarn : as nee ad dty Ennym y ghloyraghey.

10 Son t'ou uss ard, as jannoo reddyn yindysagh : uss yn yn- rycan Jee.

11 Ynsee dooys dty raad, O Hiarn, as neem gummeeaght ayns dty irriney : O jean my chree y sniemmey hood, dy voddym aggle y ghaoill roish dty Ennym.

12 Ver-ym booise dhyts, O Hiarn my Yee, lesh ooilley my chree : as neem dty Ennym y voylley son dy bragh.

13 Son s'mooar ta dty vyghin hym's : as t'ou er livrey my an- ym veih diunid ny hoiae.

14 O Yee, ta ny mooaralee er n'irree magh m'oi : as ta sheshaght dy ghoagh'leih er hirrey lurg m'anym, as cha vel ad er hoiaghey uss kiongoirt rish ny socillyn oc.

15 Agh t'ou uss, O Hiarn Yee, lane dy hymmey as dy vyghin : surranse-foddey, feoilt ayns mieys as firrinys.

16 O chyndaa uss eisht hym's, as jean myghin orrym : cur dty gniart da dty harvaant, as cooin lesh mac dty inneyveyl.

17 Soilshee orrym cowrey en- nagh jeh dty oayr, dy vod adsyn ta feoh oc orrym shen y akin, as goaill nearey : er-y-fa dy vel uss,

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

er gúyne layms as er my gyr-jaghey.

Fundamenta eius. psalm 87.

TA ny búnnyñ æ'cks¹ er ny knuick kasserick : sh'ynelesh yn chiarn dorsyn Seion, nasmú na ynyd vaghey ulla Iáacob.

2 Ta redyn fiir fáysyl d'an loyrt jiids : us áyrd valley iih.

3 Smúniym er Rahab as babilon : mariusyn saún mish.

4 jéagh ny pheilstini níist : as aydsyn dy heir, marish ny moriani jeagh aynshen rugg e.

5 as dy Seion viis e erna grá, gy rugg e aýnjish : as níi yn fírje smú ish y hickraghy.

6 Inshíi yn chiarn riist é nar skriuuiys é shuas yn pobyl : gy rugg é aynshen.

7 Inshíi é níist ny fírr oráyn as ny trúmpeteryn : bií ulla my uyskaghyn gell ueir anyds.

Domine deus. psal. 88.

O HIARN iih dy my hauálys, jæi mi lá as yí kiangoyrt rúýts : o ligge my phadjer goll schiagh ayns t'eanish: krómm tdy ghlyáesh gys m'æmagh.

2 Erson ta m'anyym láyn dy hyaghyn as ta my vœ tarn argere d'yn 'iurin.

3 Ta mi er m'ærif mar anáyn jusyn ta doll shiis gys yn lagg : as ta mi er me gy jaru mar duyne nagh vel veg yn gniart agge.

4 Sýr masky ny marru kásly riusyn ta lottit as lyei ayns yn ýoi : ta as kuine, as garchy as y rayd vei tdy láu.

New Version.

Hiarn, er chooney lhiam, as er my gherjaghey.

PSALM 87. Fundamenta ejus.

TA ny undinyn eck er ny croink chasherick : shynney lesh y Chiarn giattyn Sion ny share na oolley cummallyn Yacob.

2 Ta reddyn feer ooasle er nyn loayrt jeed's : uss ard-valleydy Yee.

3 Smooinee-ym er Rahab as Babylon: māroosynta enney ocorrym.

4 Cur jee my-ner ny Philistinee neesht : as adsyn jeh Tyre, marish ny Morianee ; jeeagh, ayns shen v'eh er ny ruggey.

5 As mychione Sion bee eh er ny ghra, dy row eh er ny ruggey ayn-jee : as nee yn Er smoo syrjey ee y niartaghey.

6 Nee yn Chiarn shoh y imraa tra t'eh scrieu coontey yn phobble : dy row eh ruggit ayns shen.

7 Adsyn neesht ta goaill ar-raneyn-moyllee as jannoo bingys ver eh 'sy choontey : bee oolley my ushtaghyn geill oor aynysd.

PSALM 88. Domine Deus.

O HIARN Yee dy my haualtys, 'ta mee er n'eamagh laa as oie kiongoyrt rhyts : O lhig da my phadjer cheet stiagh ayns yn enish ayds, croym dty chleaysh gys my eam ;

2 Son ta m'annym lane dy heaghyn : as ta my viyoys tayrn er-gerrey gys yn oaié.

3 Ta mee coontit myr fer jeusyn ta goll sheese 'syn ooig : as ta mee er ve dy jarroo myr dooinney nagh vel veg y vree ayn.

4 Er my scarrey mastey ny merriu, goll roosyn ta gooint dy baase, as ta nyn lhie 'syn oaié : ta ass cooinaghtyn, as ta giarit ersooyl veih dty laue.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

5 Tou er my hóyrt my lyei ayns y lagg iisly : ayns ynyd dy gorghys, as ayns y dæifnid.

6 Ta tdy ghořri lyi gy kroi orryms : as tou er my hýaghyn rish tdy gorrin uly.

7 Tou er doyrt er shiul m'áynchys fodey vóymys : as ern' ianu dûoi jiyms dâusyn.

8 Ta mi gho sickyr ayns kappy : nagh voddym geadthyn magh.

9 Ta my hilliy toyrt nayrdy erson syaghyn : hiarn ta mi ern æmagh gygh lá oýrts ta mi er shiue magh my lauyn húyds.

10 vel us jaghyn iéntysagh masky ny marru : na nirri ny meriu sýas niúst as us y volley.

11 an bií tdy ghendyls grayi-goyl erna iaghyn ayns yn yoi : as t'irrinys ayns y ghall.

12 an bií fyss er t'obraghyns iéantyssagh¹ ayns y dorghys : as tdy ghayrys ayns y talu yn iaenyd ta dygh uly red jarrúdit.

13 Húyds ta mi ern æmagh, o hiarn : as gy moghey higg my phadjer t'ænish us.

14 Hiarn kamma vel dûoi ayds er m'any : as vel us fallaghy t'ædyn vóymys.

15 Ta mi ayns boghtynys, as kasly rishyn ta argere dy váys : gy jaru vei m'agidj shyas, ta mi surráil t'aglaghyns rish agney syitt.

16 Ta dy iumúiys layn dy ghorri doll harfymys : as ta aggyl¹ er my ghraghey.

17 Haink áyd krum magiyrty ymmumm gygh lá kasly rish uisky : as haink ayd magiyrty ymmumm kujaght er gygh únn chæyf.

18 Tou er dóyrt my gharjyn as my génemúnjer er shiul voymys :

New Version.

5 T'ou er my choyrt 'sy lagg s'inshilley : ayns boayl dy ghorraghys, as ayns y diunid.

6 Ta dty yymmoose lhie dy trome orrym : as t'ou er my heaghney lesh ooilley dty sterymyn.

7 T'ou er choyrt m'ainjys foddey voym : as er chur orrym dy ve feohdoil daue.

8 Ta mee cha shicky ayns pryssoon : nagh voddym geddyn ass.

9 Ta my hoilshey gaase moal lesh eer seaghyn : Hiarn, ta mee er eamagh orts gagh-laa, ta mee er heeyney magh my laueyn hoods.

10 Vel uss soilshaghey yindyssyn mastey ny merriu : ny jean ny merriu girree seose reesht, as uss y voylley ?

11 Bee dty chenjallys-ghraiagh er ny hoilshaghey 'syn oiae : ny dty irrinys ayns toyrtmow ?

12 Bee dt' obbraghyn yindyssagh er nyn gronnaghey 'sy dorraghys : as dty chairys 'sy cheer raad ta dy chooilley nhee er ny yarrood ?

13 Hoods ta mee er n'eamagh, O Hiarn : as dy moghey hig my phadjer kiongoirt rhyt.

14 Hiarn, cre'n-fa t'ou treigeil m'annym : as follaghey dt'eddin voym ?

15 Ta mee ayns treihys, as goll rishyn ta raad y vaaish : dy jarroo veih m'aegid derrey nish dt' atchimyn ta mee er hurranse lesh aigney seaghnit.

16 Ta dty yymmoose lhie dy trome orrym : as ta'n aggle t'orym royds er my chraghey.

17 Haink ad cruinn mygeayrt y moo'm gagh-laa myr thooilley : as ren ad m'y bionney cooidjagh er dy chooilley heu.

18 My chaarjyn graihagh as my gheiney mooinjerey t'ou er goyrt

Old Version.

as er vallaghey m'aynchys magh
as my hilliy.

ASPYRT.

Misericordias domini. psal. 89.

BÍÍ m'oráyn gybragh dy ghein-dyls grayigóil yn chiarn : rish my véayl¹ viim gybragh soilsaghy t'irrinys vei yn shilogh gys shilogh elle.

2 Erson duyrt mi bií myghin erna heiaghe sýas erson gybragh : t'irrinys nií us y laidjraghy ayns ny neauhyn¹.

3 Ta mi ern' ianu kúnaynt rish m'er¹ ryit : ta mi er lú dy gavid my herváynt.

4 Tdy rassys niýms y gniartaghy erson gybragh : as seíym sýas tdy troyn vei yn shilogh gys shilogh elle.

5 o hiarn molli ny neauaghyn¹ héyn t'obraghyn ientyssagh as t'irrinys ayns shessaght ny núghyn¹.

6 Erson quei eshyn masky ny bojaly : viis erna houlaghy rish y chiarn.

7 as kre ta eshyn masky nyn iaghyn : viis kasly rish y chiarn.

8 Ta agyl fiir víar dy vé erna góyl dy iih, ayns kourley ny núyn¹ : as dy ve ayns ammys víar jusyn ully ta magiyr ym-mishyn.

9 o hiarn iih ny hói quei ta kasly ruysts? ta t'irrinys (hiarn smú gniartoil) er gygh uñ cheýf.

10 Tou réel kæidj yn argey : tou kuinaghy ny tonnyn ack nar tayd girri.

11 Tou er doyrt nýas Egipt, as erna strúi : tou er skýale tdy nöidjyn gy liæn rish tdy rií gniartoil.

New Version.

ersooyl voym : as er vallaghey m'ainjys ass my hilley.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 89. Misericordias Domini.

BEE m'arrane kinjagh jeh ken-jallys-ghraiagh y Chiarn : lesh my veéal beem's dy bragh soilshaghey dt'irriney veih un sheeloghe gys sheeloghe elley.

2 Son ta mee er ghra, Bee myghin er ny hoiaghey seose son dy bragh : dt'irriney nee oo y hick-raghey ayns ny niaughyn.

3 Ta mee er yanno conaant rish my er-reiht : ta mee er vree-arrey da David my harvaant;

4 Dty 'luight's neem's y hicky-raghey son dy bragh : as dty stoyl-reeoil y hoiaghey seose veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

5 O Hiarn, nee ny niaughyn hene dt'obraghyn yindyssagh y voylley : as dt'irriney ayns sheshaght ny nooghyn.

6 Son quoi eh erskyn ny bodjallyn : vees er ny hoyllaghey rish y Chiarn?

7 As quoi eshyn mastey ny Jeeghy : vees casley rish y Chiarn?

8 Ta aggle feer vooar dy v'er ny ghoall roish Jee ayns chaglym-cooidjagh ny nooghyn : as ta arrym dy ve er ny choyrt da lioroosyn ooliey ta mygeayrt-y-mysh.

9 O Hiarn Yee jeh sheshaght flauyns, quoi ta goll rhyts : ta dt'irriney, Hiarn smoo niartal, er dy choolley heu.

10 T'ou reill dewilys ny marrey : t'ou kuinaghey ny tonnyn eck tra t'ad troggal.

11 T'ou er choyrt Egypt fo-chosh, as er stroie eh : t'ou er skealey dty noidyn dy lhean lesh dy roih niartal.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

12 Sh'liatt ny neaughyn, sh'liatt
yn talu niist : tou er seiaghe búnn
y týyl kruin, as uly na ta ayn.

13 Tou ern ianu y tuoi as y
jass : goui Tabor as Hermon
bogey ayns t'ænyns.

14 Ta rií gniartoil ayds : sh'laid-
jer tdy lau, as sh'áyrd tdy lau iæsh.

15 She káyrys as kiært ænyd
vághey t'ænyd syæi : hæyd mygh-
in as firrinys fæanish t'ædyns.

16 Banniit ta yn pobyl, o hiarn,
'odys bogey y góyl aynyds : immi
áyd ayns soilshe t'æiys.

17 Bií yn dattnys acksyn gygh
lá ayns t'ænyns : as ayns tdy
gháyrys nií aydsyn nan mogassi.

18 Erson she us yn gniart¹ yn
gniart acksyn : as ayns tdy
gheindylys gráyigóyl hrogit us
shúas ny hækyn ainiyn.

19 Erson she yn chiarn nan
vrialy : she anayn ghasserick Eis-
rael nan rií.

20 Lóyr us na¹ ærún ayns
shilliaghyn rish tdy núaghyn as
dúyrt ú : ta mi er dóyrt kúney er
anáyn ta gniartoil, ta mi er drogel
shýas anáyn ryit magh d'yn
phobyl.

21 Ta mi er veadthyn david my
herváynt : rish my aly kasserick ta
mi er alysyn.

22 Kummi my lau æshyn sickyr
as gniarti my rií æshyn.

23 Gha bií yn noid abyl dy
ianu trynlás er : gha gorti mack
yn olkys é.

24 Boilym shiís y noidjyn na
iéniishyn : as kerriym aydsyn ta
duoi ack ersyn.

25 Bií m'irinys niist as my

New Version.

12 Ta ny niaughyn lhiats, lhiats
myrgeddin yn thalloo : t'ou er
hoiaghey undin y seihll rhunt, as
oölley ny t'ayn.

13 T'ou er yannoo yn twoaie as
y jiass : nee Tabor as Hermon
boggey y ghoaill ayns dt'Ennym.

14 Ta roih niartal ayd : s'lajer ta
dty laue's, as ard ta dty laue yesh.

15 Cairys as cormid ta stoyl-
reorio dty ynnyd-vaghee ; hed
myghin as firrinys roish dt'eddin.

16 Bannit ta'nobble, O Hiarn,
oddy boggey y ghoaill aynyd :
nee ad gimmeeaght ayns soilshey
dt'eddin.

17 Bee yn taitnys oc gagh-laa
ayns dt'Ennym's : as ayns dty
chairy nee ad boggyssagh ;

18 Son uss gloyr y niart oc : as
ayns dty chenjallys-ghraiagh nee
oo nyn ghing y hroggal seose.

19 Son ta'n Chiarn nyn vendei-
lagh : ta'n Er Casherick dy Israel
nyn Ree.

20 Loayr oo keayrt dy row ayns
ashlishyn rish dty nooghyn, as
dooirt oo : Ta mee er choyrt
cooney er fer ta niartal ; Ta mee
er hoiaghey seose fer reiht ass y
pobble.

21 Ta mee er gheddyn David my
harvaant : lesh my ooill chasherick
ta mee er n'ooillaghey eh.

22 Cumee my laue eshyn dy
shicky : as nee my roih eh y
niartaghey.

23 Cha bee yn noid abyl trans-
lasse y yannoo er : cha jean mac
yn olkys aggair y yannoo da.

24 Bwoaill-ym sheese e noidyn
kiongoirt rish yn eddin echey :
as neem adsyn y stroie ta feoh oc
ersyn.

25 Bee m'iriney neesht as my

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

vyghin marishsyn : as ayns m'ænyns viis yn ærick aggesyn erna hrogel shýas.

26 S'êym y reelsyn niist ayns yn'argey : as y láu iæsh ayns ny tuyllaghyn.

27 nii æshyn gæmagh orfrys, she us m'ær : my iih, as my haualys laidjer.

28 as niyms æshyn my gheid vack nas-sýrje na riaghyn yn talúin.

29 Frialym my vyghin dásyn erson gybragh : as shassi my ghunáynt sickyr mariusyn.

30 Verryms er y rassyn dy araghptyn erson gybragh : as y ænyd sei mar laghyn yn néau.

31 agh my hréagys y ghláunsyn my lyéis : as nagh nimmi áyd ayns my vrúinyssyns.

32 My vrishiis áyd my lattyssyns, as nagh vrial ayd m'abertsyn : kúistym nan lottyn rish y tlatt as nan beky rish kippyn.

33 na iéi ghá goyms my gheindyls-grayigóyl gy-glan veisyn ghamu húrym m'irrinys dy hoyrt nayrdy.

34 Gha bríhiym my ghúnáynt, ghamú ghyghláym yn red ta er noll magh er my vælyn : ta mi er lú yn gheiyrt liórish my ghasse-rikys nagh valiyms david.

35 Farri yn rass aggesyn erson gybragh : as ta y ririoghtyn kasly rish yn griæn meænishys¹.

36 Shassi e sickyr erson gybrágh mar yn æask : as mar yn rikóyrt firrinagh ayns neau.

37 Agh tou er dilge er shiul

New Version.

vyghin mårish : as ayns m'Ennym's bee'n niart echey er ny hoiahey seose.

26 Soie-ym seose yn reill echey neesht er yn aarkey : as e laue yesh ayns ny thooillaghyn.

27 Nee eh geamagh hym, She uss my Ayr : my Yee, as my haualtys lajer.

28 As neem's eh y yanno my vac shinney : ny syrjey na reeaghyn y thallooin.

29 Freill-ym my vyghin er e hon son dy bragh : as shassee my chonaant shickyr mårishyn.

30 Ver-ym er y slight echey myrgeddin dy arraghtyn son dy bragh : as y stoyl-reeoil echey myr laghyn niau.

31 Agh my hreigys yn chloan echey my leigh : as nagh nimmee ad ayns my vriwnyssyn.

32 My vrishys ad my 'lattyssyn, as nagh vreill ad my annaghyn : neem's ny foiljyn oc y cherraghey lesh y clatt, as nyn beccah lesh buillaghyn.

33 Ny-yeih, my chenjallys-ghraihagh cha goym dy bollagh voish : chamoo lhig-ym da my irriney dy ailleil.

34 My chonaant cha jeanym y vrishey, ny yn red y chaghlaa t'er n'gholl magh ass my veillyn : ta mee er n'yanno breearrey un cheayrt liorish my chasherickys, nagh vail-ym David.

35 Nee yn slight echey tan-naghtyn son dy bragh : as ta'n stoyl echey goll-rish y ghrian kion-goyrt rhym.

36 Nee eh shassoo shickyr son dy bragh myr yn eayst : as myr yn feanish firrinagh ayns niau.

37 Agh t'ou er chur cooyl rish

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

as er drægael tdy ghriist : as tou jumúiagh rishyn.

38 Tou er mrishie kúnáynt dy herváynt : as er dilge y attaghyn gys y talu.

39 Tou er dilge harrish ulla ny kléy aggesyn : as er mrishie nuas y húryn laidjer.

40 Ta áydsyn ulla ta dol shaghe dâ ghræg-syn : as te er jít mar náyre da nabony.

41 Tou er seiaghe shyas lau iæsh y noidjynsyn : as hugg oriu-syn ulla ta na yoi bogey y góyl.

42 Tou ern' góyl er shiul fylor y ghlieu : as gha dugg ú dásyn barriyght ayns y ghaggey.

43 Tou er doyrt magh y glóyr-syn : as er dilge y hróyn shiis gys y talu.

44 Tou ern' iarraghey laghyn yn ágid aggesyn : as ghurr ú eshyn rish niaú¹ onéyr.

45 Hiarn káid 'álliught us ú heyn erson gybrágh : as jean tdy ghorri lossy mar ainil.

46 O kúyni¹ gho giarr as ta mi iérish : kamma vel us ern' ianu ulla gúyne erson gyn veg.

47 quei yn duyne ta bio as nagh vaick báys : as lifréi eshyn y anonym héyn vei lau ifrin.

48 Hiarn kaje vel tdy hañ gheindylysyn grayigóyl : ren us y lú dy gavid ayns t'irrinys.

49 Hiarn kúini¹ er yn náyre t'ag tdy herváyntyns : as kyns ta mi giymmyrky ayns moghrys aghsanyn ymmidy slyei.

50 Rish shen ta tdy noidjyn er kóyrt gy molaghtóil jíds, as er liun kasmedjyn kossy tdy ghriist : baníit gy rou yn chiarn erson gybragh. Amen. Amen.

New Version.

as er hreigeil dty Er-ooillit : as t'ou jymmoosagh rish.

38 T'ou er vrishay conaant dty harvaant : as er hilgey yn attey echey gys y thaloo.

39 T'ou er lhieggal ooilley e voallaghyn : as er vrishay sheese ny tooryn lajer echey.

40 T'adsyn ooilley ta goll shaghey dy spooilley eh : as t'eh er jeet dy ve ny oltooan da e naboony.

41 T'ou er hoaghey seose laue yesh e noidyn : as er chur orroosyn ooilley va n'oi dy ghoaill boggey.

42 T'ou er ghoaill ersooyl foyr e chliwe : as cha vel oo cur da barriaght ayns y chaggey.

43 T'ou er choyrt ass e ghloyr : as er hilgey e stoyl-reeoil sheese gys y thaloo.

44 Laghyn e aegid t'ou er yannoo giare : as er choodaghey eh lesh mee-ooashley.

45 Hiarn, caid nee uss oo hene y ollaghey, nee son dy bragh : as jean dty chorree lostey gollish aile?

46 O cooinnee cre cha giare as ta my hraa : cre'n-fa t'ou uss er n'yannoo dy chooilley-ghooinney dy ve fardalagh?

47 Quoi'n dooinney ta bio nagh vaik y baase : as jean eh yn annym echey y livrey veih laue yn oaié?

48 Hiarn, cre vel dty henn chen-jallys-ghraiagh : ghiall oo lesh breearey da David ayns dty irriney.

49 Cooinee, Hiarn, er yn oltooan t'ec dty harvaantyn : as kys ta mee gymmyrkey ayns my oghrish scammyltyn ymmodee sleih ;

50 Lhieu ta dty noidyn er dty oltooaney ; as er hilgey scammylt er kesmadyn dty Er-ooillit : dy row yn Chiarn er ny voylley son dy bragh. Amen, as Amen.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

AYRYN.

Domine refugium. psal. 90.

HIARN, tou er mé an gym-mirk vei yn shilogh gys shilógh elle.

2 My rou ny knuickyn muar er nan doyrt magh, my rou riu yn talu as yn sýl er nan ianu : she us jíh vei gybragh as syyl gyn ghiann.

3 Tou chyndá duyne gys doll mou : riist tóu grá, targi riist shíus klaun ny néne.

4 Erson, ghá vel míley bléy় ayns tdy hilliys agh mar jæ : fackyn gy vel shen ern 'oll shagh-ey mar arre ayns yn yéi.

5 Gho lýæ as tóu d'an skéley áyd, t'áyd gy jaru mar kadly : as fióghy er shiul doll tattiy় mar y féyr.

6 Ayns y voghre t'e iæny as gáas shuas : agh ayns yn iaskyr t'e garchit shiis, chermit sýas as fióit.

7 Erson ta shuin kæyf er shiul ayns tdy iúmúiys : as ta shuin aglagh ag tdy ghorri layn dy farg.

8 Tou er doyrt nan drogh ianu t'ænish us : as nan beky falliit ayns silliy t'ædyns.

9 Erson nar ta us korri ta uly nan laghyn er shiul : ta shuin tóyrt nan mliéñyn gys kian, mar veaghe skial ta erna inshi.

10 Ta laghyn nan ýæsh tri fiid bléy় as jæi, as gy ta déney gho láidjer shen gy vel áyd chiit gys kæyr fiid bléy় : fóost gha vel 'an gniart acksyn eish agh dockyr as trimshey gho lýæ shen t'e dol shaghey, as ta shuin er shiul.

11 Agh quoi ta tóyrt tasky় dy phúer tdy ghorris : erson ma ta duyne góyl agyl, shen mar ta tdy iúmúiys.

New Version.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 90. Domine, refugium.

HIARN, t'ou uss er ve nyn gemmyrk : veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

2 Roish my daink ny sleityn rish, ny rieau yn thalloo as y seihll er nyn groo : she uss Jee er dy rieau, as seihll gyn jerrey.

3 T'ou chyndaa dooinney gys toyrt-mow : reesht t'ou gra, Tar-jee reesht, shiuish chloan gheiney.

4 Son cha vel thousane blein ayns dty hilley's agh myr y laa jea : fakin dy vel shen er n'gholl shaghey myr arrey 'syn oie.

5 Cha leah as t'ou dyn skeayley ad, ta'd dy jarroo myr cadley : as fioghey ersooyl chelleeragh myr y faiyr.

6 Ayns y voghrey te glass, as gaase seose : agh ayns yn astyr te giarit sheese, te creen as fiojit.

7 Son ta shin lheie ersooyl ayns dty ymmoose : as ta aggle orrin roish dty chorree hróme.

8 T'ou er hoiaghey nyn ghrogh-yannoo kiongoirt rhyt : as nyn beccaghyn follit ayns soilshey dty eddin.

9 Son tra t'ou uss corree, ta oolley nyn laghyn er n'immeegh : ta ny bleeantyn ain ec kione myr skeeal t'er ny insh.

10 Ta laghyn yn eash ain three-feed blein as jeih ; as ga dy vod deiney 've cha lajer as dy roshyn kiaré-feed blein : ny yeih cha vel y troshid oc eisht agh deinys as trimshéy ; cha leah shen te er n'gholl shaghey, as ta shin goit jeh.

11 Agh quoi ta toiggal pooar dty ymmoose : son dy jarroo myr ta dooinney goaill aggle, shen myr ta dty chorree.

Old Version.

12 o ynsi duin dy æryif nan lághyn : gy vod meid nan gríaghyn y hoyrt gys krinyght.

13 chyndá us riist, o hiarn agg y jere : as bii grasoil dy tdy herváyntys.

14 o lién shuin rish tdy vyghin ghrókyrygh, as shen gy lýæ : shen mar gou meid bogey, as vi meid gannoil laghyn nan syll uly.

15 Toer gyraghe uin riist, nish nýre yn iáerish tou er nan geraghy. as erson ny bláeiny ayn ta shuin er vulliaghtyn sýaghy.

16 Soilshi t'obyr dy tdy hervayntys : as tdy gloyr dy nan glaun.

17 as ligge ayrd fýasly gloróil yn chiarn nan iih ve oruin : toyr bishagh er obyr nan lauyn oruiniyn, o tóer us bishagh er nan obyr lauylgh.

Qui habitat psal. 91.

Q UOI ta vaghey suo frialy yn yŕje smú: furri e suo ská yn uly gniartoil.

2 Jirriyms rish y chiarn, she us my hreistéel, as my húur laidjer : my iih ayns-syn niyms treistéel.

3 Erson lifréei us vei ribbey yn chelgéyr : as vei yn phatt skaitchagh.

4 Friali é ns suo yn skéanyn, as biit ú sauchey fúo y ædjaghyn : bii yn iir firrinys aggesyn tdy skáe as tdy vucklær.

5 Gha row agyl dy agyl erbi 'sy'n¹ yéi : na d'yn t'æiidj ta gæt-lagh ayns y lá.

6 d'yn ghnapp ta gimiaght ayns y doraghys : na d'yn chinnys ta stroiel ag myn lá.

New Version,

12 Ynsee dooin myr shen dy earroo nyn laghyn : dy vod ny creeaghyn ainyne soit er cree-naught.

13 Chyndaa uss reesht, O Hiarn, ec y jerrey : as bee graysoil da dty harvaantyn.

14 O jean shin magh lesh dty vyghin, as shen dy leah : myr shen nee mayd bogey 'ghoail, as bee mayd gennal ooilley laghyn nyn mea.

15 Gerjee shin reesht, nish lurg y tra t'ou er cherraghey shin : as son ny bleeantyn ayndoo ta shin er hurranse seaghyn.

16 Soilshee dty obbyr da dty harvaantyn : as da nyn gloan dty gloy.

17 As dy row Ard-ooashley gloyroiil y Chiarn yn Jee ain orrin : bishee uss obbyr nyn laueyn orrin, O bishee uss ny ta shin dy ghoail ayns laue.

PSALM 91. Qui habitat.

Q UOI-ERBEE ta cummal fo coadey yn Fer smoo ard : nee eh tannaghtyn fo scaa yn Ooilley-niartal.

2 Jir-ym rish y Chiarn, Uss my hreishteil, as my hoor lajer : my Yee, ersyn ver-ym my warrant ;

3 Son nee eh dty livrey veih ribbey yn shelgeyr : as veih'n chramph baasoil.

4 Nee eh uss y choadey fo e skianyn, as bee oo sauchey fo ny fedjagyn echey : e irrinys as e yerrickys vees dty eilley as dty endeil.

5 Cha bee aggle ort roish atchim erbee 'syn oie : ny roish y tide ta lhiggit 'sy laa.

6 Roish y chramph ta shooyl 'sy dorraghys : ny roish y chingys ta stroie ec y vunlaa.

Old Version.

7 Tuitchi túsayn loýrts, as jei túsayn ag tdy lau iesh agh gha jigg e argere guitch.

8 Gy jaru, rish tdy huilyn iághyst us : as híi us lúagh yn niaughráui.

9 Erson she us hiarn my hreis-teel : tou er seiaghe tdy hei friali fir ayrd.

10 Gha daghyr skelly erbi duitch : ghamú higg phlóg erbi farr tdy vaghey.

11 Erson ver e sayre dâ ainilyn harryds : dy tdy rial ayns tdy ráidjyn ullý.

12 ymmirty ayd us ayns nan láuyn : na gorti ú tdy ghass nyoi klagh.

13 immiyt ú er y leion as yn neidyr : yn leion áyg as yn drakun stampiút us fuo tdy ghassun¹.

14 Erson gy rou grayi agge orryms, shennyfá lifräyms eshyn : seiúms shúas e erson gy baun dau m'ænmys.

15 æii æshyn orýyms, as kluinym e : gy jaru, ta mish marishyn ayns sýaghyn, lifräym e, as verrym e gys oneyr.

16 Rish sýyl fodey lienym e : as jághym dâ my haualys.

Bonum est confiteri. psal. 92.

SHÉ red mei dy hoyrt búias dyn chiarn : as ayns y oráyn dy volley t'ænmys o us yrjæ smú.

2 Dy insh dy tdy ghéindyls grayiúil gy moghey ayns y voghre : as dy t'irrinys er léashy.

3 Er ynstriument dy iéi strengyn, er yn líut : er ynstriument ayrd as er y kruitt.

New Version.

7 Nee thousane tuttym rish dty lhiattee, as jeih thousaneyn ec dty laue yesh : agh cha jig eh dty aare.

8 Dy jarroo, lesh dty hooillyn ver oo my ner : as hee oo leagh ny mee-chrauee.

9 Son t'ou uss, Hiarn, my yerkal : t'ou er hoiaghey yn thie ayd dy chemmyrk feer ard.

10 Cha jean olk erbee taghyrt dhyt : chamoo nee chingys trome erbee cheet faare dty chummal ;

11 Son ver eh currym da e ainleyn harryd : dy dty reayll ayns oolley dty raaidyn.

12 Nee ad oo y ymmirkey ayns nyn laueyn : nagh gortee oo dty chass noi clagh.

13 Nee oo shooyll er y lion as yn adder : stampee oo yn lion aeg as y dragon fo dty chassyn.

14 Er-yn-oyr dy vel eh er hoiaghey e ghraih orrym, shen-yfa livrey-ym eh : neem's eh y hoiaghey seose, er-y-fa dy vel enney echey er my Ennym.

15 Nee eh geamagh orrym, as verym clashtyn da : dy jarroo ta mee mårish ayns seaghyn : livrey-ym eh, as verymlhiam eh gys onnor.

16 Lesh bea liauyr neem's eh y yannoobooiagh : as soilshee-ym da my haaultys.

PSALM 92. Bonum est confiteri.

TE red gerjoilagh dy chur booise da'n Chiarn : as dy ghoail arraneyn-moyllee gys dty Ennym's, O Uss smoo syrjey ;

2 Dy insh jeh dty chenjallys-ghraihagh dy moghey 'sy voghrey : as jeh dty ynrickys ayns traa ny hoie.

3 Er greie-chiaull dy yeih strengyn, as er y lute : er greie ard, as er y chlaasagh.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

4 Erson tou us hiarn er my ianu
gañoil tráfd t'obraghyns as goyms
boggey ayns toyrt buias as erson
obraghyn tdy láuyns.

5 o hiarn gho gloróil as ta
t'obraghyns : as ta tdy smunagh-
tyn firr dotún.

6 Ghá smúni duyne niaughráui
gy mæi er shó : as gha vel amy-
dan da huigel.

7 Nar ta yn niaughraui glass
mar yn fáyr, as nar ta aydsyn
ully ta nan fyir obri d'olkys gáas
shýas : eish viis áyd er nan strúiel
erson gybrágh, agh she us hiarn
yn yrjæ smu erson gybragh.

8 Erson jeagh, bií tdy noidjyn, o
hiarn, jeagh bií tdy noidjyn er 'an
gurr mou : as bií ny t'obriún ully
d'olk er 'an strui.

9 Agh bií m'ærick erna hrogel
shýas kasly rish ærick yn beagh
yn ærick : erson ta mi úlit rish
úil úir.

10 Hii my huilin niist y hagney
er my noidjyn : as kluini my
ghlyáesh y haghyn d'yn drogh
lyéi ta girri shúas m'yæis.

11 Nii yn duyne kayragh bláa
mar yn bille paylm : as skeli er
liæn kasly rish Cedar ayns lib-
anys.

12 ni læid as ta syit ayns tei yn
chiarn : blaghý ayns kurtyn dy
hei yn jih ainiyn.

13 Ver ayd niist magh tuilliu
meass ayns nan yáesh : as bii ayd
raur, as jaghyn gy mæi.

14 Gy vod ayd y iaghyn gho
firrinagh as ta yn chiarn my
gniarts : as nagh vel veg yn
niaugháryrs aynsyn.

New Version.

4 Son 'ou uss, Hiarn, er my
yannoo gennal trooid dty ob-
braghyn : as goym boggey ayns
coyrt moyley son obbraghyn dty
laueyn.

5 O Hiarn, cre cha gloyroil as
ta dty obbraghyn : ta dty smooin-
aghtyn feer dowin ?

6 Cha vel dooinney neuchreeney
cur tastey mie da shoh : as cha
vel ommydan dy hoiggal eh.

7 Tra ta'n vee-chrauee glass
myr y faiyr, as tra ta adsyn
oölley ta gobbraghey olkys bi-
shaghey : eisht bee ad er nyn
stroie son dy bragh ; agh uss,
Hiarn, yn Fer smoo syrjey son
dy bragh.

8 Son cur-my-ner, nee dty
noidyn, O Hiarn, cur-my-ner, nee
dty noidyn cherraghtyn : as bee
adsyn oölley ta gobbraghey mee-
chraueeagh er nyn stroie :

9 Agh bee my chione's er ny
hroggal seose myr eairk unicorn ;
son ta mee er my oöllaghey lesh
oöl noa.

10 Hee my hooill neesht e aign-
ney er my noidyn : as nee my
chleaysh clashtyn e yeearee er
ny mee-chrauee ta girree magh
m'oi.

11 Nee yn dooinney cairagh
blaaghey myr y billey palm : as
skeayley dy lhean myr y billey-
cedar ayns Libanus.

12 Nee nyn lheid as t'er nyn
soiaghey ayns thie yn Chiarn :
bishaghey ayns cooyrtyn thie yn
Jee ain.

13 Ver ad magh neesht ny smoo
dy vess ayns nyn shenn eash :
as bee ad roauyr as jeeaghyn dy
mie.

14 Dy vod ad soilshaghey cre
cha firrinagh as ta'n Chiarn my
niart : as nagh vel veg y neu-
yrickys aynsyn.

Old Version.

ASPYRT.

Dominus regnavit. psal. 93.

TA yn chiarn na rií as er gurr er ydagh glóróil : ta yn chiarn er gurr er y ydagh, as er y hany hæyn rish gniart.

2 Ta ern' ianu yn sýyl krunn¹ gho sickyr : nagh vod e ve erna skughey.

3 Riú ada tossiagh yn týyl ta t'ynysd erna ianu arlu : ta us viús vei gybragh.

4 Ta ny tuilaghyn ern' irri, o hiarn, ta ny tuillaghyn er drogel sýas nan gorá : ta ny tuillaghyn trogel sýas 'an donnyn.

5 Ta tonnyn ny farkey gniartoil, as janu shian gy haglagh : agh fóyst¹ ta yn chiarn ta vaghey er yn yrjæ nas gniartoil.

6 Ta tdy rikórtyn o hiarn, fiir sickyr : ta kassrikys chíit gy mei tdy heiys erson gybragh.

Deus ultiōnum. psal. 94.

O HIARN iih gys ta kuilíny benelt : us iih gys ta kuilíny benelt, jeagh ú hæyn.

2 Irri us briu yn týyl : as iik yn slyei morniagh nyræ nan doil-chyn.

3 hiarn káid nií yn niaughraui : kaid nií yn niaughraui yn bogey¹ barriyght y geadthyn.

4 kaid nií aydsyn ully ta janu olk lóyrt gho knaidjoil : as læid y vogassi morniagh y ianu.

5 T'áyd buóaly nús tdy phobyl o hiarn : as syæi t'eirys.

6 T'áyd dynvarrys yn ven tréogh as yn duyne jori : as toyrt yn ghlaun gyn aer gys báas.

New Version.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 93. Dominus regnavit.

TA'N Chiarn ny Ree, as er choirot mysh coamrey gloyroi: ta'n Chiarn er choirot er e ghamrad, as er choamrey eh hene lesh niart.

2 T'eh er n'yanno yn seihl rhunt cha shicky : nagh vod eh v'er ny scughey.

3 Rieau er dy hoshiaght y theihl ta dty stoyl er ny hoiaqhey seose : t'ou uss veih dy bragh.

4 Ta ny thooillaghyn er hroggal, O Hiarn, ta ny thooillaghyn er hroggal seose nyn goraa : ta ny thooillaghyn er hroggal seose ny tonnyn oc.

5 Ta tonnyn ny marrey niartal, as janno feiyr atchimagh : agh ny yeih ta'n Chiarn, ta cummal er yn yrjid, ny s'niartal.

6 Ta ny recortyssyn ayds, O Hiarn, feir shicky : ta casherickys cooie da dty hie son dy bragh.

PSALM 94. Deus ultiōnum.

O HIARN Yee, dhyts ta bentyn dy ghoaill kerraghey : uss Yee, dhyts ta kerraghey bentyn, jean oo hene y hoilshaghey.

2 Trog ort, uss Vriw y theihl : as jean ny mooaralee y chooilleeney lurg nyn doilchin.

3 Hiarn, caid nee ny mee-chrauee : caid nee yn vooinjer vee-chrauee boggyssagh?

4 Caid nee oolley ny droghyanatee loayrt cha mooaralagh : as goaill orroo lheid y voggyssagh voyrnagh?

5 T'ad bwoalley sheese dty phobble, O Hiarn : as janno tranlaase er dty eiragh.

6 T'ad dunverys y ven-treoghe, as y joarree : as cur y lhiannoo gyn ayr dy baase.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

7 Agh fóost t'áyd gra, tysh, gha vaik¹ yn chiarn : ghamu ver yn jih Iacob tasky dâ.

8 Gouigi taskey shiusse niaughriney masky yn pobyl : o shiusse ammydanyñ kuin ní shiu tuigel.

9 Æshyn hyéi yn ghlýæsh nagh gluin é : na eshyn ren yn tuil nagh vaick¹ é.

10 Na æshyn ta gynsaghey ny hatiúni : she æshyn ta gynsaghey dy guiney tuigel, nagh jean æshyn kæragh.

11 Tá fyss ag y chiarn er smúnaughtyn y duyney : nagh vell ayd agh fardáyl.

12 Banniit ta yn duyne ta us dy ghuýskey o hiarn : as dy ynsaghey ayns tdy lyéis.

13 Gy vod us hyrráns y hóyrt dasyn ayns iærish syaghyn : naggedere viis yn lagg erna róurey sýas d'yn niaughraui.

14 Erson gha der yn chiarn y phobyl náyrdy : ghamu hráyg e y eirys.

15 Naggedere chyndáys káryrs riist gys brúinys : eigrír an léid-syn ulla as ta firrinagh ayns krí e¹.

16 Quei irriys shuás máryms nyoi yn niaughráui : na quei goys liams nan yóisyn ta janu olk.

17 Managh beagh y chiarn er gýyne láyms : gha vodagh e ve nagh beagh m'anym ern¹ hóyrt na hóyst.

18 Agh nar duyrt mi ta my ghass er skirraghtyn : tdy vyghin o hiarn ghuñ shuas mi.

19 Ayns ymmydi ny tryimshey va áyms ayns my ghri : ta tdy gyrraghern' úraghy m'anym.

New Version.

7 As foast t'ad gra, Cha n'aggel dooin, cha jean y Chiarn fakin : chamoo ver Jee Yacob geill da.

8 Gow-jee tastey, shiuish vee-hushtee mastey'n pobble : O shiuish ommydanyñ, cuin nee shiu toiggal?

9 Eshyn ren y chleaysh y hoaghey, nagh jean eh clashtyn : ny eshyn ren y thooill, nagh jean eh fakin?

10 Ny eshyn ta cummal seose ny ashoonyn : she eshyn ta gynsaghey da dooinney tushtey, nagh jean eshyn kerraghey?

11 Ta fys ec y Chiarn er smooinaughtyn dooinney : nagh vel ad agh fardail.

12 Bannit yn dooinney t'ou dy smaghtaghey, O Hiarn : as dy ynsaghey ayns dty leigh.

13 Dy vod oo surranse y choirot da ayns earish seaghyn : derrey vees yn ooig er ny chleiy son ny mee-chrauee.

14 Son cha jean y Chiarn failleil e phobble : chamoo nee eh treigeil e eiragh;

15 Derrey hyndaa-ys cairys reeshtgysbriwnys : nee adsyn ooiley ta firrinagh ayns cree geirot er.

16 Quoi nee girree seose márym noi ny mee-chrauee : ny quoi has-sys er my heu noi ny droghyantee?

17 Mannagh beagh y Chiarn er chooneyt lhiam : cha row saase my chour nagh beagh my annum er ny choirot ny host.

18 Agh tra dooyrt mee, Ta my chass er skyrraghtyn : ren dty vyghin's, O Hiarn, mish y chummal seose.

19 Ayns ymmodee ny smooin-aghhtyn trimshagh v'aym ayns my chree; ta dty gherjagh er ooraghey my annum.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

20 Bií red erbi áyds d'ianu rish stóyl yn niaughráui? ta smugnaghtyn skeley mar lyæi.

21 T'ayd d'an jaglym kújaght nyoi anonym yn duyne ghayragh: as dýræ yn úil gyn loght.

22 Agh she yn chiarn my ghemmirk: as she my iúh gniart my hreistéel.

23 Iiki e dausyn nan beky: as strúi e áyd ayns nan ganlys héyn, gy jaru strúi nan jarn jih aydsyn.

AYRYN.

Venite exultemus. psal. 95.

O TREDI ligg uin¹ orayn y góyl gys y chiarn: ligg uinn¹ gy krioil bogey y góyl ayns gniart nan sauálys.

2 ligg uin chíit na iænissyn rish toyrt buiás: as shuin héyn y hoil-saghy gyrrjúl aynsyn rish psalmyn.

3 Erson ta yn chiarn na iúh vúar: as na riú vuar erskyn gygh ulla iúh.

4 Ayns y lauynsyn ta ulla kuit-chyn y talluin: as leshyn¹ gniart ny gnockanyn niúst.

5 She laeshsyn¹ y farkey, as she ren é: as ren e láuynsyn arlu yn talu chirfym.

6 o trædi lig uin ammys y hóyrt as tuitchym shiís as sliaghti kian-goyrt rish y chiarn yn fér ghrú shuin.

7 Erson she eshyn yn chiarn nan iúh: as she shuinlyn pobyl y phas-tyrsyn as kirri y lauynsyn.

8 ju ma niú shiu klastchen rish y ghorásyn na kreigi nan griaghyn: mar ayns y vrosnaghy as mar

New Version.

20 Bee veg ayds dy yannoo rish y stoyl-briwnys dy veechairys: ta cummey yn aggair myr y leigh?

21 T'ad chaglym cooidjagh noi annym y dooinney cairagh: as derey gy-baase yn uill neuchyn-dagh.

22 Agh yn Chiarn my chemmyrk: as my Yee niart my hreishteil.

23 Cooilleenee eh orroosyn nyn olkys, as stroie-ee eh ad ayns y ghoanlys oc hene: dy jarroo, nee'n Chiarn yn Jee ain ad y stroie.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 95. *Venite, exultemus.*

O TAR-JEE, lhig dooin arrane y ghoall gys y Chiarn: lhig dooin dy creeoil boggey 'ghoall ayns niart nyn sauaultys.

2 Lhig dooin cheet kiongoyrt rish yn enish echey lesh toyrt-booise: as soilshaghey shin hene gennal aynsyn lesh arraneyn-moylle.

3 Son ta'n Chiarn ny Yee mooar: as ny Ree mooar erskyn dy choo-illeey Yee.

4 Ayns y laue echeysyn ta ooilley corneilyn y thallooin: as niart ny croink she leshyn eh myrgeddin.

5 Yn faarkey she leshyn eh, as eh ren eh: as ny laueyn echeysyn ren aarloo yn thalloo chirrym.

6 O tar-jee, lhig dooin ooashley y choyrt, as tuittym sheese: as gliooney kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn y Fer ren shin.

7 Son eshyn y Chiarn y Jee ain: as shinynobble e phastyr, as kirree e laue.

8 Jiu my nee shiu clashtyn e choraa, ny creoi-jee nyn gree-aghy: myr ayns y vrasnagh,

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

ayns la y vioulaghy ayns yn 'asyght.

9 Mar viouli ny háeraghyn aggu mish : hár yd magh mi, as ghonick áyd my obraghyn.

10 Rŷ dâ 'iid bléyn liaur va mish korri rish y chilogh shanoni, as duyrt mi : she phobyl ta góyl as y ráyd ayns 'an griaghyn erson ghanell ayd er doyrt enn er my ráydjyns.

11 Gausyn ren mish lú ayns my ghorri : nagh jeanagh ayd goyl schiagh ayns my æ.

Cantate domino. psal. 96.

O GOUGI¹ d'yn chiarn oráyn nóo : gowigi¹ orayn d'yn chiarn ulla yn tallu sláyn.

2 Gouigi oráyn d'yn chiarn, as molligi y ænmysyn : bigi jinsh dâ hauálys-syn a lá gy lá.

3 Insigi y oneyrsyn dy ny hangristin : as y ientyssyn dy dygh ulla phobyl.

4 Erson sh'múyr yn chiarn, as gha vod e gy fiu ve erna volley : té nasmú dy góyl agyl róish na ny jighyn ulla.

5 As erson jighyn ulla ny hangristin, gha vel áyd agh jallunyn : aghshe yn chiarn ren ny neaughyn.

6 Ta glóyr as ammys na iænishyn : ta púeyr as oneyr ayns y heisyn kasserick.

7 Toergi d'yn chiarn, ó shiussé kinaghyn dyn phobyl : toergi dyn chiarn ammys as púer.

8 Toergi d'yn chiarn yn onéyr ta káyr dâ ænym : toergi lœyf giutyn, as targi schiagh ayns ny kurtyn aggesyn.

9 o jeanigi ammys d'yn chiarn ayns boïidj¹ ghassrikys : ligge yn talu ulla agyl y góyl jæshyn.

New Version.

as ayns laa yn violagh ayns yn aasagh;

9 Tra ren ny ayraghyn eu mish y vrasnaghey : phrow ad mee, as honnick ad my obbraghyn.

10 Da-eed blein liauyr va mee corree rish y cheeloghe shoh, as dooyrt mee : She pebble ad ta gall er-shaghrynn ayns nyn greeaghyn, son cha vel enney er ve oc er my raaidyn.

11 Dauesy loo mee ayns my chorree : nagh ragh ad stiagh ayns m'ea.

PSALM 96. Cantate Domino.

O GOW-JEE arrane noa da'n Chiarn : gow jee arrane da'n Chiarn, ooilley yn slane seihll.

2 Gow-jee arrane da'n Chiarn, as moylley-jee yn Ennym echey : insh-jee magh e haualtys veih laa dy laa.

3 Jean-jee e ooashley y hoilshaghey da ny ashoonyn-quaagh : as e yindyssyn dady chooilley phobble.

4 Son ta'n Chiarn mooar, as cha vod eh dy feeu 've er ny voylley : ta ny smoo dy aggle dy ve goit roishyn na dy chooilley Yee.

5 Son cha vel ooilley Jeeghyn ny ashoonyn agh jallooyn : agh she yn Chiarn chroo ny niaughyn.

6 Ta gloyr as ooashley ayns e enish : ta pooar as onnor ayns ynnyd e chasherickys.

7 Cur-jee da'n Chiarn, O shiuish chynneeyn y phobble : cheb-jee da'n Chiarn ooashley as pooar.

8 Cur-jee da'n Chiarn yn onnor cair da'n Ennym echey : cheb-jee ourallyn, as tar-jee stiagh ayns e chooyrtyn.

9 O Cur-jee ooashley da'n Chiarn ayns yn ynnyd aalin dy chasherickys : lhig da'n slane seihll y ve arrymagh ayns e enish.

¹ Sic,

Old Version.

10 Linsigi magh e masky ny hangristin gy næ yn chiarn sh'rii: as gy næ æshyn ren yn sýyl kruin gho sickyr nagh vod e ve erna skughey, as kyns ni e yn phobyl y vruinys gy káyr.

11 Ligge ny neauaghyn bogey y goyl, as ligge yn talu ve gannoil : ligge yn farkey shian y ianu as ully na ta áyn.

12 Ligge yn magheyr be gannoil as ully na ta ayn : eis gou ully bilchyn yn ghelliog bogey ræyfs yn chiarn.

13 Erson t'chiit¹ erson t'chiit¹ dy hóyrt bruinys er y tallu : as rish káyrys dy hoyrt brúinys er y týyl as yn pobyl rish y irrinys.

Dominus regnavit. 97¹.

SHÉ yn chiarn sh'rii, fodey yn talu ve gannoil je shen : gy jaru foddi ymmidy ny' n¹ ellanyn ve gannoil je.

2 Ta bojalyン as dorghys kruñ¹ magiyrт ymmishsyn : she káyrys as bruinys yn ynyd vaghey aggesyn.

3 Hæid ainil ræfsyn : as loske e shúas y noidjyn er gygh ún chæyf.

4 Hugg y ainilyn tarniagh soilshey d'yn týyl : ghonick yn tallu e as ve aglagh.

5 Ren ny knuick liæy kasly rish kæir ag fæanish y chiarn : ag fæanish chiarn y týyl ully.

6 Ta ny neauaghyn ern' insh y gháyrys : as ghonick ully yn pobyl y glóyr.

7 Er an gurr mou gy rou aydsyn ully ta janu ammys dy jallunyn graynt as ta agne ack ayns jiaghyn fardalagh : kurgi ammys dasyn shiusse iaghyn ully.

8 Ghyyll Seion jê as gou e bogey:

New Version.

10 Insh jee mastey ny ashoonyn, dy nee yn Chiarn y Ree : as dy nee eshyn eh t'er n'yanno yn seihll rhunt cha shickyr nagh vod eh ve er ny scughey, as kys dy jean eh yn pobble y vriwnys dy cairagh.

11 Lhig da ny niaughyn goaill boggey, as lhig da'n thalloo 've gennal ; lhig da'n faarkey feiyral, as ooilley ny t'ayn.

12 Lhig da'n magher 've lane dy voggey, as ooilley ny t'ayn : eisht nee ooilley biljyn y cheyll boggey ghoall kiongoort rish y Chiarn.

13 Son t'eh cheet, t'eh cheet dy vriwnys y thalloo : as lesh cairys dy vriwnys y seihll, as y pobble lesh e ynrickys.

PSALM 97. Dominus regnavit.

T'A'N Chiarn yn Ree, foddee yn seihll goaill boggey jeh : dy jarroo, foddee ny ymmodee ellanyn boggey y ghoall jeh.

2 Ta bodjallyn as dorraghys mygeayrt-y-mysh : ta cairys as briwnys coamrey e stoyl-reeoil.

3 Hed aile magh roish : as losh-tee eh seose e noidyn er dy chooilley heu.

4 Ren ny tendreilys echey soilshey y choiyr da'n seihll : honnick y thalloo shen, as ve agglit.

5 Ren ny croink lheie goll-rish kere ec fenish y Chiarn : ec fenish Chiarn y slane seihll.

6 Ta ny niaughyn er hoilshaghey e chairys : as ta ooilley yn pobble er akin e ghloyr.

7 Bee adsyn ooilley er nyn goyrt gys nearey ta cur ooashley da jallooyn granit, as ta goaill taitnys ayns Jeeghyn fardalagh : cur-jee ooashley dasyn, ooilley shiuish Yeeghyn.

8 Cheayll Sion jeh shoh, as ghow

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

as va ininyn Iuda ganoil erson tdy
vrúinyssyn, o hiarn.

9 Erson tou us hiarn na sýrje na
ully na ta ayns y tallu : tou us
trógit shýas fody erskyn ny jiaghyn
ully.

10 o shiussse ta grayi aggu er y
chiarn, jeaghigi gy bi duoi aggu
er yn red ta olk : ta yn chiarn
friall anminiyen y núyn, lifréi áyd
vei lau yn niaughrau.

11 Ta soilshe ern gáas sýas dy
klyei ghayragh : as bogey gannoil
dy lǽid as ta dy għri firrinagh.

12 Gouigi bogey ayns y chiarn
shiussse lýei kayragħ : as toergi
buias erson kuine dyn ghasserick
aggesyn.

ASPYRT.

Cantate domino. psal. 98.

O GOUIGI oráyn nőo gys y
chiarn: erson te ern' ianu
redyn ientysagh.

2 Rish y lau iesh héyn, as rish y
rii ghasserick : te er veadthyn ga
héyn y varriyght.

3 Ta yn chiarn er soilsagħy y
hauálys : y ghayrys te erna hoil-
sagħey gy foskilt ayns silliy ny
hangristin.

4 T'eh er guinagħtyn er y vyghin
as yirriny gys tei Israel : as ta ully
kiinn y týl er vackin sauálys nan
iħi.

5 Soilshi shiu heyn ganoil gys
y chiarn shiussse hallunyn ully :
gouigi oráyn, gougi bogey, as
toergi buias.

6 Molligei yn chiarn er y għruūt :
gouigi oráyn gys y għruut rish
psalm dy vúias y hoyrt.

New Version.

ee boggey; as va inneenyn Yudah
gennal, er graih dty vriwnyssyn,
O Hiarn.

9 Son t'ou uss, Hiarn, ny syrjey
na adsyn ooilley t'er y thaloo :
t'ou er dty hoiagħey seose foddey
erskyn dy chooilley Yee.

10 O shiūħi ta graihagh er y
Chiarn, jeeagh-jee dy der shiu
dwoiae da'n olk : ta'n Chiarn
coadey anmeenyn e nooghyn ;
nee eh ad y livrey veih laue ny
mee-chrauee.

11 Ta soilsħey er n'irree son y
voojinjer chairagh : as gennallys
gherjoilagh dauesyn ta dy chree
firrinagh.

12 Gow-jee boggey ayns y
Chiarn, shiūħi sleih ynrick : as
cur-jee booise ayns cooinagħtyn
jeh e chasherickys.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 98. Cantate Domino.

O GOW-JEE arrane noa gys
y Chiarn : son t'eh er n'yan-
noo reddyin yindyssagh.

2 Lesh e laue yesh héne, as lesh
e roih chasherick : t'eh er ghed-
dyn da hene yn varriagħt.

3 Ta'n Chiarn er hoilshagħey e
haualtys : e chairys t'eh er hoil-
sagħey magħ dy fofslit ayns shillej
ny asħoony.

4 T'eh er chooinagħtyn er e
vyghin as e ynrickys gys thie
Israel : as ta ny arđdyn sodjey
mooie jeh'n theihħi er vakin saual-
tys y Jee ain.

5 Jeeagh-jee shiu hene gennal
gys y Chiarn, ooilley shiūħi chee-
ragħyn : gow-jee arrane, gow jee
boggey, as cur-jee booise.

6 Moylee-jee yn Chiarn er y
chlaasagh : gow-jee arrane er y
chlaasagh lesh psalm dy hoyrt-
booise.

Old Version.

7 Rish trumpetyn niüst as psalmyn : o soilshigi shiu héyn gyrujuil kiangoyrt rish y chiarn yn ri.

8 Ligge yn farkey tyrmáyn y ianu as ully na ta aynshen : yn sýyl kruin as aydsyn ta vaghey áyn.

9 Ligge ny lieanaghyn 'an lauyn vóalley, as ligge ny knuick ve gyrujuil kújaght kiangoyrt rish y chiarn : erson te er jit dy vruinys¹ y talu.

10 Rish káyrys ni e yn sýyl y vruinys : as y pobyl rish korymys.

Dominus regnavit. psal. 99.

SHE yn chiarn y ri gada voyd an¹ vae yn pobyl : fe sei edyr ny cherúbyn kada voyd anvæ¹ yn talu.

2 Ta yn chiarn múa ayns Seion : as ayrd erskin y pobyl ully.

3 Ver ayd buias dy tænmys : ta muar ientyssagh as kasserick.

4 Sh'úney lesh púeyr yn ri bruinys¹, tou ern' ianu arlu káy : as ern' ianu bruinys as káyrys ayns jakob.

5 O moligi gy hárda yn chiarn nan iih : as tuitchigi fænish stóyl y ghassyn, erson te kasserick.

6 Moises as Aaron masky y hagartyn, as Samuel masky leid as ta gæmagh er y ænmysyn : jæi áyd sho er y chiarn, as ghýyl e áyd.

7 Loayr e riu magh as yn philler vójelagh : erson dríal ayd ny fænishsyn aggesyn, as yn lyéi hugge dau.

8 Ghyyll ú áyd, o hiarn nan iih,

New Version.

7 Lesh cayrnyn myrgeddin as shawmyn : O jeeagh-jee shiu hene gennal kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn y Ree.

8 Lhig da'n faarkey feiyr y yan-noo, as ooilley ny ta ayn : yn seihll cruinn, as adsyn ta baghey ayn.

9 Lhig da ny thooillaghyn nyn massyn y woalley, as lhig da ny croink ve gennal cooidjagh kiongoyrt rish y Chiarn : son t'eh cheet dy vriwnys y thalloo.

10 Lesh ynrickys nee eh yn seihll y vriwnys : as y pobble lesh cairys.

PSALM 99. Dominus regnavit.

SHE yn Chiarn y Ree, lhig da'n pobble girree magh myr sailli : t'eh ny hoie eddyr ny cherubimyn ga dy vel y seihll cha anveagh.

2 S'moar ta'n Chiarn ayns Sion : as ard erskyn dy chooilley phobble.

3 Ver ad booise da dty Ennym's : ta mooar, yindyssagh, as casherick.

4 Ta pooar y ree graihagh er briwnys ; t'ou er hoighey seose cairys : t'ou er chooileeney briwnys as ynrickys ayns Jacob.

5 O cur-jee ard-voylley da'n Chiarn y Jee ain : as tuitt-jee sheese er nyn ghlioony kiongoyrt rish stoyl e choshey, son t'eshyn casherick.

6 Moses as Aaron mastey e haggyrtyn, as Samuel māroosyn ta geamagh er e Ennym : deie ad shoh er y Chiarn, as cheayll eh ad.

7 Loayr eh roo ass y phillar vodjallagh : son dreill ad e recortyssyn, as y leigh v'eh er choyrt daue.

8 Cheayll oo ad, O Hiarn nyn

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

lýoig u dau o iih, as tou er geraghy ny kummaghyn ack héyn.

9 o gloyrigi gy múař yn chiarn nan iih, as kurgi ammys gasyn er y ghnocksyn ghasserick : erson ta yn chiarn nan iih kasserick.

Jubilate deo. psal. 100.

O BIGI ganoil ayns y chiarn ulli shiusse halluynyn : shervésigi yn chiarn rish gian, as targi fænish y ædynsyn lésh oráyn.

2 Bigi sickyr gy ré yn chiarn jih : she æshyn ren shuin as ghani e shuin héyn, she shuiniyn y phobylsyn as kirri y phastyr.

3 o shiuligi nan ráyd gys ny dorsyn aggesyn lesh buias y hoyrt as schiagh ayns y ghurstynsyn rŷ moly : bigi búiasoil dasyn, as loyr gi mæi da ænynsyn.

4 Erson ta yn chiarn grasúyl ta y vyghin farraghtyn gybrágh : as ta irrinys cheraghtyn vei shilogh gys shilogh.

Misericordiam et iudiciū. psal. 101.

BÍÍ m'oráyn dy vyghin as bruiyns : duitch, o hiarn, goyms oráyn.

2 o ligg dou tuiggel y geadthyn : ayns ráyd niaughrauiyght¹.

3 kuin higg us húyms : immiymis ayns my hei rish kri jiragh.

4 Ghá góym drogh red erbi ayns lau : ta duoi aym er pekaghyn yn niáu irrinys, gha jean veg læid shen liennaghtyn duys.

5 Héid kri frauertagh voyms : ghá derrym eñ er drogh úney.

New Version.

Yee : leih oo daue, O Yee, as ren oo kerraghey ny obbraghyn fardalagh oc.

9 O cur-jee ard voylley da'n Chiarn yn Jee ain, as jean-jee eshyn y ooashlaghey er e chronk casherick : son ta'n Chiarn yn Jee ain casherick.

PSALM 100. Jubilate Deo.

O BEE-JEE gerjoil ayns y Chiarn ooilley shiuish cheeraghyn : shirveish-jee yn Chiarn lesh gennallys, as tar-jee roish e enish lesh arrane.

2 Bee-jee shickyd dy nee'n Chiarn ta Jee : eshyn t'er n'yanoo shin, as cha nee shin hene, shinyn e phobble, as kirree e phastyr.

3 O gow-jee stiagh ayns e ghiat-tyn lesh toyrt-booise, as ayns e chooptyn lesh moylley : bee-jee booisal dasyn as loayrjee mie jeh'n Ennym echey.

4 Son ta'n Chiarn graysoil, ta e vyghin son dy bragh : as ta'n firrinys echey farraghtyn veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

PSALM 101. Misericordiam et iudicium.

BEE m'arrane jeh myghin as briwnys : hoods, O Hiarn, goym arrane.

2 O lhig dou tushtey y ve aym : ayns y raad dy chraueeaght.

3 Tra nee oo my niartaghey : neem gimmeeaght ayns my hie lesh cree ynrick.

4 Cha goym drogh chooish erbee ayns laue : ta dwoiae aym er ny peccaghyn dy neu-firrinys : cha jean veg nyn lheid lhiantyn hym.

5 Bee cree camlaagagh er n'eiyrt ass m'enish : cha bee ainjys aym rish drogh phersoon.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

6 quei erbi ta kurr líun er y nabú gynnys struiýms é.

7 quei erbi niúst ta shilliy morniagh agge, as kri ayrd gha syryms é.

8 jeaghi my huilyn er 'an lǽidsyn as ta firrinagh ayns y tallu : gy vod áyd vaghey maryms.

9 quei erbi ta liidjeel báe ghráui : bù eshyn my hervaynts.

10 gha jean duyne erbi m'¹ altóil vaghey ayns my hýei : gha vurri æshyn ta ginns brægyn ayns my hilliy.

11 Struiýms gy lyæ ulla yn ni-aughraui ta ayns y tallu : gy vod-dym ulla ta janu gy holk y roury magh vei ayrd valley yn chiarn.

AVRYN.

Domine exaudi. psal. 102.

KLUIN my phaidjer, o hiarn : as ligge m'æmaght chuit huyds.

2 Na falli t'ædyncs voyms ayns iérisch my hyaghyn : krumm tdy ghlyæshyn huyms mar ta mi gæmagh, o klúin mi as shen gy lyæ.

3 Erson ta my laghyn káyst er shiul mar jeagh : as ta my ghnaun loisk sýas, mar veagh e grísi.

4 Ta my ghri boiltch shiís as fioitch kasly rish fíeyr : marshen gy vel mish jarud dy iú m'aran.

5 Erson kora m'akann : skaun ni my ghnaun lianaghtyn rish m'æyl.

6 Ta mish kasly rish pellikan ayns yn 'asagh : as mar æ'n¹ ny hyi ayns yn ynyd pháas.

7 Ta mi ern' arrey as ta mi gy jarru mar véagh e jallu ta sei nalymarkan er mulagh yn tyi.

8 Ta my noidjyn lóyrt gy holk

New Version.

6 Quoi-erbee ta cooyl chassid e naboo : eshyn neem y stroie.

7 Quoi-erbee myrgeddin t'echey shilley mooaralagh as cree ard : cha surr-ym eh.

8 Ta my hooillyn jeeaghyn orroosyn ta ynrick 'sy cheer : dy vod ad cummal mārym.

9 Quoi-erbee ta leeideil bea chrauee : eshyn vees my harvaant.

10 Cha jean persoon erbee molteyragh cummal ayns my hie : cha surr-ym breagerey dy ve ayns my hilley.

11 Stroie-ym dy leah ooilley'n veecrauee ta 'sy cheer : dy voddym ooilley ny drogh-yantee y astyrt ass ard-valley'n Chiarn.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 102. Domine, exaudi.

CLASHT rish my phadjer, O Hiarn : as lhig da my eam roshthy hood.

2 Ny follee dt'eddin voym ayns earish my heaghyn : croym dty chleayshyn hym tra ta mee geamagh ; O eaisht rhym, as shen dy feer leah.

3 Son ta my laghyn er lheie ersooyl myr jaagh : as ta my chraueyn chyrmít seose myr smarage aile.

4 Ta my chree er vailleil as fiojít goll-rish faiyr : myr shen dy vel mee jarrood dy ee my arran.

5 Kyndagh rish coraa my accan : scoan nee my chraueyn lhiantyn gys m'eill.

6 Ta mee goll-rish y pelican 'syn aasagh : as myr yn hullet ta goaill ayns yn eaynagh.

7 Ta my chadley er gholl voym, as ta mee eer myr sparroo : ta soie ny-lomarcan er mullagh thie.

8 Ta my noidyndy dy m'oltooaney

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

1 Jims fei yn lá : as ta aydsyn tá
kyei orryms láitt kújaght m'yei.

9 Erson ta mi ern' ii lyéi, mar
aran : as er masky my iogh rish
kúo.

10 As shen erson tdy immúiys
as t'arg erson ta us er my góyl
syas, as er my hilge shiis.

11 Ta my lághyn ern' 'oll er
shiul mar skáa : as ta mi fióit mar
fáeyr.

12 Agh farriit us, o hiarn, erson
gybragh : as tdy ghuiney trýid
magh gygh uly hilógh.

13 Irríit us, as níi us myghin er
Seion : erson sh'mí gy jean u
myghin uríi, gy jaru ta yn iærish
er jit.

14 as kamá? ta tdy herváyntyn
smúnaughtyn er ny klaghyn æcks :
as træig lien ish y akin ayns y
jann.

15 Goui ny hangristiin agyl dy
t'ænymphs o biarn : as uly riri-
yghyn d'yn tallu t'áyrd y æslid¹.

16 Nar hrogys yn chiarn syas
Seion : as nar viis y gloyr erna
akin.

17 Nar tê chynda gys padjer yn
voght trégit : as gyn seiaghe beg
d' an aghin.

18 Bií shó erna skriu dausyn ta
chiit na ýræ : as molli yn slýei
viis er nan mræ yn chiarn.

19 Erson iagh é nýas vei y ynyd
kasserick : magh as neau iagh yn
chiarn er y tallu.

20 Gy vodagh e yn dobran
læidsyn ta ayns kapy y ghlast-
chyn : as dy lifré yn ghlaun ta er
nan ordyghy gys báas.

New Version.

fey-ny-laa : as adsyn ta eulyssagh
m'oi, ta'd er vreearrey cooidjagh
dy my stroie.

9 Son ta mee er n'ee leoie myr
arran : as er heiy my yough lesh
jeir;

10 As shen er coontey dty yym-
moose as dty chorree : son t'ou
er my hilge sheese.

11 Ta my laghyn er n'gholl
shaghey myr scaa : as ta mee
fiojít myr faiyr.

12 Agh nee uss, O Hiarn, far-
raghtyn son dy bragh : as yn
chooinaghtyn jeed trooid dy
choolley heeloghe.

13 Nee oo girree as bee chym-
mey ayd er Sion : son te traa dy
beagh myghin ayd urree, dy jar-
roo, ta'n traa er jeet.

14 As cre'n-oyr? ta dty harva-
antyn smooinaghtyn er ny voall-
aghyn eck : as s'treih lhien dy
akin ee 'sy joan.

15 Nee ny ashoonyn aggle y
ghoail roish dt'Ennym, O Hiarn :
as ooilley reeaghyn y theihll roish
dt'Ard-ooashley ;

16 Tra nee yn Chiarn Sion y
hroggal seose : as tra vees y
ghloyr echey er ny hoilshaghey ;

17 Tra t'eh dy hyndaa eh hene gys
padjer ny boghtyn treigit : as nagh
vel eh soiaghey beg jeh nyn aghin.

18 Bee shoh er ny scrieu son
cooinaghtyn da sheelogheyn ry-
heet : as nee pobble nagh vel foast
er ny ruggey yn Chiarn y voylley ;

19 Son t'eh er yeeaghyn neose
veih ynnyd e chasherickys : magh
ass niau hug y Chiarn yn seihll
my-ner ;

20 Dy voddagh eh dobberan
nyn lheid as ta ayns cappeeys y
chlashtyn : as y chloan y livrey
ter nyn gheyrey gys baase ;

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

21 Gy vod ayd ænym y chiarn y insh ayns Seion : as y ammys ag jerusalem.

22 Nar ta yn pobyl chiaglit kújaght : as ny ririaghtyn niúst dy hyrvæs yn Chiarn.

23 Hugg e nús my gniart ayns my iurnæ : as iarr e my laghyn.

24 Agh duyrt mi, o my iih, na goui mi er shiul ayns mæyn m'ýæsh : as erson tdy vlæinchyn t'ayd farraghtyn trýid gygh uly hilógh.

25 Ta us, o hiarn ayns y tossiagh er seiaghe búnn y tal-luin : as she ny niaughyn ober tdy lauyn.

26 Heid aydsyn mou, agh farri us : niú aydsyn uly goyl shæntiaght mar ta komry.

27 as mar ydagh ni us áydsyn y ghyghlá, as bi ayd kyghlit : agh she us anáyn kædyn, as gha-dér¹ tdy vleinych nardy.

28 Niú klaun tdy hervaynt tyn-naghtyn : as shassi i slught sickyr ayns tdy hilliys.

Benedic anima. psal. 103.

MOLL¹ y¹chiarn, O my anym: as uly ta erlæf stei jims moligi y ænmysyn kasserick.

2 Mol¹ yn chiarn, o my anym : as na jarúd uly ny toyrtysyn aggesyn.

3 Ta lyoi uly tdy pheky : as slaynaghy uly t'antuínys.

4 Ta sauáyl tdy véé vei kall : as ta kurr attaghan oýrt rish myghin as duiys grayigúil.

5 Ta liény tdy véal rish redyn mæi : ta dy ianu áag as lúr mar ylrey.

6 Ta yn chiarn janu káyrys as

New Version.

21 Dy voddagh ad Ennym y Chiarn y hoilshaghey ayns Sion : as e ooashley ec Jerusalem ;

22 Tra ta'n pobble er nyn jag-lym cooidjagh : as ny reeriaghtyn myrgeddin dy hirveish y Chiarn.

23 Ghow eh ersooyl my niart er my yurnah : as ren eh my laghyn giare.

24 Agh dooyrt mee, O my Yee, ny gow mee ersooyl ayns mean m'eash : er son dty vleeantyn's t'ad farraghtyn trooid dy choilley heeloghe.

25 T'ou uss, Hiarn, ayns y toshiaght er hoiaghey undin y thallooin : as ta ny niaughyn obbyr dty laueyn ;

26 Hed adsyn naardey, agh bee uss er mayrn : aasee ad ooilley shenn myr garmad ;

27 As myr coamrey nee oo ad y chaghlaa, as bee ad er nyn gagh-laa : agh uss yn Jee cheddin, as cha jean dty vleeantyn's failleil.

28 Nee cloan dty harvaantyn tannaghtyn : as shassee yn slught oc shickyr ayns dty hilley.

PSALM 103. Benedic, anima mea.

BANNEE yn Chiarn, O m'annym : as ooilley ny ta cheusthie jee'm bannee e Ennym casherick.

2 Bannee yn Chiarn, O m'annym : as ny jarrood ooilley e hoyrtysyn.

3 Ta leih ooilley dty pheccah : as slaanaghey ooilley dty ghoghanyn ;

4 Ta sauail dty vioys veih toyrt-mow : as dy dty choamrey lesh myghin as kenjallys-ghraiaghagh ;

5 Ta jannoo magh dty veeal lesh nheeghy mie : jannoo oo aeg as lajer myr urley.

6 Ta'n Chiarn cooilleeney cairys

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

bríunys : daùsyn ullan ta kummit
shiùs ry agayr.

7 Iágh e y rádjyn dy vóyses : y
obraghyn dy ghlaun Israel.

8 Ta yn chiarn láyn dy hræi as
dy vyghin : syrrel fodey, as dy
væiys múa.

9 Gha bií e goni tródje : ghamú
t'e kummel y ghorri erson gy-
bragh.

10 Gha ren e ruiniyn nyræ nan
beky : ghamú jík e shuin nyræ
nan olkys.

11 Erson jeagh ghó áyrd as ta
yn neau shaghey yn tallu : gho
múar ta y vyghin-syn niúst dausyn
ta goyl agyl ræyf.

12 jeagh gho liän niúst as ta yn
iàrr vei yn ièrr : ghon shen ta er
doýrt nan bekaghyn voiniyn.

13 Gy jaru mar ta áer góyl
træyi er y ghlaun hæyn : gy jaru
marshen ta yn chiarn trokroil
daùsyn ta goyl agyl je-shyn.

14 Erson sàun dasyn kre íe ta
shuin jant : te kùinaghy nagh vell
shuin ag jañ.

15 Gha vel laghyn guyne agh
mar féyr : erson te gáas mar
losserinyn yn vagheir.

16 Erson gho lyæ as ta yn gýa
ern oll harrish te er shiul : as gha
náun d'yn ynyd agge e áragh.

17 Agh ta mæiys hrokroil yn
chiarn farraghtyn erson gybrágh
as gybrágh oriusyn ta goyl agyl
jé : as y ghárys er klaún ghlenney.

18 Gy jaru er læid as ta frial y
ghúnayntsyn : as smunaghtyn er
y abertsyn.

19 Ta yn chiarn ern' ianu arlu
y ynyd ayns néau : as ta yn riri-
yght aggesyn réel harrish ullan.

20 O' moligi yn chiarn shiussé
ainilys aggesyn smú ayns gniart :

New Version.

as briwnys : er nyn son ocsyn
oölley ta tranlaasit-lesh aggair.

7 Hoilshee eh e raaidyn da Mo-
ses ; e obbraghyn da cloan Israel.

8 Ta'n Chiarn lane dy hymmey
as dy vyghin : surranse-foddey, as
jeh mieys voaar.

9 Cha bee eh kinjagh corree :
chamoo t'eh freayll e yymmoose
son dy bragh.

10 Cha vel eh er ghellal rooin
lurg nyn beccaghyn : ny er choo-
illeeney shin cordail rish nyn
mee-chraueeaght ;

11 Son jeeagh cre cha ard as ta
niau ayns co-soyllaghey jeh'n thal-
loo : wheesh cheddin ta e vyghin
dauesyn ta goaill aggle roish.

12 Jeeagh cre cha lhean as ta'n
shiar veih'n sheear : choud ched-
din t'eh er hoiaghey nyn bec-
aghyn vooin.

13 Dy jarroo, myr ta chymmey
ec ayr er e chloan hene : myr
shen ta'n Chiarn myghinagh daue-
syn ta goaill aggle roish.

14 Son shione da cre jeh ta shin
jeant : t'eh cooinaghtyn nagh vel
shin agh joan.

15 Cha vel laghyn dooinney agh
myr faiyr : son t'eh gaase myr
blaas yn vagher.

16 Son cha leah as ta'n gheaygoll
harrish, te ersooyl : as cha der yn
ynnyd ve ayn enney er ny sodjey.

17 Agh ta mieys myghinagh y
Chiarn farraghtyn son dy bragh
as dy bragh orroosyn ta goaill
aggle roish : as e chairys er cloan
chlienney ;

18 Orroosyn dy jarroo ta freayll
e chonaant : as ta smooinaghtyn
er e annaghyn dy yannoo ad.

19 Ta'n Chiarn er hoiagheyseose
e stoyl reecil ayns niau : as ta e
reeriagh reill harrish oölley.

20 O' bannee-jee yn Chiarn,
shiuish e ainleyn, shiuish ta poo-

Old Version.

shiusse ta kuiliny y abertsyn, as klastchen rish kóra y góyn.

21 O moligi yn chiarn shiusse ulla y heshaghtyn ghagi-syn : shiusse ny sherváyntyn aggesyn ta janu y agney.

22 O lóyrigi mæi d'yn chiarn shiusse ulla ny hobraghyn aggesyn, ayns gygh ulla ynyd dâ réel-syn : mol us yn chiarn o m'anym.

ASPYRT.

Benedic anima mea. psal. 104.

OLL yn chiarn o m'anym : o hiarn my iih ta us fiir gloróil tou komrit rish ayrd ýaslid as oneyr.

2 Tôu dy tdy ghayraghy héyn rish soilshey mar véaghe ry ydagh : as skyley magh ny neauaghyn mar kurtayn.

3 Ta toyrt shoutyn y hiámbyr ayns ny húiskaghyn : as janu charedyn dâ dy ny bojaly, as gimmeriagh er skanyt yn gýæi.

4 Ta janu y áinilyn nan spry-odyn : as y hervési nan ainilyn lossy.

5 Hýei e shiis chymsyn yn tal-luin : nagh beágé erna skughey ag iérisch erbi.

6 Ghurys é rish y déifnid nash mar rish ydagh : ta ny huiskaghyn shassú ayns ny knuick.

7 Ag tagh-san¹ t'áyd ché : agg kora dy hárniaghs t'ayd agylagh.

8 T'áyd doll sýas gho ayrd as ny knuick as shiis gys ny kónyn híis : gy jaru gys yn ýnyd tou us erna ordyghé dausyn.

9 Tou er seiaghe dau' an gad-

New Version.

aral ayns niart : shiuish ta cooilleeney e harey, as ta geaish-tagh rish coraa e ghoan.

21 O bannee-jee yn Chiarn, oolley shiuish e heshaght flaunys : shiuish e harvaantyn ta cooilleeney e aigney.

22 O loayr-jee dy mie jeh'n Chiarn, oolley shiuish e obbraghyn, ayns dy choilley ynnyd jeh e reilltys ; bannee yn Chiarn, O m'annym.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 104. *Benedic, anima mea.*

BANNEE yn Chiarn, O m'anym : O Hiarn my Yee, t'ou erskyn towse gloyroil, t'ou er ny choamrey lesh Ard-ooashley as onnor.

2 T'ou dy choamrey oo hene lesh soilshey myr lesh garmad : as skeayley magh ny niaughyn myr curtan ;

3 Ta soiaghey beamyn e hiam-yryny ayns ny husthaghy ; as jannoo ny bodjallyn e ainagh, as goll er skianyn ny geayee.

4 T'eh jannoo e ainleyn spry-rydyn (*ny geayghyn*) : as e hirveishee lossey dy aile.

5 T'eh er hoiaghey undinyn y thallooin : nagh bee eh ec traar erbee er ny scughey.

6 Choodee oo eh lesh y diunid myr lesh garmad : ta ny hush-taghy lhie ayns ny croink.

7 Ec yn oghsan ayds t'ad chea ersooyl : ec coraa dty haarnagh ta aggle orroo.

8 T'ad goll seose cha ard as ny croink, as sheese gys ny coanyn : eer gys yn ynnyd t'ou er phointeil daue.

9 T'ou er hoiaghey ny cagli-

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

laghyn nagh jæd áyd shaghey :
na chyndá niist dy ghúdaghy yn
tallu.

10 Ta toyrt ny chibbraghyn gys
ny strúanyn : ta rýi masky ny
knuick.

11 Ta ully alagh yn vagheir gif
jé : as ny hassylyn kyæi kuir nan
báa.

12 Liorish-syn ag æynli yn æyrr
bi ynyd vaghey as níi ayd binnys
masky ny banglany.

13 Ta guiskaghy ny knuick vei
núas : ta yn taliú liænith¹ rish
méas t'obraghyns.

14 Tê toyrt magh séir d'yn
allagh : as luss glass dy haervées
geney.

15 Gy vod e bi y hoyrt as y
tallu, as phíyn ta janú ganoil kri
yn duyne : as úil dy ianu dâ séi
ganoil, as aran dy gniartaghy
kri guyney.

16 Ta blibyn yn chiarn layn dy
happ : gy jaru cedyryn libanus ta
eshyn erna heiaghy.

17 Aynshen ta ny hæynli janu
nan idj : as ta ny blibyn júys
nan ynyd vaghi d'yn stóyrk.

18 Ta ny knuick árdy ynyd
kemmirk dy ny góyr kyæi : as
marshen ta ny kregyn kiagh ghon
ny koninyn.

19 Dordi é yn æask ghon shér-
tayn d'ierishyn : as saun d'yn
grian y goll shiis.

20 Tou janu doraghys gy vod e
ve yn yi : aynshen ta ully bæin
yn kleu glyasyght.

21 Ta ny ieionyn buriúgh nyræ
nan gregh : hyrre nan mi er jih.

22 Ta yn grian girri as t'áyd
doll er shiul kújaught : as t'áyd
lyei shiis ayns nan uidjyn.

New Version.

aghyn oc nagh jed ad harris : ny
chynnda reesht dy choodaghey yn
thalloo.

10 T'eh cur ny geillyn gys ny
awinyn : ta roie mastey ny croink.

11 Ta oölley beiyn y vagher
giu jeu : as ta ny assyllyn feie
cuir nyn baa.

12 Lioroo vees nyn gummal ec
ceanlee'n aer : as nee ad bingys
mastey ny bangianeyn.

13 T'eh gushtaghey ny croink
veih'n yrjid : ta'n seihli er ny
lhieeney lesh mess dty obbraghyn.

14 T'eh cur magh faiyr son y
maase : as messyn y vagheragh
son ymmyd doocinney;

15 Dy vod eh beaghey y chur
lesh magh ass y thalloo, as feeyn
ta gerjaghey cree doocinney : as
ooill dy chur da eddin gennal,
as arran dy niartaghey crec doo-
inney.

16 Ta blibyn y Chiarn myrged-
din lane dy hoo : dy-jarroo cedar-
yn Libanus t'eshyn er hoïaghey ;

17 Ayndoo ta ny eeanlee jannoo
nyn idd : as ta ny blibyn juys
ynnyd-cummal son y stork.

18 Ta ny croink ard oayli son
ny goair feie : as myr shen ta ny
creggyn son ny conninyn.

19 Ren eh yn eayst y phointeil
son imbaghyn shicky : as shione
da'n ghrian yn traa dy lhie.

20 T'ou jannoo dorraghys dy
chur stiagh yn oie : ayn ta oölley
beiyn y cheyll rowail mygeayrt.

21 Ta ny liionyn garveagagh
son nyn spooilley : shirrey nyn
meaghey veih Jee.

22 Ta'n ghrian girree, as t'ad
cosney rhymboo cooidjagh : as
lhie sheese ayns nyn ooigyn.

¹ SIC.

Old Version.

23 Ta duyne doll magh gâ obyr as dâ labraght : nagedere y faskyr.

24 O hiarn gho ymmydi as ta tobraghyns : ayns krinyght ren ú ayd uly ta yn tallu láyn dy tdy verchys.

25 Marshen ta yn fárkey múar as léan niúst : yn ynyd ta reddyn snáu gyn ærif, béstchyn begy as muary niúst.

26 áynshen ta ny longýn doll as aynshen ta yn leviahan shen tou us erna ianu dy góyl y ghlui áynshen.

27 T'áyd shó uly farkiaght oyrts gy vod us bi y hoyrt dau ayns iérish ghûi.

28 Nar tou dy hoyrt dau e t'áyd dâ baglym : as nar tou foskyly tdy lau t'áyd lienitch rish mei.

29 Nar tou fallaghey t'ædyn t'ayd syít : nar tou goyl er shiul nan anel¹ t'áyd marru, as t'áyd chyndait riúst gys an jann.

30 Nar tou ligge dy t'annel¹ doll magh, bii áyd jant : as niút us nóo riúst ædyn yn taluin.

31 Niú yæslid gloróil yn chiarn fannaghptyn erson gybragh : goui yn chiarn bogey ayns y obraghyn.

32 Niú yn tallu krá ag yn chilliy aggesyn : managh jean é agh benelt rish ny knuick, niú ayd jéagh.

33 Góym oráyn dyn chiarn ghoud as viin bio mollym ny iúh ghoud as biúm er marn.

34 As shen mar niú my goýn æshyn y vuiys : bii my voggey ayns y chiarn.

35 As erson peki bii áyd er an gurr mou as y tallu, as higg yn

New Version.

23 Ta dooinney goll magh gys e obbyr, as gys e laboraght : derrey'n astryr.

24 O Hiarn, cre cha ymmodee ta d'obbraghyn : ayns creenaght t'ou er n'yanno ad ooilley, ta'n seihl lane jeh dty verchys.

25 Myr shen ta'n faarkey mooar as feayn myrgeddin : ayn ta cretooryn snaauee gyn earroo, beish-tyn chammah beg as mooar.

26 Shen y raad ta ny lhongyn shiauley, as ayns shen ta'n Leviathan : t'ou uss er n'yanno dy ghoaill yn reamys echey ayn.

27 T'ad shoh ooilley farkiaght ort : dy vod oo beaghey y chur daue ayns imbagh cooie.

28 Tra t'ou dy chur daue eh, t'ad dy hagglym eh : as tra t'ou fosley dty laue, t'ad jeant magh lesh mie.

29 Tra t'ou follaghey d'eddin, t'ad seaghnit : tra t'ou goaill ersooyl yn ennal oc, t'ad geddyn baase, as t'ad chyndait reesht gys nyn ooir ;

30 Tra t'ou lhiggey magh d'ennal, bee ad er nyn groo : as t'ou cur eddin noa da eaghtyrythallooин.

31 Nee Ard-ooashley gloyrol y Chiarn farraghtyn son dy bragh : nee yn Chiarn boggey 'ghoailly ayns e obbraghyn.

32 Bee yn thalloo er-crean ec e hilley : my nee eh agh bentyn rish ny sleityn, bee ad ayns jaagh.

33 Goym arrane da'n Chiarn choud as s'bio mee : neem my Yee y voylley choud as veem er-mayrn.

34 As shen myr nee my ghoan eshyn y wooiys : bee my voggey ayns y Chiarn.

35 Ér son peccee, bee adsyn er nyn goyrt mow veih'n thalloo, as

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

niaughráui gys kian : moll us yn¹
chiarn o m'anym moll y¹ chiarn.

AYRYN.

Confitemini Domino. psal. 105.

O TOÉRGÍ buias d'yn chiarn,
as áeigi er y ænynsyn : insh
d'yn phobyl kre ny redyn tê erna
ianu.

2 O ligg dy ny horályn agguish
ve jésyn as molligi é : as ligge
nan daglú ve ié uly ny hobragh-
yn ientyssagh aggesyn.

3 Bigi gannoil ayns y ænynsyn
kasserick. ligge yn kri acksyn ve
gannoil ta shyirre yn chiarn.

4 Shyrrigi yn chiarn as y gniart
shyrrigi y ædynsyn gybragh.

5 kuinigi er ny hobraghyn ién-
tyssagh ren æshyn : y ientyssyn
as bruinyssyn y véal.

6 O shiisse rass Abraham y
herváynt : o shiisse għlaun Iakob
y rŷisyn.

7 She æshyn yn chiarn nan iñh :
ta ny bruinyssyn aggesyn ayns y
týyl uly.

8 Vê riu kuinaghtyn er y ghún-
aynt as ialtyn : ren e dy húsáyn
shilohgħyn.

9 Gy jaru yn kúnaynt ren e rish
Abraham : as yn lú, lú e dy
Isaak.

10 As dordi e shen dy Iakob
ghon lyéi : as dy Israel ghon
chymnáe gybragh farragħtyn.

11 Grá duitch verrym tallu għa-
náan : krangħyr yn eirys aguish.

12 Trá nagh rou fóyst agh beg-
gan júsyn : as aýd nan jorinyn
ayns y tallú.

13 yn trá ghái ayd vei yn átiún

New Version.

hig jerrey er ny mee-chrauee : cur
uss moylley da'n Chiarn, O m'an-
ym, cur moylley da'n Chiarn.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 105. *Confitemini Domino.*

O CUR-JEE booise da'n
Chiarn, as eie-jee er yn En-
nym ecħey : insh-jee da'n pobble
cre ny reddyn t'eh er n'yanno.

2 O lhig da ny arraneyn eu 've
jehsyn, as moylley-jee eh : as lhig
da'n tagħġloo eu y ve mychione
oölley e obbraghyn yindyssagh.

3 Gow-jee boggħey ayns yn En-
nym casherick ecħey : lhig da'n
cree ocsyn 've gennal ta shirrey
lurg y Chiarn.

4 Shir-jee yn Chiarn as e niart :
shir-jee e eddin er son dy bragh.

5 Cooinee-jee er ny obbraghyn
yindyssagh t'eh er n'yanno : e
virllyn, as briwnyssyn e veal ;

6 O shiuish slight Abraham e
harvaant : shiuish chloan Yacob
t'eh er reih.

7 Eshyn y Chiarn y Gee ain : ta
e vriwnyssyn ayns oölley'n seihl.

8 T'eh er ny ve kinjagh cooin-
agħtagħ jeh e chonaant as e
ghiaħdyn : ren eh da thousane
dy heelogħeyn ;

9 Yn eer conaant ren eh rish
Abraham : as y breearrey loo eh
da Isaac ;

10 As shen doardee eh da Jacob
son leigh : as da Israel son con-
aant dy bragh farragħtyn ;

11 Gra, Dhyts ver-ym thalloo
Chanaan : cronney nyn eiragħt.

12 Tra nagh row ad foast agh
beggan jeu : as adsyn nyn yoar-
reeyn ayns y cheer :

13 Tra v'ad scugħey veiħ asħoon

Old Version.

gys átiún elle vei yn ririyght gys
pobyl elle.

14 Ghá ligg e duyne erbi dy
ianu agáyr dâu : agh hugg e
aghsan dy riaghyn er 'an son-syn.

15 Na bennigi my alit : as na
jeanigi veg y skeley dy my 'ader-
yn.

16 Harrish shen jei é er genniy
er y tallu : as strui é ully yn
artagh y d'áran.

17 Agh hugge e duynney rybym-
busyn : gy jaru Joseph va erna
ghreck dy ve na vóyndy.

18 Gorri áyd ny kassyn aggesyn
ayns ny stokkyn : ghá yn iærn
schiagh ayns y anym.

19 Naggedere haink yn iærish gy
rou y ghúish erna ianu fysseri : ren
fokyl yn chiarn y hyirre magh é.

20 Hugg yn ríi fyss as lifræ
eshyn : ligg kiañúrtys y phobyl
dasyn goll sýyr.

21 Ren e chiarn jeshyn niist
dâ hei : as fer réel dâ ghuid ully.

22 Gy vodagh é y phrinsaghyn
y ynsaghey¹ nyre y agney : as
krinyght y ynsaghe¹ dâ 'irr ghurley.

23 Haink Israel niist gys ægypt
as va jacob na'er jori. ayns tallu
hamm.

24 As hugg e er y phobyl gaás
gy fiir víar : as ren e aydsyn
naslaidjery na nan noidjyn.

25 Hynda yn kri acksyn mar-
shen gy rou dúoi áck er y phobyl :
as ren ayd gy niau irrinagh ra
hervayntyn.

26 Eish hugg e Moyses y her-
váynt : as Aaron ve erna rýi.

27 As iagh áyd shó y gheraghyn
nan maskey-syn : as y ientyssyn
ayns tallu ham.

New Version.

gys ashoon : veih un reeriaght
gys pobble elley :

14 Cha lhig eh da dooinney
erbee aggair 'yannoo daue : agh
hug eh oghsan da eer reeaghyn
er y ghraih oc.

15 Ny benn-jei rish my Er-
oocillit : as ny jean-jei veg y
skielley da my adeyry.

16 Marish shen, doardee eh
genney er y cheer : as stroie eh
yn slane beaghey dy arran.

17 Agh hug eshyn dooinney
rhymboo : dy jarroo Joseph, va
er ny chreck son sharvaant ayns
bondiaght ;

18 E chassyn ren ad y lhottey
lesh geulaghyn : hie guin y yiarn
stiagh gys e chree ;

19 Derrey haink y traa dy row
e chooish er ny hoilshaghey : ren
goo yn Chiarn eshyn y phrowal.

20 Hug y ree chaghter dy eays-
ley eh : hug prince y phobble e
reamys da.

21 Ren eh ny hiarn myr-
geddin harrish e hie : as kiannoort
harrish ooilley é rheam ;

22 Dy oardrail e phrinceyn lurg
e aigney : as creenaght y ynsaghey
da e ir-choyree.

23 Haink Israel myrgeddin gys
Egypt : as va Jacob ny yoarree
ayns cheer Ham.

24 As vishee eh yn pobble echey
dy yindyssagh : as ren eh ad ny
s'troshey na nyn noidyn ;

25 Ny creeaghyn ocsyn va myr
shen er ny hyndaa, dy row dwoaie
oc er e phobble : as hug ad drógh
ghellal da e harvaantyn.

26 Eisht hug eshyn Moses e har-
vaant : as Aaron, v'eh er ny reih ;

27 As hoilshee ad shoh e chowr-
aghyn ny mast'oc : as yindyssyn
ayns cheer Ham.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

28 Hugg e dorghys as vé dorghy : as gha rou áyd arrymagh gys y 'okyll.

29 Hynda e nan uiskaghyn gys fuill : as varru e ny hieskyn acksan.

30 Hugg nan dallu magh froggyn ayns shiameryn nan riaghyn.

31 Loyr e yn ffokyl as haink gygh ully véney ghorghuilagyn as miylyn ayns nan gærifnyn ully.

32 Hugg e dau klaghyn snaghti erson flaghy : as losseryn d'ainil ayns nan dallu.

33 Woайл e nan milchyn phiyn nüst as nan milchyn fiyagh : as strui e ny bilchyn va ayns jir.

34 Lóyr e yn fokyl as haink ny kelliennagh as brattagyn gyn aéryf : as jí ayd syas yn fíeyr ully ayns nan dallu.

35 Voайл e ully na rugg hossiagh ayns nan dallu : gy jaru áydsyn byrrymi d'an gniart ully.

36 Hugg e magh ayd nüst lesh argyd as áyr : gha rou yn uyne anúyn masky ny kinaghyn acksyn.

37 Va Égypt nüst ganoil d'an immiagh er shiul : erson v'ayd aglagh.

38 Skýyl e magh bojal dy ve na ghudey : as ainil dy hoyrt soilshe laesh yñ.

39 Ag nan agney hugg e dau quaylyn : as lién e áyd rish aran neauagh.

40 Doskyl e yn ghreg ghlagh as liyn ny huiskaghyn magh : marshen gy ren oanyn rýi ayns ynydyn chirrym.

41 As kamma? ghuini e er y iáltyn kasserick : as Abraham y herváynt.

42 As hugg e magh y phobyl rish bogey : as y slyei rýit ry gañ.

New Version.

28 Doardee eh dorraghys, as ve dorraghey : agh cha row ad arrymagh da e ghoo.

29 Hyndaa eh ny nshtaghyn oc gys fuill : as stroie eh yn eeast oc.

30 Ren y cheer oc gymmyrkey magh froggyn : ayns eer shiameryn nyn reeaghyn.

31 Loayr eh yn fockle, as haink dy chooilley cheint dy veishteigyn : as meeylyn ayns ooilley ny ardjyn oc.

32 Hug eh daue claghyn-sniaughtee ayns ynnyd fliaghey : as lossaghyn aile ayns y cheer oc.

33 Woail eh neesht ny biljyngfeeyney as ny biljyn-figgagh oc : as hug eh naardey ny biljyn v'ayns ny ardjyn oc.

34 Loayr eh yn fockle, as haink ny locustyn, as braddagyn erskynearroo : as d'ee ad seose ooilley yn faiyr v'ayns y cheer oc, as stroie ad messyn y thallooin.

35 Varr eh ooilley yn chied er ny ruggey ayns nyn jeer : dy jarroo toshiaght ooilley nyn niart.

36 Hug eh lesh ad magh myrgeddin lesh argid as airh : cha row un phersoon annoon mastey ny kynneeyn oc.

37 Va Egypt lane dy voggey tra jimmee ad rhymboo : son v'ad ayns aggle roue.

38 Skeayl eh magh bodjal dy choodaghey ad : as aile dy chur soilshey daue 'syn oie.

39 Ec nyn ygearree hug eh lesh quaylyn : as lhieen eh ad lesh arran veih niau.

40 Doshil eh yn chreg chloaie, as haink yn ushtey magh myr thooilley : myr shen dy roie awinyn ayns ynnydyn chyrmey.

41 Son cre'n-oyr? chooinee eh er e ghialdyn casherick : as er Abraham e harvaant.

42 As hug eh lesh magh e phobble lesh boggey : as e chloaen reiht lesh gennallys;

Old Version.

43 As hugg e dau taluinyn ny hangristin : as gou ayd obraghyn yn phobyl ayns éirys.

44 Gy vodagh áyd y lattyssyn y riáal : as y lyoiyn y ghuinmel.

ASPYRT.

Confitemini Domino. psal. 106.

O TOERGI buias d'yn chiarn erson te grasoil : as ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

2 Quei odys obraghyn fásyl yn chiarn y iinsh : na uly y volley y hoyrt magh.

3 Baniit ta aydsyn ta goni frial briúnyss : as janu kayrys.

4 kúini orryms o hiarn nyræ yn fóer tou dy ymmirkey dy tdy phobyl : o jeagh orryms rish tdy haúalys.

5 Gy voddymss maynre dy ryéis akin : as boggey y goyl ayns gann tdy phobyl, as buias y hoyrt marish teirys.

6 Ta shuin ern ianu peky marish nan áeraghyn : ta shuin ern ianu fóil, as ren shuin gy holk.

7 Gha gow nan áeraghyn taskey dy t'ientyssyns ayns egypt, ghamu drial ayd tdy veiys vuar ayns kui-ney : agh v'áyd miarrymagh ag yn arkey, gy jaru ag yn arkey iarg.

8 Naiei ghuym¹ e lieu erson grayi y ænym : gy vodagh y phúer y ianu fysserit.

9 Hugg e aghsan d'yn arkey iarg niüst as ve chirmit súas¹ : marshen liid e aydsyn treyd¹ yn deifnid mar tréyfd¹ fásyght.

10 as hau e áyd vei yn lau acksyn ta nan fói : as lifrée eshyn ayd vei lau yn noid.

11 as er nan-son-syn ren áydsyn y hýaghyn, haink ny huiskaghyn

New Version.

43 As hug eh daue thalloo ny ashoonyn : as ghow ad laboraught y phobble son eiracht :

44 Dy voddagh ad freayll e 'lattyssyn : as geill y choyrt da e leighyn.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 106. *Confitemini Domino.*

O CUR-JEE booise da'n Chiarn son t'eh graysoil : as ta e vyghin farraghtyn sondybragh.

2 Quoi oddys obbraghyn ooaſle y Chiarn y ockley magh : ny oolley e voylley y hoilshaghey?

3 Bannit t'adsyn ta kinjagh freayll briwnys : as jannoo cairys.

4 Cooinee orrym, O Hiarn, cordail rish y foayr shen t'ou d'ymmyrkey gys dty phobble : O jeagh orryms lesh dty haaultys.

5 Dy voddym fakin maynrys dty chloan reiht : as boggey 'ghoall ayns gennallys dty phobble, as booise y choyrt marish dty eiracht.

6 Ta shin er n'yannoo peccah marish nyn ayraghyn : ta shin er chur rishaggair, as erghellaldy olk.

7 Cha dug nyn ayraghyn tastey da dty yindyssyn ayns Egypt, chamoo dreill addt y vieys vooar ayns cooinaghtyn : agh v'ad meeviallagh ec yn arkey, dy jarroo ec yfaarkey Jiarg.

8 Ny-yeih chooin eh lhiue er graih e Ennym : dy vodagh eh yn phoar ec y hoilshaghey.

9 Hug eh sarey da'n aarkey Jiarg myrgeddin, as ve chyrmit seose : myr shen ren eh adsyn y leeideil trooid y diunid, myr trooid yn asagh.

10 As haue eh ad veih laue ny tranlaasee : as livrey eh ad veih pooar y noid.

11 As er son adsyn va chionney orroo, choodee ny ushtaghyn ad :

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

harrystu : gha rou anáyn acksyn
erna agáel.

12 Eish ghred aydsyn ny fokelyn
aggesyn : as gou ayd oráyn molley
dasyn.

13 As er láyf stei dy gærid iartúd
áyd ny hobraghyn aggesyn as gha
vannagh ayd y ghórluy.

14 Agh haink saint orfu ayns
yn áysygh : as viouli ayd jih ayns
yn' áysygh.

15 As hugg e dau an agney : as
ghurr e kýylid niist ayns yn anym
acksyn.

16 kurr ayd korri er móises¹ niist
ayns ny kabany : as Áaron nú
yn chiarn.

17 Marshen doskyl yn tallu as
hlugg e súas dathan : as ghudi e
shessaght Abiram.

18 As ren yn aínil lossy ayns
nan shessaght : as losk yn losse
shúas yn maughraui¹.

19 Ren ayd lýei ayns horeb : as
ren ayd ammys d'yn jallu líæitt.

20 Marsho hyndá ayd nan glóer :
gys kaslys lýæi ta giú trágh.

21 As iartúd ayd jih nan saualagh
va erna janu reddy gho múaar
ayns ejipt.

22 obr'ghyn iéntysagh ayns tallu
ham : as redyn aglagh ayns yn
arkey iarg.

23 Marshen duyrt e gebeagh¹ e
er an strúi áyd, managh bée gy
hass Moises¹ y'er ryít réysyn ayns
y vayrny : dy hynda er shiul y
ghorri jumúysagh nagh struiagh
é aydsyn.

24 Gy jaru by¹ ghnáid lio yn
tallu eunysagh shen : as gha dugg
ayd veg y ghredjel dâ okelsyn.

New Version.

cha row unnane oc faagit er-
mayrn.

12 Eisht chred adsyn e ghoan :
as ghow ad arraneyn-moyllee hug-
geysyn.

13 Agh ayns gerrit dy hraa yar-
rood ad ny obbraghyn echey as
cha jinnagh ad ad hene y injil-
laghey gys e choyrlie.

14 Agh hug ad raad da yeear-
reeyn mee-reilltagh ayns yn aas-
agh : as ayns cheer gyn ushtey-
ren ad Jee y vrasnaghey.

15 As hug eh daue nyn yeear-
ree : as lesh shoh shangid ayns
nyn anmeecnyn.

16 Hug ad corree er Moses
neesht ayns ny cabbaneyn : as er
Aaron noo yn Chiarn.

17 Myr shen doshil y thalloo,
as slug eh seose Dathan : as
choodee eh sheshaght Abiram.

18 As ren aile brishey magh-
mastey'n cheshaght oc : as ren
y lossey stroie ny mee-chrauee.

19 Ren ad cummey dow ayns
Horeb : as hug ad ooashley da'n
jalloo lheit.

20 Myr shoh chaghlaa ad nyn
ghloyr : gys co-chaslys baagh ta-
gee faiyr ;

21 As yarrood ad Jee yn Saual-
tagh oc : v'er n'yannoo lheid ny
reddyn mooarey ayns Egypt ;

22 Obbraghyn yindyssagh ayns
cheer Ham : as reddyn atchimagh
ec y faarkey Jiarg.

23 Er shoh dooyrt eh, dy jin-
nagh eh ad y stroie, er-be dy
hass Moses e harvaant reiht kion-
goyrt rish ayns y visheymagh :
dy hyndaa ersooyl e yymmoose
hrome, nagh jinnagh eh ad y stroie.

24 Dy jarroo, cha ren ad scansh
jet'n cheer eunyssagh shen :
chamoo ren ad credjal c ghoan :

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

25 Agh ren ayd tallagh ayns nan gabbanyn : as gha ghlast ayd rish korá yn chiarn.

26 Eish hrogg e shýas y lau nan yóisyn : d' an dilge harrish ayns yn asygh.

27 Dy hilge magh nan rass masky ny hatiúni : as d'an skelysyn ayns ny taluiniyn.

28 Ren ayd, ayd heyn y hangly ry Baal paeor : as ji ayd ourélyn yn varru.

29 Marsho grenni ayd eshyn gys farg rish y ghummey ack haeyn : as va yn ghnapp muar nan maskeysyn.

30 Eish hass phinées shúas as guí é : as marshen hugg yn ghnapp nayrde.

31 as va shen erna ghountry dásyn erson kayrys : masky gygh uilégh erson gybrágh.

32 Hugg ayd korri ersyn niist ag uiskaghyn yn strýif : marshen gy ghorrié Moises er nan-sonsyn.

33 Erson gy grenni áyd yn spyryd aggesyn : marshen gy lóyr gy mighaelagh ra veliyn.

34 Ghamú strúi aydsyn ny han-gristiún : mar hugg yn chiarn sayry dâu.

35 As v'ayd máskit masky ny hatiúni : as jinsi áyd ny hobraghyn acksyn.

36 Er ghúis as gy dugg ayd ammys dy ny jallúny ren tynda gys an gur mou héyn : gy jarru d'-óur-áyd¹ nan meck as ininyn gys jeoulyn.

37 As giyrt ayd fuill gyn loght gy jaru fuill nan meck as nan inin : ren ayd y ourel dy iallunyn ghánaán, as va yn chiúr fallít ry fuill.

New Version.

25 Agh dirree ad magh ayns ny cabbaneyn oc : as cha ren ad geaishtagh rish coraa'n Chiarn.

26 Eisht hrog eh seose e laue nyn 'oi : dy chur ad naardey ayns yn aasagh ;

27 Dy hilgey magh yn slight oc mastey ny ashoonyn : as dy skeayley ad trooid ny cheeraghyn.

28 Ren ad lhiantyn gys Baal-peor : as d'ee ad ourallyn ny merriu.

29 Myr shoh ghreinnee ad eh gys corree lesh nyn ghoogh ob-braghyn : as va'n chramp dewil nyn mast' oc.

30 Eisht hass Phinehas seose as ghow eh padjer : as myr shen scuirr y chramp.

31 As va shen coontit dasyn son cairys : mastey dy chooilley hee-logged er son dy bragh.

32 Hug ad corree er myrgeddin ec ushtaghyn y streeu : myr shen dy ren eh Moses y cherraghey kyndagh roosyn.

33 Er-yn-oyr dy ren ad yn spyrryd echey y vrasnaghey : ayns wheesh as dy loayr eh dy siyragh lesh e veillyn.

34 Chamoo stroie ad ny ashooynyn : myr ren y Chiarn ad y harey.

35 Agh ren ad sheshaght rish ny ashoonyn : as dynsee ad nyn gliaghtaghyn.

36 Ayns wheesh as dy dug ad ooashley da ny jallooyn oc, shoh ren chyndaa gys y toyrt-mow oc hene : dy jarroo heb ad ny mec as ny inneenyn oc gys jouyil ;

37 As gheayrt ad yn uill gyn loght ; dy jarroo fuill ny mec as ny inneenyn oc : heb ad ayns ourallyn gys jallooyn Chanaan ; as va'n cheer fo mollaght lesh fuill.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

38 Marshó v'áyd falliút rish nan obraghyn héyn : ass ghai áyd er mardrys lesh an gummey héyn.

39 Shennyfa va korri yn chiarn fadiút nyoi y phobyl : erson ghuish gy rou duoi agge er y eirys héyn.

40 as hugg e harrish áyd gys lau ny hangristí¹ : as va aydsyn va duoi ack orru nan jarnyn haryst¹ ú.

41 Ren nan noidjyn trynláys orfu : as va ayd ack fou.

42 Sh'immey kíyrt lifrée eshyn áydsyn, agh jirri ayd shýas na yoi rish nan gummey heyn : as va ayd er nan dóyrt shiis ays nan olkys.

43 na iei nar ghonick e nan sýaghyn : ghýl é an akan.

44 Smúni e er y ghúnaynt as gou e chimmey jusyn nyræ ymmydi y vyghinsyn : gy jaru hugg e oriusyn ully liid ayd er shiul an kappy dy góyl treyg jú.

45 Lifrée shuin, o hiarn nan iih as chiaggyl shuin vei masky ny hangristin gy vod meid buias y hóyrt dy t'ænyns kasserick, as dy ianu nan moggesygh dy tdy vollys.

46 Bannit gy rou yn chiarn jih Israel vei gybragh as sýyl gyn ghian : as ligge ully yn phobyl y grá. Amen. Moligi yn chiarn².

AYRYN.

Confitemini domino. psal. 107.

O TOERGI búias d'yn chiarn erson te grasóil : as ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

² Ligg ausyn buias y hoyrt. ta yn chiarn er nan giannaghe riist : as er nan lifrée vei lau yn noid.

New Version.

38 Myr shoh v'ad neu-ghlen lesh ny obbraghyn oc hene : as hie ad er maarderys lurg nýn yeearreeyn hene.

39 Shen-y-fa va jymmoose y Chiarn er ny vrasnaghey noi e phobble : aysn wheesh as dy row dwoiae echey er e eiracht hene.

40 As livrey eh ad harrish gys laue ny ashoonyn : as v'adsyn va dwoiae oc orroo ny hiarnyn harystoo.

41 Ren nyn noidyn tranlaase orroo ; as v'ad fo nyn booar.

42 Shimmey keayrt ren eh ad y livrey : agh dirree ad magh n'oi lesh nyn goyrleyn hene, as v'ad er nyn injillaghey son nyn olkys.

43 Ny-yeih tra honnick eh nyn seaghyn : ren eh nyn accan y chlashtyn.

44 Chooinee eh er e chonaant, as va chymmey echey orroo, cordail rish earroo e vyghinyn : hug eh dy jarroo orroosyn ooilley va leeideil ad ersooyl aysn cappeeyds dy ve erreeishagh daue.

45 Livrey uss shinyn, O Hiarn nyn Yee, as chaggil shin veih mastey ny ashoonyn : dy vod mayd booise y chur da dty Ennym casherick, as imraa gloyroil y yan-noo jeh dty voyley.

46 Bannit dy row yn Chiarn Jee dy Israel vei dy bragh, as seihill gyn jerrey : as lhig da ooilley'n pobble gra, Amen.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 107. Confitemini Domino.

O CUR-JEE booise da'n Chiarn son t'eh graysoil : as ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

² Lhig dauesyn booise y choyrt ta'n Chiarn er veaysley : as er livrey vei laue yn noid ;

¹ Sic.

² Not in modern book.

Old Version.

3 As er an jaglym magh ass ny taluiniyn : vei yn gniarr, as vei yn gniírr, vei yn tuoí, as vei yn jass.

4 Gháí áyd er shaghran ayns yn 'asygh magh as y ráyd : as gha dóeyr ayd balle erbi dy vaghey ayn.

5 Gakrys as páa : hugg an anonym nayrde ayndu.

6 Eish jei ayd er y chiarn ayns nan syaghyn : as lifráe eshyn ayd magh as 'an jenid.

7 Liúd e aydsyn magh liórish y rayd káyr : gy vodagh ayd dol gys y valley ren ayd vaghey ayn.

8 O gy jeanagh déney er y honshen yn chiarn y volley erson y væiys : as y ientyssyn y insh te dy ianu er klaun geney.

9 Erson te tóyrt gy lióyr d'yn anonym fallym : as liény yn anonym akrysagh rish méiys.

10 'an léidsyn as ta sei ayns dorchys as ayns skáa yn vays : sickyr kanglit ayns træyi as iarn.

11 Erson gy ren ayd kagey nyoi goyn yn chiarn : as ren ayd gy hedrym taskey y hóyrt dy ghourley yn ier s'ýrjæ.

12 Hugg e núaas níist nan griaghyn treyfd trimshey : huitt áyd shiís, as gha rou veg dy ghuyne lio shuas.

13 Marshen nar jæi ayd gys y chiarn ayns nan syaghyn : lifrée æshyn aydsyn magh as 'an jenid.

14 Erson hugg e aydsyn magh as dorchys, as magh dy skáa yn vays : as vrish e ny kanglaghyn acksyn as 'ygh¹ elle.

15 O gyjenagh déney er y honshen yn chiarn y volley erson y væiys : as y ientyssyn y insh te dy ianu erson klaun géney.

16 Erson te er mrißie ny dor-

New Version.

3 As er nyn jaglym ass ny cheeraghyn, veih'n niar, as veih'n neear : veih'n twoaie, as veih'n jiass.

4 Hie ad er-shaghryn ayns yn aasagh ass y raad : as cha dooar ad ard-valley erbee dy chummal ayn ;

5 Accryssagh as paagh : hug yn anonym oc naardey ayndoo.

6 Eisht deie ad er y Chiarn ayns nyn seaghyn : as livrey eh ad ass nyn jennid.

7 Leeid eh ad magh er y raad cair : dy voddagh ad goll gys ard-valley va kiarit daue.

8 O dy jinnagh deiney er-y-fa-shen yn Chiarn y voylley son e vieys : as fockley magh ny yindyssyn t'eh dy yanno son cloan gheiney !

9 Son t'eh janno magh yn anonym fallym : as lhieeney yn anonym accryssagh lesh mieys :

10 Lheid as ta ny hoie ayns dorrhaghys, as ayns scadoo yn vaish : kainlt ayns treihys ayns geulaghyn yiarn.

11 Er-yn-oyr dy row ad mee-viallagh gys goan y Chiarn : as ren ad beg y hoighey jeh coyre yn Er-syrjey ;

12 Ren eh neesht ny creeaghyn oc y injillaghey trooid seaghyn : huitt ad sheese, as cha row unnane erbee dy chooney lhieu.

13 Myr shen tra deie ad gys y Chiarn ayns nyn seaghyn : livrey eh ad ass nyn jennid.

14 Hug eh lesh ad magh ass dorrhaghys, as scadoo yn vaish, as vrish eh ny kianglaghyn oc veih-my-chielley.

15 O dy jinnagh deiney er-y-fa-shen yn Chiarn y voylley son e vieys : as fockley magh ny yindyssyn t'eh dy yanno son cloan gheiney !

16 Son t'eh er vrish ey ny giattyn

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

syn prass : as er moaly ny bárryn
iarn ayns ygh¹ elle.

17 Ta deney ammyjagh kerit
erson nan loght : as kientagh
rish 'an olkys.

18 Hugg yn anym acksyn duði
dy dgħiġi ulla vène dy vii : as
v'áyd gy jaru faggys ag dorrays
váys.

19 Marshen mar jei ayd gys y
chiarn ayns nan sýaghyn : lifré
æshyn aydsyn magħ as 'an jenid.

20 Hugg e y okyl, as lani áyd :
as va áyd sauchey vei nan gall.

21 O gy jeanagh deney er y
hon-shen yn chiarn y volly erson y
væiys : as ny hientyssyn y insh
te dy ianu erson klaun geney.

22 Gy nouragh ayd dasyn ourel
dy vuias y hoýrt as dy insh magħ
y obraghyn rish gann.

23 Aydsyn ta doll shiis gys yn
'arkey ayns longyn : as janu 'an
jurryssyn er ny huiskaghyn müáry.

24 Hii ny deney sho obraghyn
yn chiarn : as y ientyssyn ayns y
deifnid¹.

25 Erson agg y okylsyn ta yn
għyæ dyrrinagh girri : ta tró, el
shýas ny tonnyn agge.

26 T'áyd ymmyrkit shýas gys
neau, as shiis riist gys y difnid¹ :
ta nan anym liżej er shiul erson
yn sýaghyn.

27 T'áyd goll núnn as nall, as
bunjernygh kasly rish duyne meis-
toil : as t'áyd ag kian nan gáitiy.

28 Marshen nar t'áyd gæmagħ
er y chiarn ayns nan syaghyn :
t'é d'an lifræsyn as 'an jenid.

29 Erson te toyrt er y dorrlyn
fæ y góyl : marshen gy vell ny
tonnyn aggesyn kiún.

30 Eish ta vogey dyr erson gy

New Version.

prash : as er giarey ny bárryn
iarn veih-my-cheilley.

17 Ta deney ommijagh er nyn
gerragħeysonn yngħroġ-hannoo:
as kyndagh rish nyn olkys.

18 Va dwoaie ec yn annym oc
er dy chooilley cheint dy veagħey :
as v'ad dy jarro faggys ec dorrays
y vaaish.

19 Myr shen tra deie ad gys y
Chiarn ayns nyn seaghyn : livrey
eh ad ass nyn jennid.

20 Chur eh magħ e ockle, as ren
eh ad y lheihys : as v'ad er nyn
sauail veih nyn doyrt-mow.

21 O dy jinnagh deiney er-y-fa-
shen yn Chiarn y voolley son e vie-
ys : as flockley magħ ny yindyssyn
t'eh dy yanno son cloan għeiney !

22 Dy jebbagħ ad da ortal dy
hoýrt-booise : as ny obbraghyn
eħċej y ockley magħ leħ għen-
nallys.

23 Adsyn ta goll er yn aarkey
ayns lhongyn : as ta dellal ayns
ny usħtagħlyn mooarey.

24 Ad shoh ta fakin obbraghyn
y Chiarn : as e yindyssyn ayns y
diunid.

25 Son ec e ockle ta'n għeay
stermagħiġ girree : ta troggal seose
ny tonnyn eħċej.

26 T'ad er nyn ymmyrkey seose
'syn aer, as sheese reesht gys y
diunid : ta'n annym oc lheie er-
sooħi er coontey nyn seaghyn.

27 T'ad criħt noon as noal, as
leaystey myr dooinney mesħtal :
as t'ad ec kione nyn geilley.

28 Myr shen tra t'ad geamagh
gys y Chiarn ayns nyn seaghyn :
t'eh dy lvrey ad ass nyn jennid.

29 T'eh cur er y sterrym dy ve
kuuħe : myr shen dy vel ny tonnyn
goaill fea.

30 Eiħsħ t'ad għennal, er-yn-oyr

Old Version.

vell ayd agg fáe : as marshen té d'an doyrt-syn gys y vai balliêu y vé áyn.

31 O gy jeanagh déney erryfá shen yn chiarn y volley erson y véiys : as ny hientyssyn y insh té dy ianu erson klaun geney.

32 Gy jeánagh áyd æshyn y volley gy hárdui ayns shessaght yn phobyl : as æshyn y volley ayns fýndy ny shandiagh.

33 Ta chyndá ny tuillaghyn gys fáysygh : as chyrmaghy shuas ny fyrrányn uisky.

34 Tallu meassoil t'e dy ianu pháys : erson yn pecky acksyn ta vaghey áyn.

35 Rúist, t'e janu d'yn aysyght uisky shassú : as chibbryghyn uisky dy hallu chyrrym.

36 As aynshen te d'an syiaghý aydsyn ta akrisagh : gy vod ayd ayrd valley y hrogel dau dy vaghey ayn.

37 Gy vod ayd nan dallu y ghuirr as garaghyn dy výlchyn phiýn y heiaghý : dy hoyrt dau meass dy vishagh.

38 Te dan managhey marshen gy vell ayd tuilliu gy fiir vúar as gha vell e surrail dy nan ialagh dy goll er gúll.

39 As riúst nar t'ayd 'an lydygh as er nan doyrt ishil : trýid plíogh erbi na syaghyn.

40 Ga liggys e dau dy ve er nan láyght gy holk ag træni : as ligge dau doll er shaghran as y rayd ayns yn aysyght.

41 Fóyst te kúyny lesh yn voght magh as y voghtynys : as janu teiusyn dâ kasly rish shellu kyr-ragh.

42 Smúni ny déney káyragh er shó as gouï ayd boggey : as bii báéal gygh ulla niaughrauiys erna iæi.

New Version.

dy vel ad ec fea : as myr shen t'eh dy chur lesh ad gys y phurt bailliu 've ayn.

31 O dy jinnagh deiney er-y-fa-shen yn Chiarn y volley son e vie-ys : as flockley magh ny yindyssyn t'eh dy yannoo son cloan gheiney !

32 Dy jinnagh ad eshyn neesht y ghloyraghey ayns sheshaght y phobble : as eh y volley ayns stoyl y chanstyr !

33 Ta chyndaa ny thooillaghyn gys faasagh : as chyrmaghey seose ny farraneyn ushtey.

34 Cheer messoil t'eh dy yannoo faase : er coontey yn drogh-yannoo ocsyn ta baghey ayn.

35 Reesht t'eh jannoo yn aasagh ny loghan ushtey : as geillyn jeh thalloo chirrym.

36 As ayns shen t'eh soiaghey ny accryssee : dy vod ad ard-valley y hrogall daue hene dy chummal ayn ;

37 Dy vod ad nyn dhalloo y chuirr, as garaghyn-feeyney y hoiaghey : dy ymmirkey magh daue ny messyn dy vishaghey.

38 T'eh dy nyn maannaghey ad, dy vel ad bishaghey erskyn towse : as cha vel eh surranse da'n maase oc dy ve ny sloo ayns earroo.

39 Reesht tra t'ad er nyn leoda-ghey as er nyn injillaghey : liorish tranlaase, trooid arkys ny seaghyn erbee ;

40 Ga dy vel eh surranse ad dy gheddyn drogh ghellal veih reiltee tranlaasagh, as lhiggey daue goller-shaghrynjeh'n raad ayns naasagh ;

41 Ny yeih t'eh cooney lesh y voght ass e heaghyn : as bishaghey yn lught-thie echey myr shioltane keyrragh.

42 Smooinee yn vooinjer chai-ragh er shoh, as gow-ee ad boggey : as bee beeal dy chooilley olkys er ny yeigh.

Old Version.

43 Quei erbí ta kriny smuni e er ny redyn shó : as tuigi ayd keindyls graigoil yn chiarn.

ASPYRT.

Paratum cor meum. psal. 108.

O ÍIH ta my ghri arlu (ta my ghri arlu) : goym oráyn as verryms búias rish yn aylt sháyr t'áym.

2 Duisk us liut as kruit : duiskyms mi héyn gy fiir voghey.

3 Verrym búias duitch o hiarn masky yn phobyl : goyms oráyn dy volley duitch masky ny hatiouuni.

4 Erson ta tdy vyghin nasmu na ny neaughyn : as ta t'irrinys roschyn gys ny bojelyn.

5 Sei shuás u héyn o íih erskyn ny neáughyn : as tdy glóyr erskyn yn tallu ully.

6 Gy vod aydsyn shúney léts ve er an lifráe : ligge tdy lau iesh aydsyn y hauáyl as kluin us mish.

7 Ta jih er loyrt ayns y ghassrikys : shennyfá goyms boggey as renniym Sichem, as toushym magh kóyn Sukoth.

8 Sh'láym's gilead, as sh'láym's Manasses : she Ephrayment níust gniart my ghian.

9 She Juda m'er lyoi, she moab my pháss níi : harrish Edom hilgym magh my vrayg, er ny philistini niyms barriyght bogil y góyl.

10 Quei liídjys mi gys yn ayrd valley laidjer : as quei ver mish gys Edom.

11 Nagh vel us er nan dregáel o íih : as nagh jæd us o íih magh marish nan shessaghtyn kagi.

12 O kuin léyn nýoi yn noyid :

New Version.

43 Quoi-erbee ta creeney nee ad goaill ny reddy shoh gys nyn gree : as toig-ee ad kenjallys-ghraiagh y Chiarn.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 108. Paratum cor meum.

O YEE ta my chree aggin-dagh, ta my chree aggin-dagh : goym arrane, as verym moylley lesh rere my phooar.

2 Dooisht, uss lute as chlaasagh : dooisht-yms mee-hene feer voghey.

3 Verym booise dhyts, O Hiarn, mastey'n pobble : goym arraneyn-moyllee hoods mastey ny ashoo-nyn.

4 Son ta dty vyghin ny syrjey na ny niaughyn : as ta dty ynrickys roshthy gys ny bodjallyn.

5 Soie oo hene seose, O Yee, erskyn ny niaughyn : as dty ghloyr erskyn ooilley yn seihl ;

6 Dy vod dty chloan reiht v'er nyn livrey : lhig da dty laue yesh ad y hauail, as clasht uss rhyms.

7 Ta Jee er loayrt ayns e chasherickys, Neem er-y-fa-shen boggey' ghoail, as rheynam Sichem : as towse-ym magh coan Succoth.

8 Ta Gilead lhiam's, as lhiam's Manasses : ta Ephraim myrgeddin troshid my ching :

9 Ta Judah my er-reill 'sy Leigh, Moab my haagh-nieeaghyn : shooill-ym harrish Edom : harrish Philistia yioym y varriaght.

10 Quoi nee my leeideil gys yn ard-valley lajer : quoi ver lesh mee stiagh gys Edom ?

11 Nagh vel uss er hreigeil shin, O Yee : as nagh jean uss, O Yee, goll magh marish ny sheshaghtyn-caggee ain ?

12 O cooin lhien noi yn noid :

Old Version.

erson sh'fárdalagh kuyney duíyney.

13 Tréyfd jih níi meid redyn muary as she æshyn stampys shiís nan noidjyn.

Deus laudem meam. psal. 109.

NA kumm tdy hangy o iih dy my volley : erson ta báel yn neaughraui as béal yn klýei mal-toil foscilt oryms.

2 As t'áyd er lóyrt m'yois rish chiangaghyn fallsy : ren áyd my ghymshæyn magiyrn níist rish fokelyn myskijagh, as kagy m'yoi gyn oeyr.

3 Erson yn grayi dâ ayms oriúsyn, jeagh mish t'áyd góyl páyrt m'yois : agh ta my dy my hóyrt héyn dys padjer.

4 Sho mar t'áyd ern iik duys olk erson mæi : as myskid erson m'agney mæi.

5 Tóeyr us duyiny niaughraui dy réel harrishsyn as ligge noid ny hammeyp shassu as yn laú iesh aggesyn.

6 Nar viis bruinys erna hoýrt ersyn ligg e ve erna agéal mui : as ligge y phadjer ve erna hyndá gys pecky.

7 Ligge y lághyn ve beggan as ligge anáyn elle y ghurym y góyl.

8 Ligge y ghlaun ve gyn aér as y venn na ben treogha.

9 Ligge y ghlaunsyn ve gimaght magiyrnt as jérig y hiyrry : ligg au y hiyrré é níist ayns ynydyn phays.

10 Ligge yn trenyder ully t'agge y ghurr mou : as ligge yn jori y obersyn y rúisky.

11 Ma ligg duiney erbi y vê, dy goyl træyi jé : na dy goyl tashey er y ghlaunsyn gyn áer.

New Version.

son's fardalagh ta cooney dooinney;

13 Trooid Jee nee mayd ob-braghyn mooarey : as eshyn eh ver fo chosh nyn noidyn.

PSALM 109. Deus laudum.

NY bee uss dty host, O Yee my voylley : son ta beeal ny mee-chrauee, dy jarroo, ta beeal yn vooinjer volteyragh er ny osley m'oi.

2 As t'ad er loayrt m'oi lesh chengaghyn foalsey : t'ad er jeet mygeayrt-y-moo'm lesh flocklyn dwoaiagh, as er chaggey m'oi gyn oyr.

3 Son y ghraih v'aym orroosyn, cur-my-ner t'ad nish shassoo m'oi : agh ta mish dy chur mee hene seose gys padjer.

4 Myr shoh t'ad er chooilleeney dou olk son mie : as goanlys er son my aigney mie.

5 Nee dooinney mee-chrauee reill y ymmirkey harrish : as shassee Noid-ny-hanmey ec e laue yesh.

6 Tra vees briwnys er ny choyrt er, bee eh er ny gheyrey : as bee'n phadjer echey er ny hyndaa gys peccah.

7 Bee e laghyn giare : as gow-ee fer elley yn oik echey.

8 Bee'n chloan echey gyn ayr : as y ven echey treoghe.

9 Bee'n chloan echey nyn ger-cheenyn, as shooyl ny dhieyn son jeirk : shirree ad eh ayns buill fadane.

10 Nee'n dooinney tranlaasagh ooilley ny t'echey y chur mow : as nee'n joarree e laboraght y spoolilley.

11 Cha gow dooinney erbee chymmey jeh : ny erreeish y hoil-shaghey da e chloan gyn ayr.

Old Version.

12 Ligge y lught ve erna strui :
as ayns yn na shilógh ligge y
ænym ve erna ghurr ass glann.

13 Ligge pecky y áeraghyn ve
ayns kuinaghtyn ayns shilliy yn
chiarn : as na ligg dy pheký y
vummug ve erna hóyrt er shiul.

14 Ligg 'au ve gybragh faenish
yn chiarn gy vodd e yn kuiny
acksyn y rourey magh vei yn
tallu.

15 As shen erson nagh rou y
agney dy ianu mæi : agh deigyr e
gy holk yn dhuiney boght gyn
ghuyné, gy vodagh é æshyn y
varru vá syt ag y ghri.

16 Vá y agney ayns guiaughyn
as taghri e dá : ghá bynney lesh
banaght, shennyfá bii e foddey
vei.

17 Huggé ymmish hæyn guiaughyn
mar veagh ydagħ : as higg e
schiagh ayns y vynagh mar uisky,
as mar uil ayns y ghnauyn.

18 Ligge ve da mar kloaky
taggé ymmish : as nar yn kryss
té gybragh kianlit rish.

19 Ligge marshó taghyrt vei
yn chiarn dy my nöidjyn : as
dausyn ta loyrt olk nyoi m'any.

20 Agh jean us ruyms o hiarn
jih, nyre t'ænymphs : erson she
millish tdy vyghin.

21 O liffré mi erson ta mi gyn
ghúyneyp as boght : as ta my ghri
lottit er leýf stei jims.

22 Ta mi doll as shó mar skáa
ta doll er shiul : as ta mi ym
manit er shiul, mar yn kellagh
renni.

23 Ta my glúyn aníyn tréyfd
troskey : ta m' æyl chirmit shýas
fægus raurid.

24. Ta mi nüst er mæ ghon

New Version.

12 Bee'n slight echey er ny
chur naardey : as ayns yn nah
heeloghe, bee'n ennym echey dy
bollagh er ny yarrood.

13 Bee olkys ny ayyaghyn echey
er ny reayll ayns cooinaghtyn ayns
shiley'n Chiarn : as cha bee peccah
e voir er ny chielty.

14 Bee ad dy kinjagh kiongojrt
rish y Chiarn : dy vod eh yn
imraa jeu y astyrt dy bollagh jeh'n
ooir.

15 As shoh, son nagh row e
aigney dy yanno mie : agh ren
eh tranlaase er y voght gyn cooney,
dy voddagh eh eshyn y stroie va
seaghnit ayns cree.

16 Va e haitnys ayns gweeaghyn,
as hig eh er : cha bynney lesh
bannaght, shen-y-fa bee eh foddey
voish.

17 Choamree eh eh-hene lesh
gweeaghyn myr lesh garmad : as
hed eh stiagh ayns e vynnagh
myr ushtey, as myr ooill ayns e
chraueyn.

18 Bee eh da myr y cloagey t'eh
dy cheau : as myr y cryss ta dy
kinjagh mysh.

19 Shoh myr nee eh taghyrt da
my noidyn veih'n Chiarn : as
dauesyn myrgeddin ta loayrt dy
olk noi m'annym.

20 Agh dell uss rhym's, O Hiarn
my Yee, cordail rish dty Ennym :
son s'millish ta dty vyghin.

21 O livrey mee, son ta mee
ymmyrchagh as gyn cooney : as
ta my chree goooint cheusthie
jee'm.

22 Ta mee goll ass shoh myr y
scadoo ta scughey ersooyl : ta
mee eiyrit noon as noal myr y
locust.

23 Ta my ghlioonyñ annoon lesh
trostey : ta my eill shymlit son
laccal soo.

24 Haink mee myrgeddin dy ve

Old Version.

knáid dausyn : ghræi áyd iagh orrym an gian.

25 kúyn layms o hiarn my iih : as sau mi nyræ tdy vyghins.

26 As bií fys acksyn kyns gy nii e sho tdy laúys : as gy vel us hiarn erna ianu e.

27 Ga ta aydsyn guiaghyn foyst banni us : as lig 'ausyn ve er an doyrt gys narey ta girri shuás m'ydis, as liggy tdy herváynt ve gannoil.

28 Ligge my noidjyn vé kúrit rish náyre : as liggy au ayd héyn y ghudaghy rish an nayre héyn marr ry kloky.

29 As er my hons verryms buias muár d'yn chiarn rish my véal as mollym e masky yn chessaght.

30 Erson shassi e er lau iesh y voght : dy hauáyl y anym vei brúinyn niau gháyragh.

AVRYN.

Dixit dominus. psal. 110.

DÚYRT yn chiarn ry my chiarn sei us er my lau iæsh naggydere niyms tdy noidjyns yn stóyl kosse dûti.

2 Verr yn chiarn sláytt tdy phuyers magh as Seion : bií us t'er réel gy jaru ayns yn vœyn masky tdy noidjyn.

3 Ayns lá dy tdy phúers oúri yn pobyl duítch ourel agnagh ry ammys kasserick : ta driught¹ cymmyrkys¹ iæ biu ny madjyn.

4 Lú yn chiarn, as gha gou e arys : she sagyrt us erson gybragh nyræ ordyr velkizedeck.

5 Liotti yn chiarn er tdy lau iæssys : gy jaru riaghyn ayns lá y ghorri.

New Version.

oltooan daue : adsyn va jeeaghyn orrym chrie ad nyn ghing.

25 Cooin lhiam, O Hiarn my Yee : O jean uss mish y hauail cordail rish dty vyghin.

26 As bee fys oc dy nee shoh dty laue : as dy nee uss, Hiarn, t'er n'yanno eh.

27 Ga dy vel adsyn gweeaghyn, ny yeih jean uss bannaghey : as lhig daue ve er nyn goyrt gys nearey ta girree seose m'oi : agh. lhig dadty harvaant bogghey'ghoail.

28 Lhig da my noidyn ve er nyn goamrey lesh nearey : as lhig daue ve coodit lesh nyn scammylt hene myr lesh cloagey.

29 Er my hon's, verym moca-rane booise da'n Chiarn lesh my vééal : as neem eshyn y voyley mastey earroo yn phobble.

30 Son shassee eh ec laue yesh y voght : dy hauail e annym vei briwnyn neu-chairagh.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 110. Dixit Dominus.

DÓOYRT y Chiarn rish my Hiarn's: Soic uss er my laue yesh, derrey neem dty noidyn y yanno stoyl dty choshey.

2 Nee'n Chiarn lorg dty phooar y chur veih Sion : bee uss dty er-reill, eer ayns mean dty noidyn.

3 Ayns laa dty phooar nee yn pobble ourallyn arryltagh y heb-bal hoods lesh ooashley crauee : ta draught yn cheet ayd er y theihll veih brein y voghrey.

4 Ta'n Chiarn er vreearrey, as cha goweharrys: T'ou uss Ard-saggyrt dy bragh myr va Melchisedech.

5 Nee'n Chiarn er dty laue yesh : eer reeaghyn y chur mow ayns laa e yymmoose.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

6 verr e bruinys masky ny han-gristílyn liæni e ny hyn dyn rish kirpp marru : as brishi e ny kinn as y ghielly harrish kyghla chirynyn.

7 Ivi e d'yn trúan ayns y ráyd : shen y-fa hrogys e shus¹ y ghian.

Confitebor tibi. III.

VERRYM buias d'yn chiarn
rish my ghri ully : gy falliit
masky yn klyei kredjoil, as ayns y
chessaght.

2 Ta obraghyn yn chiarn múaar :
shyirit magh jusyn ully ta tatnys
ack ayndú.

3 Ta y obyr fiu dy ve erna volley
as ve ayns bói : as ta y ghárys
farraghtyn erson gybragh.

4 Ta yn chiarn myghinagh as
grasoil marshen ern' ianu y ob-
raghyn ientyssagh : gy lessagh
ayd vê ayns kuiney.

5 T'e er doyrt bii dausyn ta
goyl agyl ræyf : bii e gybragh
agyttagh er y ghúynaynt.

6 Te ern iaghyn púer y obragh-
yn dâ phobyl : gy vodd e y hoyrt
dausyn eiryght ny hangristín.

7 Ta obraghyn y lauyn firrinys
as bruinys : ta y abertsyn ully
firrinagh.

8 T'áyd shassu sickyr erson gy-
brágh as gybrágh : as t'áyd jeant
ayns firrinys as korrymys.

9 Te er gurr ransúr dys y
phobylsyn : te er sayre y ghún-
aynt erson gybragh, s'kasserick as
arymagh ta y ænmysyn.

10 She agyl yn chiarn tossiagh
krinyght : ta tuigel mæi acksyn
ta janu y'ræ shen, ta yn 'molley
aggesyn farraghtyn erson gy-
bragh.

New Version.

6 Ver eh briwnys mastey ny
ashoony : lhieenee eh ny ynn-
ydyn lesh ny kirp marroo : as
ard reilltee ymmodee cheeraghyn
y chur fo-chosh.

7 Iu-ee eh jeh'n strooan er y
raad : shen-y-fa troggee eh seose
e chione.

PSALM III. *Confitebor tibi.*

VERYMS booise da'n Chiarn
lesh ooilley my chree : ayns
sheshaght er-lheh yn vooijer
chrauee, as ayns chaglym y phobble.

2 Ta obbraghyn y Chiarn mooar :
er nyn gheddyn magh lioroosyn
ooilley ta goaill taitnys ayndoo.

3 Ta'n obbyr echey feeu moylley
as ooashley : as ta e chairys far-
raghtyn son dy bragh.

4 Ta'n Chiarn myghinagh as
graysoil myr shen er n'yannoo e
obbraghyn yindyssagh : dy lhisagh
ad ve freillt ayns cooinaghtyn.

5 T'eh er chur beaghey dauesyn
ta goaill aggle roish : bee eh dy
bragh cooinaghtyn er e chonaant.

6 T'eh er hoilshaghey da e
phobble pooar e obbraghyn : dy
voddagh eh cur daue eiragh ny
ashoony.

7 Ta obbraghyn e laueyn yn-
rickys as briwnys : ta ooilley e
annaghyn firrinagh.

8 T'ad shassoo sickyr son dy
bragh as dy bragh : as t'ad jeant
ayns firrinys as corrymid.

9 T'eh er choyrt feaysley da e
phobble : t'eh er harey e chonaant
son dy bragh ; casherick as arry-
magh ta'n Ennym echey.

10 Ta aggle y Chiarn toshiaght
creenaght : toiggal mie t'ocsyn
ooilley ta dy ymmirkey ad hene
cordail rish : ta'n moylley echey
farraghtyn son dy bragh.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

Beatus vir. psal. 112.

BANIÍT ta yn duiney¹ ta goyl agyl yn chiarn : ta tatnys muar agge ayns ny habertsyn aggesyn.
 2 bii y rassyn gniartoil er y tallu : bii shilógh yn klyei kredjoil baniít.

3 Bii bérchys as palchey ayns y heisyn : as farri y ghayrys-syn erson gybragh.

4 Ta sóilshe girri shýas d'yn duyney¹ ghráui ayns y doraghys : ta æshyn myghinagh, graiagh as káyragh.

5 Ta duyne¹ mæi myghinagh as toyrt er iésaght : as reeli e y okelyn rish kial.

6 Erson ghá bii e gybragh erna skughey : as bii yn duyne kraui ayns kuinaghtyn gybragh faraghtyn.

7 Gha bii é aglagh er drogh naiáght erbi : erson ta y ghri shassoo dain, as krediu ayns y chiarn.

8 Ta y ghri sickerit as gha skughe : nagge vaick e y agney er y noidjyn.

9 T'e er skély gy lién as er doyrt dy ny boghtyn : as ta y gháyrysyn farraghtyn erson gybragh, bii æricksyn erna hrogel shýas ry bôi.

10 Hii yn niaughraui¹ e as nii e y ghraii e : nii e snaggerni rá iéckylyn, as kæyf er shiul, hæyd agney yn niau¹ ghraui mou.

Laudate pueri. psal. 113.

MOLIGI yn chiarn (shiusse herváyntyn) o molligi æným yn chiarn.

2 Banniit gy rou æným yn chiarn : væi yn iérisch sho magh erson gybragh.

New Version.

PSALM 112. Beatus vir.

BANNIT ta'n dooinney ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn : ta taitnys mooar echey ayns e annaghyn.

2 Bee yn slught echey niartal er y thaloo : bee bannaght gour yn vooinjer ynrick.

3 Bee berchys as palchey ayns e hie : as nee e chairys farraghtyn son dy bragh.

4 Da'n dooinney crauee ta soilshey brishey magh ayns y doraghys : t'eh myghinagh, graiagh, as cairagh.

5 Ta dooinney mie erreeishagh, as coyrt er easaght : as nee eh e ghlaire y reill lesh tushtey.

6 Son cha bee eh dy bragh er ny scughey : as bee'n dooinney ynrick freilt ayns cooinaghtyn er son dy bragh.

7 Cha bee eh agglagh jeh drogh naight erbee : son ta e chree shassoo shicky, as credjal ayns y Chiarn.

8 Ta e chree er ny hickyraghey, as cha vaill eh : derrey hee eh e aigney er e noidyn.

9 T'eh er skeayley dy lhean as er choyrt da ny boghtyn : as ta e chairys farraghtyn son dy bragh : bee'n ennym echey er ny hoiaghey seose lesh ooashley.

10 Hee yn mee-chrauee eh, as bee eh trimshey da : nee eh snaggeragh lesh e eeacklyn, as lheie ersooyl : nee yeearree yn vooinjer vee-chrauee cherraghtyn.

PSALM 113. Laudate, pueri.

MOYLLEY-JEE yn Chiarn, shiuish e harvaantyn : O moylley-jee Ennym y Chiarn.

2 Bannit dy row Ennym y Chiarn : veih'n traa shoh magh er son dy bragh.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

3 Ta ænym yn chiarn molliit
vei irri shýas ny griæny, gys y
doll shiis agge.

4 Ta yn chiarn ayrd ærskyn ullý
ny hangristin : as y gloyrsyn ær-
skyn ny neaughyn.

5 quei ta kasly rish yn chiarn
nan iih, agg vell y vagheysyn ghó
ayrd as fóyst ta dy tiislaghe y heyn
dy iaghyn er ny redyn ta ayns
neau as tallu.

6 T'ë góyl shýas yn imbli magh
as y jann : as trogell yn voght
magh as y læi.

7 Gy vodd e æshyn y heiaghe
mâry ny prinsaghyn : gy jaru
marish prinsaghyn y phobyl.

8 T'ë tóyrt er y ven hass dy
riall týei : as dy vé na meier gan-
noil dy ghláun.

New Version.

3 Ta Ennym y Chiarn er ny
voylley : veih irree gys lhie ny
greiney.

4 Ta'n Chiarn ard erskyn dý
chooilley ashoon : as ta e ghloyr
erskyn ny naughyn.

5 Quoi ta casley rish y Chiarn
y Jee ain, ta e ynnyd-vaghee cha
ard : as ny yeih t'eh gïnjillaghey
eh hene dy chur-my-ner ny redd-
yn t'ayns niau as er y thalloo ?

6 T'eh goaill seose yn fer imlee
ass y joan : as troggal yn ymmyr-
chagh veih'n thorran ;

7 Dy vod eh eshyn y hoiaghey
seose mastey ny princeyn : dy
jarroo mastey princeyn e phobble.

8 T'eh cur er y ven ghennish dy
reayll thie : as dy ve ny moir
ghennal dy chloan.

ASPYRT.

In exitu Israel. psal. 114.

NAR haink Israel magh as
Ejipt as tyei Iacob vei ma-
skey yn phobyl jori.

2 vá judá y ynyd kasserick : as
Israel y ynyd réel-syn.

3 Ghonick yn farkey shen, as
ren e ché : va jurdáyn erna im-
man er gáll.

4 Ren ny knuick mýary brúiki-
naght mar ræaghyn : as ny knuick
beggey mar kirri ágy.

5 Kre higg rüýts ó arkey gy ren
ú ché : as us Iurdán gy rou er
t'imman er gúl.

6 Shiusse għnuick výary gy láym
shiu mar reaghyn : as shiusse
ghnuick veggy mar kirri ágy.

7 Krái ús hallu ag fænish yn
chiarn : ag fænish jih Iacob.

8 Ta hynda yn għregg gys uiskey
shassu : as yn għlagh ainill gys
chibbyr għell.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 114. In exitu Israel.

TRA haink Israel magh ass E-
gypt : as thie Yacob veih
mastey'n pħobbl joarree.

2 Va Judah e ynnyd casherick :
as Israel e reeriagħt.

3 Honnick y faarkey shoh, as ren
éh chea : va Jordan er ny imman
noi'n choorse.

4 Ren ny sleitn lheim myr
reaghyn : as ny croink veggy
myr eayin.

5 Cre haink ort's, O aarkey, dy
ren oo chea : as ort's, Yordan, dy
row er dy imman back ?

6 Shiuish sleitn dy lheim shiu
myr reaghyn : as shiuish chroink
veggy myr eayin ?

7 Bee er-creau, uss halloo, ec
fenish y Chiarn : ec fenish Jee
Yacob.

8 Hyndaa yn chreg chreoi gys
poyll ushtey : as y chlagh flint
gys chibbyr għeill.

Old Version.

Non nobis domine. psal. 115.

GHANIE duiniyn O hiarn, ghanie duiniyn agh dy t'æn-ym toeyr yn molley : erson tdy vyghin graiguil as erson grayi t'irrinys.

2 kamma nabbyr ny hangristiün : kadje vell nish yn jih acksyn.

3 As erson yn jih ainiyn, t'ë ayns neau : t'ë ern' ianu kre erbi balliesh-syn.

4 Ta ny jallunyn acksyn argyd as áyr : gy jaru obyr lauyn geney.

5 Ta béal ack as gha vel ayd loyrt : ta suilyn ack as gha vaick ayd.

6 Ta klyæsyn áck as gha gluinn áyd : ta stroanyn ack as gha vell áyd soyraghy.

7 Ta lauyn ack, as gha vell áyd láyght, ta kassyn ack, as gha vell áyd gimmiaght : ghamu t'áyd loyrt tréyfd nan skorniagh.

8 Ta aydsyn d'an ianu¹ é ta kasly riu : as margedyn ta ully læid as ta toyrt nan dreistéel ayndú.

9 Agh us hyéi Israel treist us ayns y chiarn : she æshyn 'an gymmyrk as an vrialy.

10 Shiuusse hyéi Aaron toergi nan dreisteel ayns y chiarn : she æshyn 'an¹ ver kuyni, as an¹ fer frialy.

11 Shiuusse ta goyl agyl d'yn chiarn, tóergi nan dreistéel ayns y chiarn : she æshyn 'an ver kuyni as 'an ver frialy.

12 Ta yn chiarn er guinaghtyn oruiniyn as bani é shuin : gy jaru banni é tyei Israel, bani é tyei Aaron.

13 Bani e aydsyn ta goyl agyl d'yn chiarn : begg as muar niüst.

14 ver yn chiarn erifs gáas

New Version.

PSALM 115. Non nobis, Domine.

CHA nee dgooinyn, O Hiarn, cha nee dooinyn, agh da dty Ennym cur yn moylley : son dty vyghin ghrailagh, as er coontey dty ynrickys.

2 Cre'n-fa jir ny ashoonyn-quagħ : Cre'n raad ta nish yn Jee oc?

3 Er son y Jee ainy, t'eh ayns nian : t'eh er n'yanno. myr s'gooid save lesh.

4 Ta ny jallooyn oc argid as airh : eer obbyr laueyn deiney,

5 Ta beill oc as cha vel ad loayrt : ta sooillyn oc as cha vel ad fakin.

6 Ta cleayshyn oc as cha vel ad clashtyn : ta stroanyn oc as cha vel ad soaral,

7 Ta lauyn oc as cha vel ad loaghtey, cassyn t'oc as cha vel ad shooyl ; chamoo t'ad loayrt trooid nyn scoarnagh.

8 T'adsyn ta janno ad casley roo : as myr shen t'adsyn ooilley ta cur nyn dreishtail ayndoo.

9 Agh uss hię Israel, treisht uss ayns y Chiarn : she eshyn nyn gemmyrk as nyn vendeil.

10 Shiuish hie Aaron, cur-jeen nyn dreishtail ayns y Chiarn : eshyn y fer coonee as y fendeilagh oę.

11 Shiuish ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn, cur-jeen nyn dreishtail ayns y Chiarn : eshyn y fer coonee as y fendeilagh oę.

12 Ta'n Chiarn er chhooinaghtyn orrin, as bannee eh shin : dy jarroo nee eh thei Israel y vannaghey, nee eh bannaghey thei Aaron.

13 Nee eh aðsyn y vannaghey ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn : chammah beg as moar.

14 Nee'n Chiarn shiuish y vish-

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

nasmu, as nasmu : shiusse as nan glaun.

15 She shiusse aydsyn ta baniit d'yn chiarn : ren neau as tallu.

16 Sh'lesh yn chiarn ulla ny neáughyn slain : t'e er doyrt yn talu dy għlaun genej.

17 Għa vel ny māeru dy tdy vollys o ħiarn : għamu t'aydsyn ulla ta doll shiis gys yn ynyd dy ve nan dost.

18 Agh molli mæyd¹ yn chiarn : vei yn trá sho magħ erson gy-bragh : moligi yn chiarn.

AYRYN.

Dilexi quoniam. psal. 116.

T A mi siir vuiaġħ : gy gyyl yn chiarn kora my phadjer.

2 Gyghroōym e y għluuħ huyms : shenya fa æjim ersyn ghoud as viym bio.

3 Ta ribbagħyn yn vāys er my ghymshāen krun magiyr : as gou piæn 'ifrin gréym oryms.

4 Iōym syaghyn as trimshey as æjim er ænym yn chiarn : o ħiarn, ta mi gui oyrt l-iż-żarr m'annys.

5 Ta yn chiarn graysuoil as kaya-ragħ : gy jaru ta nan iħi mygh-inagh.

6 Ta yn chiarn sauáyl yn bogħt¹ : va mi aysn træi as għuyn e liam.

7 Chyndá riist eis¹ gys t'ā o m'annym : erson ta yn chiarn er dy għulini.

8 As kamma? ta us er lifræ m'annym vei báas : my huulyn vei jōxeir, as my ghassyn vei tuitħxym.

9 Immiym féanish y chiarn : aysn tallu yn klyei vi.

New Version.

agħey ny smoo as ny smoo : shiuish as nyn gloan.

15 Shiuish ta cloan bannit y Chiarn : chroo niau as y thaloo.

16 Ta ny slané niaughyn lesh y Chiarn : yn thaloo t'eh er choyrt da cloan għeiney.

17 Cha vel ny merriu coyrt moylley dhyts, O Ħiarn : ny adsyn oolley ta goll sheese ayns yn oiae.

18 Agh nee shinyn y Chiarn y voylley : veih'n traa shoh magħ son dy bragh. Moylley-jeen yn Chiarn.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 116. Dilexi, quoniam.

T A mee feer wooiagh : dy vel y Chiarn er chlashtyn coraa my phadjer;

2 Dy vel eh er chroymmey e chleaysh hym : shen-y-fa neem geamagh er choud as veem bio.

3 Haink ribbagħyn y vaaiħ my-geayrt-y-moom : as għow pianyn niurin għrem orrūm.

4 Hooar mee seaghyn as trimshay, as ren mee geamagh er Ennym y Chiarn : O Ħiarn, ta mee għee ort, livrey m'annym.

5 Ta'n Chiarn graysuoil as cairal : dy jarroo, ta'n Jee ainyň myghin-agh.

6 Ta'n Chiarn coadey adsyn ta għiġi logħt : va mish aysn seaghyn, as chooin eh l-ħiām.

7 Chyndaa reesht eisħt għiġi dt'ea, O my annym : son ta'n Chiarn er dty choolleeney.

8 As cre'n fa? t'ou er livrey m'annym veiħ baase : my hooilllyn veiħ jeir, as my chassyn veiħ tuittym.

9 Neem's għimmeaġġt kiongħoyrt isħiex y Chiarn : aysn cheer y-sleħi bi.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

10 Ghréid mi as shennyfa loyrm : agh vá mi er my syi gy muar : duyrt mi aysn ny heir ta dygh ulla guyne nan mrágeryn.

11 kre yn líagh verryms d'yn chiarn : erson my tóyrtysyn ulla mæi te erna ianu dúys.

12 Goym kapan yn sauálys : as æiym er ænym yn chiarn.

13 Ikym my vriaraghyn nish aysn fæanish ulla y phobylsyn : fir dýar aysn shilliy yn chiarn ta báas y núyn.

14 Jeagh, o hiarn, kyns gy vell mish tdy herváynt : she mish tdy herváynt, as mack t'invíyyl, tou er mrischie my ghnauyn er y ghielle.

15 Ourym duitch óurel dy víuas y hoyrt : as æiym er ænym y chiarn.

16 Ikym my vriaraghyn d'yn chiarn aysn shilliy y phobylsyn ulla : aysn kurtyn tyei yn chiarn gy jaru aysn dy vœyn O Ierusalem. molligi yn chiarn.

Laudate dominum. psal. 117.

O MOLLIGI yn chiarn shiisse ulla ny hangristiún : molligi e shiisse atiunyn ulla.

2 Erson ta y gheindylys-syn trokroil gybragh nasmu as nasmu duiniyn : as ta firrinys yn chiarn farraghtyn erson gybragh : molligi yn chiarn.

Confitemini domino. psal. 118.

O TOERGI buias d'yn chiarn erson te graysoil : erson gy vel y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

2 Ligge Israel nish goyl rish gy vel é graysoil as gy vell y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

3 Ligge tyei Aaron nish góyl

New Version.

10 Ren mee credjal, as shen-yfa neem loayrt; agh va mee dy mooar seaghnit : dooyrt mee aysn my hiyr, Ta dy chooilley ghooinney fardalys.

11 Cre'n cooilleeney verym da'n Chiarn : son ooilley ny bannaghtyn t'eh er hoilshaghey dou?

12 Neem's goaill cappan y taualtys : as neem geamagh er Ennym y Chiarn.

13 Neem my vreearaghyn y eecck nish kionfenish ooilley e phobble : feer deyr aysn shilley'n Chiarn ta baase e nooghyne.

14 Cur-my-ner, O Hiarn, kys dy vel mish dty harvaant : ta mish dty harvaant, as mac dt'inneyveyl ; tou er vrishet my chianaglaghyn veih-my-chielley.

15 Cheb-ym hoods yn ortal dy hoyrt-booise : as neem geamagh er Ennym y Chiarn.

16 Eeck-ym my vreearaghyn gys y Chiarn, aysn fenish ooilley e phobble : aysn cooyrtyn thie yn Chiarn, dy jarroo, aysn y vean ayds, O Yerusalem. Moyley-jee yn Chiarn.

PSALM 117. *Laudate Dominum.*

O MOYLLEY-JEE yn Chiarn ooilley shiuish ashoonyn : moylley-jee eh, ooilley shiuish e phobble.

2 Son ta e chenjallys vyghinagh dy kinjagh ny smoo as ny smoo er ny hoilshaghey orrin : as ta firrinys y Chiarn farraghtyn son dy bragh. Moyley-jee yn Chiarn.

PSALM 118. *Confitemini Domino.*

O CUR-JEE booise da'n Chiarn son t'eh graysoil : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

2 Lhig da Israel nish goaill-rish dy vel eh graysoil : as dy vel e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

3 Lhig da thie Aaron nish goaill-

Old Version.

rish : gy vel y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

4 Gy jaru ligg 'ausyn nish ta góyl agyl d'yn chiarn, góyl rish : gy vel y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

5 jæi mi er y chiarn ayns¹ sýagh-yn : as ghýyl yn chiarn mi gy liæn.

6 Ta yn chiarn er my' hæyf : gha goym agyl kre ta duiney dy ianu rúym.

7 Ta yn chiarn góyl liam, mariusyn ta kuyney liam : shennyfá hiyms m'agney er my noidjyn.

8 T'e na sháyr dy hreistéel ayns y chiarn : na dy hoyrt treistéel erbi ayns duyney.

9 T'e na sháyr dy hreistéel ayns y chiarn : na dy hoyrt treistéel erbi ayns prinsaghyn.

10 Ren gygh ully atiun my ghymsháen krunn magiyr : agh ayns ænym y chiarn struiyms ayd.

11 Drial ayd mi schiagh er gygh yn chæyf, drial ayd mi schiagh ta mi grá er gygh yn chæyf : agh ayns ænym y chiarn struiyms ayd.

12 Haink ayd magiyr ymmum kasly rish shellianyn, as t'ayd er aïn mughy as gy jaru marr yn aïnill masky yn dræin : erson ayns ænym yn chiarn struiyms ayd.

13 Tou er sái orrym gy dokragh gy vodd tuitchym : agh va yn chiarn my ghuyne.

14 She yn chiarn my gniart, as m'oráyn : as she æshyn my haualys.

15 Ta korá bogey as slaynt ayns yn dyn vaghey yn klyei kayragh : ta láu iæsh yn chiarn toyrt redyn gniartoil gy kian.

16 Ta yn varriyght ag lau iæsh

New Version.

rish : tly vel e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

4 Dy jarroo, lhig dauesyn ta nish aggle orroo roish y Chiarn, goaill-rish : dy vel e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

5 Deie mee er y Chiarn ayns my heaghyn : as hug y Chiarn slane clashtyn dou.

6 Ta'n Chiarn er my lheh's : cha bee aggle orrym jeh ny oddys dooinney y yanloo rhym.

7 Ta'n Chiarn goaill my phaart maroosyn ta cooney lhiam : shen-y-fa hee-ym my yeearee er my noidyn.

8 Te ny share dy hreishtéel ayns y Chiarn : na dy chur barrant erbee gys dooinney.

9 Te ny share dy hreishtéel ayns y Chiarn : na dy chur treishtéel erbee ayns princeyn.

10 Ren dy chooilley ashoon cheet mygeayrt-y-moom : agh ayns Ennym y Chiarn neém ad y stroie.

11 Ren ad m'y hionney er dy chooilley heu, haink ad chionn orrym, ta mee gra, er dy chooilley heu : agh ayns Ennym y Chiarn stroie-ym ad.

12 Haink ad mygeayrt-y-moom myr shellianyn, as t'ad er ny vooghey myr aile mastey drineyn : son ayns Ennym y Chiarn neem ad y stroie.

13 T'ou er lhie dy trome orrym dy my lhieggal : agh va'n Chiarn my chooney.

14 Ta'n Chiarn my niart as my arrane ; as t'eh er jeet dy ve my haualys.

15 Ta coraa boggey as slaynt ayns cummallyn y vooinjer chairagh : ta laue yesh y Chiarn coyrt lesh reddyin yindyssagh gys kione.

16 Ta laue yesh y Chiarn erskyn

Old Version.

yn chiarn : ta lau iæsh yn chiarn
toyrt redyn gniartoil gy kian.

17 Gha voym báys, ag biym
bio : agh iñshiy় obraghyn yn
chiarn.

18 Ta yn'chiarn er my gherraghy
as er my smaghtaghy gy gæyr : agh
gha dugg e mi harrish gys báas.

19 Foskyl duys dorlysyn ny ka-
ryagh: gyvoddym doll schiagh áyn-
du, as buias y hoyt d'yn chiarn.

20 She sho dorlys yn chiarn :
hæid yn sleyi káyragh schiagh áyn.

21 Verrym buias duitch erson
tou us er my ghlastchen : as vou
us my hauálys.

22 Ny¹ klagh kædyn dobb ny
masuni : t'e er jit yn ghlagh ghiin
ayns y ghornéyl.

23 She sho janu y chiarn : as t'e
iéntysagh ayns ny suillyn áinyn.

24 She sho yn lá ta yn chiarn
erna ianu : gouim meid bogey as
bii méid ganoil áym.

25 Kúyn liaym nish o hiarn : o
hiarn, kur huin nish rass.

26 Baniit ta æshyn ta chuit ayns
ænnym yn chiarn : ta shuin er
soulaghy áyn mæi difs, shiusse ta
dy hyei yn chiarn.

27 She jih yn chiarn ta ern iagh
yn soilshe duinyn : kangil yn
durell rish tæddyn, she gy jaru
gys ærikyn ny haltyr.

28 She us my iih, as verrym
búias duitch, she us my iih as
molliyms u.

29 O toergi búias dyn chiarn
erson te grásóil : as ta y vyghin
faraghtyn erson gybragh.

ASPYRT.

Beati immaculati. psal. 119.

BANÍT ta áydsyn ta glan
ayns y ráyd : as gimiagh
ayns lyoyi yn chiarn.

New Version.

ooilley : ta laue lesh y Chiarn cur
lesh reddyin yindyssagh mygeayrt.

17 Cha voym baase, agh beem
er my reayll bio ; dy hoilshaghey
magh obbraghyn y Chiarn.

18 Ta'n Chiarn er mysmaghtagh-
ey as er my cherraghey : agh cha vel
eh er my livrey harrish gys baase.

19 Foshil-jee dooys giattyn y cha-
irrys : dy voddym goll stiagh orroo,
as booise y choyrt da'n Chiarn.

20 Shoh giat y Chiarn : hed y
vooinjer chrauee stiagh ayn.

21 Ver-yms booise dhyt, son t'ou
er my chlashtyn : as er jeet dy ve
my haualtys.

22 Yn chlagh cheddin ren ny
maasoonee y vee-lowal : ta er jeet
dy ve yn ard-chlagh choreilagh.

23 Shoh jannoo yn Chiarn : as te
yindysagh ayns ny sooillyn ain.

24 Shoh'n laa ta'n Chiarn er
noardaghey: gow-ee mayd boggey
as bee mayd gennal ayn.

25 Cooin lhiam nish, O Hiarn :
O Hiarn, cur dooin nish maynrys.

26 Bannit t'eshyn ta cheet ayns
Ennym y Chiarn : ta shin er van-
naghey diuish ta jeh thié'n Chiarn.

27 Jee yn Chiarn t'er chur dooin
soilshey : kiangle-jee yn oural lesh
coyrdyn, gys eer eairkyn yn altar.

28 She uss my Yee, as verym
booise dhyt : uss my Yee, as ver-
ym moylley dhyt.

29 O cur-jee booise da'n Chiarn,
son t'eh graysoil : as ta e vyghin
farraghtyn son dy bragh.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 119. Beati immaculati.

BANNIT t'adsyn ta ynríck ayns
y raad : as ta gimmeeaght
ayns leigh yn Chiarn.

Old Version.

2 Bannit ta aydsyn ta frialy ny rikortyn aggesyn : as dy hyrreysyn rish nan gri ullan.

3 Erson ta aydsyn nagh vell janu vegg yn olkys : gimmiagh ayns ny raydjyn aggesyn.

4 Tou er sáyre gy jean mæid gy hymnæagh t'abertsyn y rial.

5 O gy béagh my raydjyn ernan ianu gho jiragh : gy voddyt tdy liattyssyn y rial.

6 Shen mar nagh biims er my hóyrt gys nayre : ghoud as viis taskey aymys dy t'abertsyn ullan.

7 verryms buias duitch rish kri firrinagh : mar viym ern' ynsaghey bruinyssyn dy gháyrys.

8 Frialyms t'ordaghyns : o na tráy় mi glan.

Beth. 1. *In quo corriget*¹. 2.

KRE'N rish skallyg áyg y rayd y glanny : gy jaru liorish e héyn y réel nyre t'okyls.

10 Rish ullan my ghri hyrr mi us : o na ligg dòu doll gy hágaragh as t'abertsyn.

11 Ta mi er vallaghey t'okylsystei ayns my ghri : nagh jeañin pecky t'yois.

12 Bannit ta us o hiarn : o ynsi mish ayns tdy liattyssyn.

13 Rish my væliyns ta mish er mègins : dy ullan bruinyssyn tdy väyls.

14 va tatnys ghuish aymys ayns ráyd t'ænishyns : as ayns gygh ullan voney dy verchys.

15 Niims loyrt dy t'abertsyn : as gha jarudyms t'okyls, as bii taskey aymys dy tdy raydjyns.

16 Bii my hatnys ayns tdy liattyssyn : as gha jarudyms t'okyls.

New Version.

2 Bannit t'adsyn ta freayl ny recortyssyn echey : as shirrey er e hon lesh ooilley nyn gree.

3 Son t'adsyn nagh vel jannoo veg yn olk : gimmeaught ayns e raaidyn.

4 T'ou uss er harey shin : dy imneagh dy reayll dt'annaghyn.

5 Oh, dy beagh my raaidyn cha jeeragh shen dy voddyt 'lattyssyn y reayll !

6 Myr shen cha beem er my choyrt gys nearey : choud's ta mee coyrt tastey da ooilley dty annaghyn.

7 Verym booise dhyt lesh cree firrinagh : tra veem er n'ynsaghey briwnyssyn dty chairys.

8 Freill-ym dty oardaghyn : O ny treig mee dy bollagh.

In quo corriget?

CRE'N aghft nee dooinney aeg e raaidyn y reayll glen : dy jarroo liorish reill eh hene cordail rish dty ghoo ?

2 Lesh ooilley my chree ta mee er hirrey er dty hon : O ny lhig dou goller-shaghrynh veih dty annaghyn.

3 Dty ghoan ta mee er ollaghey cheu-sthie ayns my chree : nagh jinnin peccah dt'oi.

4 Bannit t'ou uss, O Hiarn : O ynsee dou dty 'lattyssyn.

5 Lesh my veillyn ta mee er ny ve ginsh : jeh ooilley briwnyssyn dty veeall.

6 Ta taitnys wheesh er ve aym ayns raad dty leighyn : as ayns dy chooilley vonney dy verchys.

7 Neem taggloo jeh dt'annaghyn : as verym geill da dty raaidyn.

8 Bee my haitnys ayns dty liattyssyn : as cha jarrood-ym dty ghoo.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

Gimel. 1. *retribue servo tuo.* 3.

O JEAN gy maei dy tdy her-váynt : gy voddym ve bio as t'okyls y rialy.

18 Foskyl us my huilyn : gy voddym y akin ny redyn ientys-sagh dy tdy lyois.

19 Ta mi my ióri er y tallu : o na falli t'abertsyn voym.

20 Ta m'anym brishie magh erson yn agney fiir chæ t'e agge goni gys tdy vrúinys¹.

21 Ta us er nayrághy yn slyéi morniagh : as kusty ta aydsyn ta goll er shaghron vei t'anaghyn.

22 O chyndá voyms narey as aghsan : erson ta mi er vrial tdy rikortyns.

23 Ren riaghyn niüst sei as lóyrt m'yei : agh ta tdy herváynt klaghtiit ayns tdy lattyssyn.

24 She tdy rikortyns my hatnys as m'irr korliy.

Daleth. 1. *adhæsit pavimento.* 4.

TA m'anym lianaghtyn gys yn úeir : o bioi mish nýre dy guys.

26 Ta mi ern' góyl rish my ráydjyn, as ghýyl us mi : o ýnsh dùys tdy lattyssyn.

27 kurr orryms ráyd t'abertsyn y huigell : as marshen ruýms loyrt dy t'obraghyn ientysagh.

28 Ta m'anym liéyu er shiul erson fiir trimshey : gyrji us mish nýræ tokyls.

29 Gou voyms ráyd dy vréagyn : as kurr orrym miúar y ianu dy tdy lyæs.

30 Ta mi er ryéi ráyd ny fir-riniy : as tdy vruinyssyn¹ ta mi erna² kiongoyrt ryfym.

31 Ta mi er liántyn gys tdy

New Version.

Retribue servo tuo.

O JEAN mie da dty harvaant : dy voddym 've bio as dty ghoo y reayl.

2 Foshil uss my hooillyn : dy voddym fakin reddyn yindyssagh dty leigh.

3 Ta mee my yoarree er y thalloo : O ny jean uss keiltyn voym dty annaghyn.

4 Ta m'annym brishey magh son y ghraih feer jeean t'eck dy kinjagh gys dt'oardaghyn.

5 T'ou er choyrt oghsan da ny mooaralee: as cursit t'adsyn ooilley ta goll er-shaghryn veih dty annaghyn.

6 O chyndaa voym's nearey as oghsan : son ta mee er vreaylley dty recortyssyn.

7 Ren princeyn myrgeddin soie as loayrt m'oi : agh ta dty harvaant thaghey eh hene ayns dty lattyssyn.

8 Son ta ny recortyssyn ayds my voggey : as my ir-choyrlée.

Adhæsit pavimento.

TA m'annym lhiantyn gys y joan : O jean uss mish y vioghey cordail rish dty ghoo.

2 Ta mee er ghoaill-rish my raaidyn, as t'ou uss er my chlash-tyn : O ynsee dou dty lattyssyn.

3 Cur orrym toiggal raad dt'annaghyn : as myr shen neem tag-gloo jeh dt'obbraghyn yindyssagh.

4 Ta m'annym's lheie ersooyl son eer trimshey : jean m'y gher-jaghey cordail rish dty ghoo.

5 Scugh foddey voym yn raad dy vreagyn : as cur orrym mooar y yanno jeh dty leigh.

6 Ta mee er reih raad ny firrinys : as dty vriwnyssyn ta mee er ho-aghey kiongoyrt rhym.

7 Ta mee er lhiantyn gys dty

¹ Sic.² Omission here; probably of "seiaghey."

Old Version.

rikoyrtyssyn : o hiarn na kurr
mou mi.

32 Ríym ráyd t'anaghyn : nar
viis u er seiaghey my ghri ag
rémys.

AYRYN.

He. n. Legem pone. 5.

INSI duys o hiarn ráyd dy
lattyssyn : as fríalym e gys e
jere.

34 kurr dau tuigel as fríaly tdy
lyei : ta mi grá fríalym e rish my
ghri uly.

35 kurr orrym gímmiaght ayns
kassan t'abertsyn erson aynshen
ta m'agney.

36 Lubb núas my ghri gys tdy
rikóyrty : as ghanie gys saint.

37 o chyndá as y ráyd my
huilin nagh vaick ayd fardálys :
as bioi us mish ayns tdy ráyd.

38 o sickri t'okyls ayns tdy
herváynt : gy voddym agyl y goyl
royd.

39 Gou as y ráyd yn aghsan ta
mish góyl agyl jé : erson ta tdy
vriunyssyn¹ mæi.

40 jeagh ta m'agney ayns t'an-
aghyn : o bioi mish ayns tdy
ghayrys.

Vav. 3. *Et veniat super me.* 6

LIG dy tdy vyghin graigúil
chiit hárums niist o hiarn : gy
jaru tdy hauálys nyræ t'okyls.

42 Shen mar niúis fragyrt y
hoiyr gys m'árd valoghteryn :
erson ta my hreistéel ayns t'okyls.

43 o na gou fokyl t'irrinys glan
as my véal : erson ta my hreistéel
ayns tdy vriunyssyn¹.

44 Shen mar várlyms gygh uly
hrá tdy lysis : ta mi grá erson
gybragh as gybragh.

New Version.

recortyssyn : O Hiarn, ny jean
mish y choirot gys nearey.

8 Neem's roie ayns raad dty
annaghyn : tra t'ou uss er hoiaghey
my chree ec reamys.

MORNING PRAYER.

Legem pone.

YNSEE dou, O Hiarn, raad dty
lattyssyn : as freill-ym eh
gys y jerrey.

2 Cur dou tushtey, as freill-ym
dty leigh : freill-ym eh dy jarroo
lesh oolley my chree.

3 Cur orrym dy immeeaght ayns
cassan dt'annaghyn : son shen y
raad ta my yeeearree.

4 Croym my chree gys dty
reortyssyn : as cha nee gys saynt.

5 O chyndaa ersooyl my hooill-
yn, nagh der ad geill da fardail : as
jean-mish y vioghey ayns dty raad.

6 O niartee dty ghoo ayns dty
harvaant : dy voddym aggle y
ghoail royd.

7 Gow ersooyl yn kerraghey ta
mee goaill aggle roish : son ta dty
vriwnyssyn mie.

8 Cur-my-ner, ta my haitnys
ayns dt'annaghyn : O jean mish
y vioghey ayns dty chairys.

Et veniat super me.

HIG da dty vyghin ghraiagh
cheet myrgeddin hymns, O
Hiarn : dy jarroo dty haualtys,
cordail rish dty ghoo.

2 Shen myr verym ansoor da
my noidyn : son ta my hreishteil
ayns dty ghoo.

3 O ny gow yn goo dy ynrickys
dy bollagh ass my véal : son ta
my hreishteil ayns dty vriwnyssyn.

4 Myr shen freill-ym dy kinjagh
dty leigh : dy feer, son dy bragh
as dy bragh.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

45 As immiyms ag ræmys :
ersón ta mi shirre t'abertsyn.

46 Lðyryms dy tdy rikortyns
niüst, gy jaru fænish riyghyn : as
gha góyms náyre.

47 As bií my vián ayns t'abert-
syn : va gráyi aym orru.

48 My lauyn niüst hrogym shýas
gys t'abertsyn býany liám : as bií
my smúnaghtyn ayns tdy liattsyn.

Zain. i. *Memor esto verbi¹ tui.* 7.

O SMUNI er tdy hervaynt
myghian t'okyl : ayns tou er
doyrt orrym my hreistéel y hóyrt.

50 Ta shen my gyrgaghey ayns
my hýaghyn : erson ta t'okyls er
my viaghy.

51 Va mi gy fiír vuar ag y klyei
vorniagh ayns faghid : fóyst gha
skúugh mi vei tdy lyæis.

52 Erson ghuini mi er tdy vruin-
yssyn gybragh farraghtyn o hiarn :
as gou mi gyrgaghy.

53 Ta mi fiír aglagh : erson y
niaughraui ta trogáel tdy lyeis.

54 Va ny slattyssyn ayds my
oranyns : ayns tyei my ioriyght.

55 Smuni mi er t'ænyns o hiarn
ayns yiéris ny hyi : as driall mi
tdy lyei.

56 Shó va² aym : erson gy drial
mi t'abertsyn.

Heth. ii. *Portio mea Domine.*

T A us my arns o hiarn : ta mi
ern' gnialtyn dy rially tdy
lyæis.

58 Ren mi m'aghyn ishill ayns

New Version.

5 As neem gim mee agh ec my
reamys : son ta mee shirrey d'ann-
naghyn.

6 Loayr-yms jeh dty recortyssyn
myrgeddin, dy jarroo fenish ree-
aghyn : as cha jean-ym nearey
ghoail.

7 As bee my haitnys ayns d'ann-
naghyn : ta mee er ve graihagh
orroo.

8 My laueyn neesht trog-ym seose
gys d'annaghyn, ta mee er ve
graihagh orroo : as bee my smoo-
inaghhtyn downin er dty lattyssyn.

Memor esto servi tui.

O SMOOINEE er dty harvaant
cordail rish dty ghoo : ayn
t'ou er choyrt orrym dy chur my
hreishteil.

2 Shoh ta dy my gherjaghey
ayns my beaghyn : son ta dty
ghoo er my vioghey.

3 Ta mee ec ny mooaralee feer
voor ayns faghid : ny-yeih cha vel
mee er skyrraghtyn veih dty leigh.

4 Son chooinee mee er dty vri-
wneyssyn er dyn chenn earish, O
Hiarn : as va mee er my gher-
jaghey.

5 Ta mee fo aggle atchimagh :
er coontey ny mee-chrauee ta trei-
geil dty leigh.

6 Ta dty lattyssyn er ve my
arraneyn : ayns thie my yoar-
reeaught.

7 Ta mee er smooinaghhtyn er
d'Ennyms, O Hiarn, ayns earish
ny hoie : as er vreayll dty leigh.

8 Shoh va my gherjaghey : er-y-
fa dy dreill mee dty annaghyn.

Portio mea, Domine.

U SS my eiragh, O Hiarn : ta
mee er gialdyn dy reayll dty
leigh.

2 Ren mee my accan imlee ayns

¹ Sic.² Omission of a word.

Old Version.

t'ænish rish my ghri ulla o bii
trokroil dûys nyre t'okyl.

59 jæi mi my ráydjyn hæyn gys
kuinaghy : as hyndá mi my
ghassyn gys tdy rikortyns.

60 Ren mi seir as gha ghur mi
shaghey yn iérisd dy rially tabert-
syn¹.

61 Ta chymsaghy yn niaughraui
er my ruisky : agh gha iarud mi
tdy lyéis.

62 Ag mæyn yi irriym dy hoyrt
buias duitch : erson tdy vrúinys-
syn kayragh.

63 Ta mi heshy dausyn ulla ta
goyl agyl róyds : as frialy t'abert-
syn.

64 Ta yn talu o hiarn layn dy
tdy vyghyns : o insi duys tdy
lattyssyn.

Theth. n. bonitatem fecisti. 9.

O HIARN tou ern' ianu gy
grasoil rish tdy herváynt :
nyre t'okyls.

66 O ynsi dou tuigel firrinagh
as fysseri : erson ta mi er gredjel
t'anaghyn.

67 Ma rou mi er my hyaghy
gha rou er shaghran : agh nish
ta mi er vrialy t'okyls.

68 Tou us mæi as grasoil o
ynsi duys tdy lattyssyn.

69 Ta yn slyei morniagh er
gummy bræyg m'yois : agh fréy-
lym t'abertsyn rish my ghri slayn.

70 Ta yn kri acksyn gho raur
as sáil vucky : agh va my vian
ayns tdy lyðis¹.

71 T'æi mæi duys gy rou mi
ayns syaghyn : gy voddym tdy
lattyssyns y ynsaghy.

72 Ta lyæi dy väyls nas tiery
duys na milaghyn d'ayr as d'ar-
gyd.

New Version.

dt'enish lesh ooilley my chree : O
bee myghinagh dou cordail rish
dty ghoo.

3 Deie mee er my raaidyn hene
gys cooinaghtyn : as hyndaa mee
my chassyn gys dty recortyssyn.

4 Ren mee siyr, as cha lhig mee
shaghey yn traa : dy reayll dty
annaghyn.

5 Ta sheshaghtyn ny mee-chrauee
er my roostey : agh cha vel mish
er yarrood dty leigh.

6 Ec y vean oie neem girree dy
chur booise dhyt : er coontey dty
vríwnyssyn cairagh.

7 Ta mee my heshey dauesyn
ooilley ta goaill aggle royd : as ta
freayll dty annaghyn.

8 Ta'n seihll, O Hiarn, lane jeh
dty vyghin : O ynsee dou dty
'lattyssyn.

Bonitatem fecisti.

O HIARN, t'ou er ghella dy
grasoil rish dty harvaant :
cordail rish dty ghoo.

2 O ynsee dou toiggal as tushtey
firrinagh : son ta mee er chredjal
dty annaghyn.

3 Roish my row mee seaghnit,
hie mee er-shaghry : agh nish ta
mee er vreayll dty ghoo.

4 T'ou uss mie as graysoil : O
ynsee dou dty 'lattyssyn.

5 Ta ny mooaralee er droggal
breg orrym : agh freill-yms d'tan-
naghyn lesh ooilley my chree.

6 Ta'n cree oc cha roaury as
saill : agh ta my haitnys er ve
ayns dty leigh.

7 S'mie te er my hon dy row
mee ayns seaghyn : dy voddym
gynsaghey dty 'lattyssyn.

8 Ta leigh dty veal ny smoo
dy voggey dou : na millaghyn dy
airh as argid.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

ASPYRT.

Iod. ¹ *Manus tua fecerūt.* 10.

TA tdy lauyns er my ianu as er my ghūmmy : o kur 'dou tuigell gy voddym t'anaghyn y ynsaghe.

74 Aydsyn ta góyl agyl royds bii áyd gannoil nar hí ayd mish : erson gy dugg mi my hreistéel ayns t'okyls.

75 Ta fyss áym o hiarn gy vel tdy vruinyssyn kayr : as gy dugg us d'yn iir irrinys dy ve er my hyaghyn.

76 O ligge tdy gheindylys myghinagh ve my gyrgaghny nyrg dy gu dy tdy hervaynt.

77 O ligge tdy hrokryght grayig- uil chiit húyms gy voddym ve bió : erson she tdy lyeis my vian.

78 Ligge yn slyei morniagh ve er an gurr mou erson t'ayd doll gy niaughraui magiyrty dy my strui : agh biim klaghtuit ayns t'abertsyn.

79 Ligge læid as ta goyl agill ¹ royds, as baun tdy rikortyssyn : ve er nan jyndá húyms.

80 O ligge my ghri ve slayn ayns t'ordyghyns : nagh biim nárit.

Caph. 2. *deficit¹ anima mea.* 11.

TA m'annym goyl fodiaght erson tdy hauálys : as ta treistéel mæi aymys erson t'okyls.

82 Ta my huilyn goyl vodiagh vuar erson t'okyl : gra kuyn ni us mish y gyrgagh.

83 Erson ta mish er jit kasly rish bottéel ayns y jéagh : fóyst ghanel mi jarúd tdy lattyssyn.

84 kavod ta lághyn dy her-váynts : kuin viis us kuilinit oriunsyn ta dy my eiyrts gy holk.

New Version.

EVENING PRAYER.

Manus tua fecerunt me.

TA dty laueyn er my chroo as er my chummey : O cur dou tushtey, dy voddym gynsaghey dty annaghyn.

2 Bee adsyn ta goaill aggle royd, gennal tra hee ad mee : er-yn-oyr dy vel mee er choyrt my hreishteil ayns dty ghoo.

3 Ta fys aym, O Hiarn, dy vel dty vriwnyssyn cairagh : as dy vel oo ayns eer ynrickys er choyrt seaghyn orrym.

4 O lhig da dty chenjallys vyghinagh ve my gherjagh : cordail rish dty ghoo da dty harvaant.

5 O lhig da dty vyghinyn graihagh cheet hym's, dy voddym 've bio : son ta my voggey ayns dty leigh.

6 Lhig da ny mooaralee ve coodit lesh nearey, son t'ad dy olkyssagh goll mygeayrt dy my stroie : agh neem's smooinaghtyn dy dowin er dty annaghyn.

7 Lhig dauesyn ta goaill aggle royd, as t'er hoiggal dty recortysyn : v'er nyn jyndaa hyms.

8 O lhig da my chree v'er ny hickyraghey ayns dty 'lattyssyn : nagh bee nearey orrym.

Defecit anima mea.

TA my annym er ghoaill foddeeaght son dty haualtys : as ta my hreishtiel mie er graih dty'ghoo.

2 Ta my hooillyn farkiaght dy jeean son dty ghoo : gra, O cuinn nee oo mish y gherjaghey?

3 Son ta mee shymlit myr crackan ayns y jaagh : ny-yeih cha vel mee jarrood dty 'lattyssyn.

4 Cre whilleen ta laghyn dty harvaant : cuinn nee oo cooilleen y ghoaill orroosyn ta jannoo translaase orrym?

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

85 Ta yn slyei morniagh er glyei uigg my ghôurs : nagh vel nyrg tdy lyeis.

86 Ta ulla t'abertsyn firrinagh : t'ayd janu ciyrts orrym gy fallsy, o bû us my ghûney.

87 véagh ayd fagys ern' ianu kiann orryms er y tallu : fôost gha hréeg mi t'abertsyn.

88 Bioi mish nyre tdy ghéindyls grayigoil : as shen marrielyms feanishyn tdy væyls.

Lamed' In eternu domine. 12.

O HIARN ta t'okyls farraghtyn gybragh aynsneau.

90 Ta tirrinys niist farraghtyn vei yn shilogh gys anáyn elle : tous er seiaghe bunn y talluun as té fannaghtyn.

91 T'ayd fannaghtyn ju nyre t'ordyghyns : erson ta dygh ulla redd dy dy hyrvæs.

92 Agh y be va my hattnys ayns tdy lyeis : vein er my ghalchey ayns my syaghyn.

93 Gha jarudym gybrágh t'abertsyn erson riusyn tou us er my vioghy.

94 Sh'latt mish o sau mi : erson hýrr mi t'abertsyn.

95 Ren yn niaughraui lyei fariaght orrym dy my strui : agh smuniyms er tdy rikortyns.

96 Hiim gy vell gygh ulla redd chiit gys kiann : agh ta t'aberts fir liæn.

Mem. n. quomodo dilexi. 13.

H IARN kre yn grayi t'aym gys tdy lyeis fæi yn lá ta mi smunaghtyn áyn.

98 Tou us tryeid t'abertsyn er

New Version.

5 Ta'n sleih moyrnagh er chleiy ooigyn er my hon : nagh vel cordail rish dty leigh.

6 Ta oolley dty annaghyn firrinagh : t'ad janno tranlaase orrym dy aggairagh ; O bee uss my niart.

7 V'ad faggys er n'yannoo kione orrym er y thalloo : agh cha hreig mee dty annaghyn.

8 O jean mish y vioghey lurg dty chenjallys-ghraiagh : as myr shen freill-ym recortyssyn dty veall.

In aeternum, Domine.

O HIARN, ta dty ghoo farraghtyn son dy bragh ayns niau.

2 Ta dty irriney myrgeddin farraghtyn veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe : t'ou er hoaghey undin ny hooirey, as te er-mayrn.

3 T'ad tannaghtyn gys y laa t'ayn jiu cordail rish dty oardagh : son ta dy choilley nhee dy dty hirveish.

4 Erbe dy row my voggey ayns dty leigh : veign er herraghtyn ayns my heaghyn.

5 Cha jarrood-ym dty annaghyn dy bragh : son lioroosyn t'ou er my vioghey.

6 Ta mee lhiats ; O saue mee : son ta mee er hirrey lurg dty annaghyn.

7 Ren ny mee-chrauee lhiie ayns fariaght er my hon dy my stroie : agh smooinee-yms er dty recortysyn.

8 Ta mee fakin dy vel jerrey er dy choilley nhee : agh ta dty annaghyn erskyn towse lhean.

Quomodo dilexi !

H IARN, cre'n ghraih t'ayms er dty leigh : fey-ny-laa ta mee smooinaghtyn er dy dowin.

2 T'ou uss trooid dty annaghyn

Old Version.

my ianu naskriny na my noidjyn
erson t'ayd gybragh maryms.

99 Ta tuigel smu aymns na agg
m'yiir ynsi erson ta tdy rikortyns
my smúnaughtyn.

100 Ta mi na skriny na yn
hiáéndiygħt : erson gy vel mi
frial t'abertsyn.

101 Drial mi my ghassyn vei
gygh ulla grogh-ráyd : gy voddym
t'okyls y rial.

102 Gha nel mi er skyrr vei tdy
vruinys : erson tous dy ny yn-
sagħe.

103 O ghō millish as ta okelyn
dy my skorniagh : ta mi gra na
smillish na mill dy my véal.

104 Trýid t'abertsyn ta mi gead-
thyn tuigel : shennyfá ta duoi
aym er dygh ulla grogh rayd.

AYRYN.

nvn. 2. Lucerna pedibus meis. 14.

TA t'okyls lándáer dy my għas-
syn : as soilshe dy my għas-
sanyn.

106 Ta mi er lú as ta mi hou-
lagħy gy sickyr : dy rial tdy
vruinysyn káyragħ.

107 Ta mi ayns sýaghlyn erskyn
touys : biċċi mi o hiarn nyre
t'okyls.

108 Ligge ourel frii my véal us
y vuias o hiarn : as ynsi duys tdy
vruinysyn.

109 Ta m'annym goni ayns my
lau : fóost għa vel mi jarud tdy
lydis.

110 Ta yn niaughráui er seiaghé
riyibbe magħoħurs : agh foost ghá
jagh mí er shagħraha vei t'abert-
syn.

111 Tdy rikortyns ta mi erna
hyrre mar m'eljrys gybragh : as

New Version.

er my yanno ny s'creeṇey na my
noidyn : son t'ad dy kinjagh mār-
y়ym.

3 Ta ny smoo dy hushtey aym
na t'ec my ir-ynsee : son ayns dty
recortyssyn ta meebaaril my
smooinagħtyn.

4 Ta mee ny s'creeṇey na'n
chendeeagħt : er-yn-oyr dy vel
mee freayl dty annaghyn.

5 Ta mee er chummal mychassyn
veiħ dy chooilley ghrogh raad : dy
voddin freayl dty għo.

6 Cha vel mee er skyrraġħtyn
veiħ dty vriwnyssyn : son t'ou dy
my ynsagħey.

7 O cre cha millish ta dty għoan
għys my vlass : dy jarroo ny s'miljey
na mill da my veeal !

8 Trooid dty annaghyn ta mee
geddyn tusħtey : shen-y-fa ta
dwoaie aym er dy chooilley ghrogh
raad.

MORNING PRAYER.

Lucerna pedibus meis.

TA dty ghoo londeyr da my
chassyn : as soilshey da my
chesmadyn.

2 Ta mee er vreearrey, as ta mee
dy shickyri kiarit : dy reayl dty
vriwnyssyn.

3 Ta mee seaghnit erskyn towse :
jean mish y viogħey, O Hiarn,
cordail rish dty ghoo.

4 Lħig da ourallyn-arryltagh my
veeal uss y wooijs, O Hiarn : as
ynsee dou dty vriwnyssyn.

5 Ta m'annym dy kinjagh ayns
my latte : ny-yeih cha vel mee
jarrood dty leigh.

6 Ta ny mee-chrauee er hoiagħey
ribbey er my hon : agh ny-yeih
cha jagħi mee er-shaghħryn veiħ dty
annaghyn.

7 Dty recortyssyn ta mee er
hirrey myr m'eiragħt son dy

Old Version.

kamma ? tayd gy jaru boggey my ghri.

112 Hugg mi my ghri dy liéeny tdy lattyssyn goni : gy jaru gys y jere.

D. *iniquos odio habui.* 15.

TA duo aym oriusyn ta smú-naghtyn drogh redyn : agh shuney liám tdy lyei.

114 She us my rial as my skæ : as ta my hreistéel ayns t'okyls.

115 As y rayd voyms shiuss ta olk : friályms abertsyn my iih.

116 O laidjeri mish nyre t'okyls gy voddym bio : na ligg dou ve er my ghurr shaghey my hreistéel.

117 kúm mish shýas as biým sauchey ta mi grá as bií my hatnys gybragh ayns tdy lattyssyns.

118 Tóus er stampe shiis ully aydsyn ta doll vei tdy lattyssyn : erson gha vel ayd smúnaghtyn agh maltáryght.

119 Tóus kurr er shiul yn niaughraui ully dyn tallu mar try-styr : shennyfá shúney liám tdy rikortyns.

120 Ta m'áyl kra erson agyl jids : as ta mi goyl agyl dy tdy vruinyssyn.

v. *fecit iudicium.* 16.

121 Ta mi kurr rish yn red ta louel : o na kurr mish harrish gys my hrynlási.

122 kurr er tdy herváynt t'atnys y góyl ayns shen ta mæi : nagh jean yn slyei morniagh veg y nia¹ gáyr dou.

123 Ta my huilys er gæf er shiul rish jéaghyn erson tdy laint : as erson fokyl tdy ghayrys.

124 O jean rish tdy herváynt

New Version.

bragh : as cre'n-fa ? t'ad eer bog-gey my chree.

8 Ta mee er chroymmey my chree dy chooilleeney dty 'lattyssyn dy kinjagh : dy jarroo gys y jerrey.

Iniquos odio habui.

TA dwoaie aym orroosyn ta smooinaghtyn er yn olk : agh shynney lhiam dty leigh.

2 T'ou uss my endeilagh as my choadey : as ta my hreishteil ayns dty ghoo.

3 Ass my enish, shiuish ghrogh-yantee : freill-ymå annaghyn my Yee.

4 O niartee mee cordail rish dty ghoo, dy voddym 've beayn : as ny lhig dou tuittym giare jeh my hreishteil.

5 Jean uss mish y chummal seose, as beem sauchey ; bee my haitnys dy jarroo ayns dty 'lattyssyn.

6 T'ou uss er choyrt fo chosh adsyn ooilley ta cur cooyl rish dty 'lattyssyn : son cha vel ad smooinaghtyn agh er molteyraght.

7 T'ou sheebey ersooyl ooilley mee-chrauee yn thallooin myr kesh : shen-y-fa shynney lhiam dty recortyssyn.

8 Ta my eill er-creau son aggle jeds : as ta mee fo atchim dty vriwnyssyn.

Feci judicium.

TA mee dellal ayns y chooish ta lowal as jeeragh : O ny faag mee fo pooar my hranlaasee.

2 Cur er dty harvaant dy ghoaill taitnys ayns shen ny ta mie : nagh jean ny mooaralee veg yn aggair dou.

3 Ta my hoilshey er vailleil lesh jeeaghyn son dty lhaynt : as son goo dty chairys.

4 O dell rish dty harvaant cordail

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

nyre tdy vyghin grayigóil : as ynsi duys tdy lattyssyn.

125 She tdy hervaynt mi, o gial dou tuigel : gy vod áynchys ve aym er t'æanishyns.

126 She ta tra duitch o hiarn dy hoyrt hugge tdy lau : erson t'ayd er struiel tdy lyei.

127 erson shúne liarn t'anaghyn erskyn áyr as klagh sýr.

128 Shennyfa ta mi ghummell jíragh t'annaghyns uly : as uly rajyn falsy ta my gy glan toyrt dau duoi.

5. *Mirabilia.* 17.

TA t'iáenyssyn ientyssagh : shennyfá ta my anym dan vrial áyd.

130 Mar ta t'okyls dol magh : t'e toyrt soilshe, as tuigel dyn klyei imbli.

131 Doskyl mi my véal, as harn mi schiagh m'ánel : erson va my hatnys ayns t'anaghyn.

132 O jeagh us orryms as bii myghinagh duys : mar tou klaghte y ianu dafusyn shúney lesh t'ænyns.

133 Réel us my ghasmeidjyn ayns t'okyls : as shen mar nagh bii réel ag niau-ghrauiys erbi orryms.

134 O lifrée mish vei janu á¹ gayragh gene : as shen mar rialy t'abertsyn.

135 jeagh soilshe t'ædysn er tdy herváynt : as ynsi duys t'ordyghyns.

136 Ta my huilysn shyillie magh rish úisky : erson nagh vel deney fríal tdy lyeis.

5. *iustus es domine.* 18.

TOUS káyragh o hiarn : as sh' firrinagh dy vruinys.

138 Ta ny feánishyn tous erna hárý fir káyr as firrinagh.

New Version.

rish dty vyghin ghraiagh : as ynsee dou dty 'lattyssyn.

5 Ta mish dty harvaant ; O cur dou tushtey : dy voddym toiggal dty 'lattyssyn.

6 Te traa dhyt, Hiarn, dy hroggal dty laue : son t'ad er choyrt naardey dty leigh.

7 Son shynney lhiam dty annaghyn : erskyn airh as claghyn costal.

8 Shen-y-fa ta mee cummal jee-ragh ayns ooilley dty annaghyn : agh son raaidyn cammey ta slane dwoaie aym orroo ooilley.

Mirabilia.

TA dty recortyssyn yindyssagh : shen-y-fa ta m'annym dy reayll ad.

2 Tra ta dty ghoo goll magh : te coyrt soilshey as creenaght da'n vooijer óney.

3 Doshil mee my veéal, as ghow mee ennal : son ta my haitnys ayns dty annaghyn.

4 O jeeagh orrym, as bee myghinagh dou : myr boallagh oo jannoo roosyn ta graihagh er dty Ennym.

5 Jean my chesmadyn y leeideil ayns dty ghoo : as myr shen cha vow mee-chraueeaght erbee barriagh orrym.

6 O livrey mee veih tranlaase drogh gheiney : as myr shen freillym dty annaghyn.

7 Lhig da dt'eddin soilshean er dty harvaant : as ynsee dou dty 'lattyssyn.

8 Ta my hooillyn shilley lesh jeir : er-yn-oyr nagh vel deiney freayll dty leigh.

Justus es, Domine.

TOU uss cairagh, O Hiarn : as ynríck ta dty vriwnyssyn.

2 Ny recortyssyn t'ou uss er n'oardaghey : t'ad erskyn towse cairagh as firrinagh.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

139 Ta m'agney chae gy jaru er my ghayf : erson gy iarud my noidsyn t'okelyns.

140 Ta t'okyls erna phrouel gys y ghuid soje : as shúney lesh tdy hervaynt é.

141 Ta mish begg as beggan dy heiaghe jims : foost gha nell mi jarud t'abertsyn.

142 She tdy ghárys káyrys gy-bragh farraghtyn : as tdy lyei yn irriny.

143 Ta sýaghyn as trimshey ern' goyl grym oryms : foost ta hatnys ayns t'abertsyn,

144 Ta káyrys t'æanishyns farraghtyn gybragh : o giall dou tuigel as biym biô.

ASPYRT.

v. *clamavi in toto corde.* 19.

JEI mi rish ully my ghri : klúin mi o hiarn, as frialym tdy lattyssyn.

146 Ta mi grá gy jaru huyds ta mi gæmagh : kuyn liam as friælyms tdy rikortyns.

147 Gy moghey ayns y voghre ta mi gæmagh huyds : erson ayns t'okyls ta mi hreistéel.

148 Ta my huilin chuit ræyf arry ny hyi : gy voddin ve klaghtuit ayns tokelyn.

149 klúyn my ghorá o hiarn nyre tdy ghéindylys grayigoil : biô mish mar bollagh ú.

150 T'ayd tayrn argere ta dy ganlys janu drogh eýrts orrym : as t'ayd foddy vei tdy lyei.

151 Biu us faggys ag lau o hiarn erson ta ully t'anaghyn firrinagh.

152 My ghian t'æanish-syn baun dou ayd foddy hénny : gy hel us ayd erson gybragh.

New Version.

3 Ta my ghraih jeean er my choyrt eer naardey : son dy vel my noidyn er yarrood dty ghoan.

4 Ta dty ghoo's er ny phrowal gys y chooid sodjey : as ta graih ec dty harvaant er.

5 Ta mee fardalagh, as beg er ny hoiaghey jeem : ny-yeih cha vel mee jarrood dty annaghyn.

6 Ta'n chairys ayds cairys dy bragh farraghtyn : as dty leigh yn irriney.

7 Ta seaghyn as trimshey er ghoail greme orrym : ny-yeih ta my haitnys ayns dty annaghyn.

8 Ta cairys dty recortyssyn' dy bragh farraghtyn : O giall dou tushtey, as beem bio.

EVENING PRAYER.

v. *Clamavi in toto corde meo.*

TA mee geamagh lesh ooilley my chree : eaisht rhym, O Hiarn, freill-ym dty lattyssyn.

2 Hoods, dy feer, ta mee geamagh : cooin lhiam, as freill-ym dty recortyssyn.

3 Ec brishey'n laa ta mee geamagh hoods : son ayns dty ghoo ta my hreishteil.

4 Ta my hobillyn dooisht roish arrey ny hoie : dy voddym my hraa 'vaarail ayns dty ghoan.

5 Clasht rish my choraa, O Hiarn, cordail rish dty chenjallys-ghraihagh : cur bree aynym myr boalagh oo.

6 T'ad tayrn er-gerrey ta dy goanlyssagh jannoo tranlaase orrym : as t'ad foddy vei dty leigh.

7 Bee uss er-gerrey ec laue, O Hiarn : son ta ooilley dty annaghyn firrinagh.

8 Mychione dt'annaghyn, ta fys aym foddy er dy henney : dy vel oo er hoiaghey ad er undin shickyrs son dy bragh.

Old Version.

v. *Vidi humilitatem.* 20.

O SMUNI er my hyaghyn as lifrée mi : erson gha vell mi jarúd tdy lyei.

154 kuilfin us my ghúis as lifrée mi : biôi mi nyre t'okyl.

155 Ta slaynt fodey vei yn niaughráuì : erson gha nell áyd janu friuys dy t'abertsyn.

156 Sh'múar dy vyghin o hiarn : biôi mish mar ballaghú¹.

157 Sh'immey aydsyn ta dy my hýaghyn, as dy my eiyrt gy holk : fóost gha vel mi dol as y ráyd vei tdy rikortyns.

158 T'e janu ehinnys dou nar hiym aydsyn ta janu gy holk : erson nagh ve áyd frial tdy lyðeis².

159 Smuni o hiarn kyns b'uney liam t'anaghyn : o biôi mish nyre tdy gheindylys grayigoil.

160 Ta t'oklys firrinagh vei riu ta illy bruinys dy gháyrys farraghtyn erson gybragh.

v. *Principes persecuti sunt.* 21.

DEIYR prynsaghyn gy holk mi gyn óyr : agh ta my ghri shassu ayns agyl dy t'okyl-ynts.

162 Ta mi gho gannoil dy t'oklys as anáyn ta geadthin kragh vuar.

163 erson bræagyn ta duoi as fúa aym orru : agh sh'úney liam tdy lyðei².

164 Shaght kiyrtyn 'sy lá ta mi dy tdy volley : erson tdy vruinys káyr.

165 Sh'muar y shii t'äcksyn sh'uney lesh tdy lyoei² ; as ghanel ayd júmúygh rish.

166 Hiarn ta mi ern iaghyn

New Version.

Vide humilitatem.

O SMOOINEE er my arkys, as livrey mee : son cha vel mee jarrood dty leigh.

2 Gow my chooish ayns laue, as livrey mee : jean mee y vioghey cordail rish dty ghoo.

3 Ta slaynt foddey voish ny mee-chrauee : son cha vel ad cur geill da dty 'lattyssyn.

4 S'mooar ta dty vyghin, O Hiarn : jean mee yvioghey myr boallagh oo.

5 Shimmeey adsyn ta dy my voirey as jannoo tranlaase orrym : ny-yeih cha vel mish goll dy lhiattee voish dty recortyssyn.

6 Te trimshey dou dy akin ny drogh-yantee : son nagh vel ad freayll dty leigh.

7 Smooinee, O Hiarn, kys shynney lhiam dty annaghyn : O jean mish y vioghey cordail rish dty chenjallys-ghraihagh.

8 Ta dty ghoo's firrinagh er dy rieau : ta oolley briwnyssyn dty chairys farraghtyn son dy bragh.

Principes persecuti sunt.

TA princeyn er n'yannoo tranlaase orrym gyn oyr : agh ta my chree shassoo ayns aggle jeh dty ghoo.

2 Ta wheesh dy voggey aym jeh dty ghoo : as t'ec fer ta cosney mooarane spooilley.

3 Er son breagyn, ta feoh as dwoaie aym orroo ; agh shynney lhiam dty leigh.

4 Shiaght keayrtyn 'sy laa ta mee dy dty voylley : er graih dty vriwyssyn eairagh.

5 S'mooar ta'n shee t'ocsyn ta graihagh er dty leigh : as cha der nhee erbee orroo eh y hreigeil.

6 Hiarn, ta mee er yeeaghyn son

¹ Sic, see v. 149.

² Sic.

Old Version.

erson tdy laint sauálagh : as ern ianu nýre t'anaghyn.

167 Drial m'anym tdy rikórtyns : as b'uney léayd¹ gy fiir vúar.

168 Ta mi er frial t'anaghyns as rikortyns : erson ta ully my rádjyn t'æanish us.

n. *Appropinquet deprecatio.*

LIGGE m'akkan chiit t'æanish o hiarn curr dou tuigel nyre t'okyl.

170 O ligge m'aghin chiit t'æanish : lifrée mish nyre t'okyls.

171 Nií my vaeliyn loyrt dy tdy volley : mar viis ú ern ynsaghy duys tdy lattyssyn.

172 Gy jaru goui my hiange oráyn dy t'okyls : erson ta ully tannaghyn káyroi.

173 Ligge tdy lau kíne liám : erson ta mi er ryei t'anaghyn.

174 Gou mi fodiaght erson dy laint sauálagh o hiarn : as ayns tdy lyoei ta my hatnys.

175 O liggy dy m'anym vé bio, as ni i us y volley : as kúyni tdy vruinyssyn láym.

176 Ta mi er nol er shaghran kasly rish kirri ta kalchy : o shyirr tdy herváynt erson ghanell mi jarud t'anaghyn.

AYRYN.

Ad dominum. psal. 120.

NAR va mi ayns sýaghyn jæi mi er y chiarn : ass ghýyl e mi.

2 Lifrée m'anym o hiarn vei mæliyn brægagh : as vei chiange maltóil.

3 kre yn sfeaghyn viis erna hoyrt na erna ianu duitch us hiange

New Version.

dty haualtys slayntoil : as er n'yan-noo lurg dty annaghyn.

7 Ta m'annym er vreayll dty recortyssyn : as er choyrt graih erskyn-towse daue.

8 Ta mee er vreayll dt'annaghyn as dty recortyssyn : son ta ooilley my raaidyn kiongoyrt rhyt.

Appropinquet deprecatio.

LIGGE da my accan cheet kiongoyrt rhyt, O Hiarn : cur dou tushtey cordail rish dty ghoo.

2 Lhig da my aghin cheet gys dt'enish : livrey mee cordail rish dty ghoo.

3 Nee my veillyn fockley magh dty voylley : tra t'ou er m'ynsaghey ayns dty 'lattyssyn :

4 Dy jarroo nee my hengey's arrane y ghoaill jeh dty ghoo : son ta ooilley dt'annaghyn cairagh.

5 Lhig da dty laue cooney lhiam : son ta mee er ghoaill dty annaghyn myr reih.

6 Ghow mee foddeeaght son dty haualtys slayntoil, O Hiarn : as ayns dty leigh ta my haiyns.

7 O lhig da m'annym 've bio, as nee eh uss y voylley : as nee dty viwnyssyn cooney lhiam.

8 Ta mee er n'gholl er-shaghrym myr keyrrey chailjey. O cur lhiat thie dty harvaant ; son cha vel mee jarrood dty annaghyn.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 120. Ad Dominum.

TARA va mee ayns seaghyn deie mee gys y Chiarn : as ren eh m'y chlashtyn.

2 Livrey m'annym's, O Hiarn, veih meillyn breagagh : as veih cheney moylteyragh.

3 Cre'n leagh vees er ny choyrt ny er ny yanno dhyts, O hengey

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

falsy : gy jaru sáidjyn gniartoil as gáeyr rish smaraghyn chæ losky.

4 Smárig ta my väi, gy vel mi er m'egnaghdy vaghey marish Mesech as dy góyl my vaghey masky kabbanyk kædar.

5 Ta m'anym er vaghey foddey nan maskysyn : ta nan noidjyn dy hií.

6 Ta mi gobraghy erson shií, agh nar liorym riusyn ié shen : t'ayd d'an ianu hæýn arlu gys kage.

Levavi oculos. psal. 121.

TROGYM syas my huiliyn gys ny knuick : as shen ta mi ghuyne chiiit.

2 ta my ghuyne chüt gy jiaru vei yn chiarn : ta ern' ianu neau as talu.

3 gha nulli é tdy ghassys ve er na skughey : as eshyñ ta dy rialys gha jean e kadley.

4 jeagh, eshen ta friall Israel : gha jean e seuinaghya na kadly.

5 she yn chiarn e héyn t'er kaudi : she yn chiarn t'endeel er dy lau iesh.

6 marshen nagh yn gríán us y losky ayns y lá : na yn eask ayns yn yií.

7 nii yn chiarn us y rialy vei dygh ulla olk : shen eshen gy jiaru nii t'anym dy rialy.

8 nii yn chiarn dy goyls magh, as dy hiits schiagh y rialy : vei yn ierish sho magh, erson gybragh.

Letatus sum 122.

VA mi gannoil trá duyrt áyd ruyms : hæid méid gys tyei yn chiarn.

2 Shassi nan gassyn ayn tdy gorsyn o jerusalem.

3 Ta jerusalem trogit mar ayrd valley : ta ag anáýns ayns hæýn.

4 erson aynshen ta ny kynaghyn dol sýas, gy jaru kynaghyn yn

New Version.

oalsey : dy jarroo sideyn lajer as geyre lesh smaraagyn jiarg loshee.

4 Smerg dou dy vel mee eginid dy chummal marish Mesech : as dy vel my ynnyd-vaghee mástey cabbaneyn Kedar !

5 Ta m'annym's er chummal foddey ny-vud ocsyn : ta nyn noidyn da shee.

6 Ta mee streeu son shee, agh cha vel mee ny-sleiae loayrt roosyn jeh shen : nagh vel ad jannoo ad hene aarloo gys caggey.

PSALM 121. Levavi oculos.

TROGG-YM seose my hooill-yn gys ny croink : voutesyn ta my chooney cheet.

2 Ta my chooney cheet dy feer veih'n Chiarn : t'er chroo niau as thalloo.

3 Cha lhig eh da dty chass dy v'er ny scughey : as cha jean eshyñ cadley ta dt'endeil.

4 Cur-my-ner, cha jean eshyñ ta freayll Israel : saveenagh ny cadley.

5 Ta'n Chiarn hene dt'endeil-agh : ta'n Chiarn dty niart er dty laue yesh ;

6 Myr shen nagh jean chiass ny greiney oo y lostey 'sy laa : n'yn eayst 'syn oie.

7 Nee'n Chiarn uss y choadey veih dy chooilley olk : dy jarroo eshyñ eh nee dt'annym y reayll.

8 Freill-ee yn Chiarn dty gholl magh as dty heet stiagh : veih'n traa shoh magh er son dy bragh.

PSALM 122. Letatus sum.

S'MOOAR va my voggey tra dooyrt ad rhym : Nee mayd goll gys thie'n Chiarn.

2 Shassee ny cassyn ainy ayns dty ghiattyn : O Yerusalem.

3 Ta Jerusalem troggit myr ard-valley : ta ec unnaney ayn hene.

4 Son gys shen ta ny kynneeyn goll seose, dy jarroo kynneeyn y

Old Version.

chiarn dy ymmyrke fæanish dy Israel, dy hoyrt buias dy æným yn chiarn.

5 Ersom aynshen ta ynyd sei¹ ny bruinys : gy jaru ynyd syéi¹ dy gavid.

6 O gouigi padjer erson shiíjeriusalem : hæid áyd gy mæi ernan dossagh shuney lesh us.

7 Gy rou jih er læyf styei tdy vallaghyn : as palchys er læyf styei dy tdy phlásyn.

8 Ersom gráyi my vráeraghyn as my hessaghyn : niyms ráh mæi y houlaghey duitch.

9 Ta mi gra erson tyei yn chiarn nan iih : shyrrym dy ianu mæi duitch.

Ad te levavi oculos. psal. 123

HUYDS ta mi trogel syas my huilin : o us ta vaghey ayns ny neutaghyn.

2 Jeagh gy jaru mar ta súlyn shérvayntyn jeaghyn gys lâu nan meistrlyn, as mar suilyn innivýl gys lau y ben væistyr : gy jaru marshen ta mi nan suilyn farkiaght er yn chiarn nan iih naggydere ni myghin oruin.

3 Jean myghin ortuin¹ o hiarn jean myghin orruin¹ : erson ta róo vegg dy heiaghe juiiniy.

4 Tá nan anym liénit rish aghsan knáidjóil ny dene berchiagh : as rish sproghet ny deney morhiagh.

Nisi quia dominus. Psal. 124

AGH y be va yn chiarn héyn er nan jæf (nish 'odys Israel y grá :) agh y be va yn chiarn hæyn er nan jæyf nar jírti deney shúas han nyoi.

2 Veagh ayd er nan sluggey syas biô : nar v'áyd gho fargúyl jumuiagh ruim.

New Version.

Chiarn : dy ymmytkey feanish da Israel, dy choyrt booise da Ennym y Chiarn.

5 Son shen y raad ta stoyl y vríwnys : dy jarroo stoyl-reeeil lugh-thie Ghavid.

6 O guee-jee son shee Yerusalem : nee adsyn bishaghey ta graihagh ort.

7 Shee dy row cheu-sthie jeh dty voallaghyn : as sonnys cheu-sthie jeh dty chooyrtyn.

8 Er graih my vraaraghyn as my heshaghyn dooie : guee-ym, son dty vaynrys.

9 Dy jarroo, son graih chiamble y Chiarn nyn Yee : shirr-ym dy choyrt dty vie er y hoshiaght.

PSALM 123. Ad te levavi oculos.

HOODS ta mee troggal seose my hooilin : O uss ta cummal ayns ny niauaghyn.

2 Cur-my-ner, myr ta sooilin ny fir-vocinjerey jeeaghyn gys lauenyn mainshtyr, as myr ta sooilin yh inney-veyl gys laue e ben'ainshtyr: dy jarroo myr shen ta ny sooilin aynyn farkiaght er y Chiarn nyn Yee, derrey nee eh myghin orrin.

3 Jean myghin orrin, O Hiarn, jean myghin orrin : son cha vel veg eddyr dy hoiaghey j'in.

4 Ta nyn annym lhieent lesh ottooan craidoilagh ny berchee : as lesh goanlys ny mooaralee.

PSALM 124. Nisi quia Dominus.

ER-be dy row yn Chiarn hene er nyn lieh, foddee Israel nish gra : er-be dy row yn Chiarn hene er nyn lieh, tra dirree sleih seose nyn oi :

2 Veagh ad er nyn sluggey sheese bio : tra v'ad cha eulyssagh ayns corree rooin.

Old Version.

3 Ta mi gra veagh ny húiskaghyn er nan máyg : as yn strú er noll harrish nan anonym.

4 véagh uiskey doun yn slyei vorniagh er noll gy jaru harrish nan anonym.

5 Agh molliút gy rou yn chiarn : nagh vel er nan doyrt shuiniyn harrish ghon kráh gys nan viækyllyn.

6 Ta nan anonym er shaghny gy jaru mar ásyn, magh as ribbe yn fer maru ásyn : ta yn ribbe brist as ta shuinyn lifreit.

7 Ta nan ghuney shassu ayns aynym yn chiarn : ren neau as tallu.

Qui confidunt. psal. 125.

AYDSYN ta toyrt nan dreistéel ayns y chiarn, bi ayd gy jaru mar knock Seion : nagh vodd ve er yn¹ skughy, agh shassu gy sickyr erson gybragh.

2 Ta ny knuick shassu magiyrt Jerusalem : gy jaru marshen ta yn chiarn shassu krún magiyrt y phobyl vei yn trá sho magh erson gybragh.

3 Erson gha vell slatt y niaughraui chít gys kranghyr yn klyei ghraui nagh derr yn slyei ghraui nan lau gys olkys.

4 o hiarn jean gy mæi : dausyn ta mæi as firrinagh dy ghri.

5 agh ersons lèid as ta chyndá er gúl gys nan olkys héyn : líidji yn chiarn ayðsyn magh marish yn slyei ta janu olk, agh biú shiú ér Israel.

ASPYRT.

In convertendo. psal. 126.

NAR hyndá yn chiarn riúst kapy Seion : áeish va shuin-iyin kasly riusyn ta brynládi.

2 áeis va nan mæal líint rish gæary : as nan jange rish boggey.

New Version.

3 Veagh ny hushtaghyn, dy feer, er vailh shin : as veagh y thooilley er n'gholl harrish nyn anonym.

4 Veagh ushtaghyn dowin ny mooaralee : er n'gholl eer harrish nyn anmeenyn.

5 Agh moylley dy row gys y Chiarn : nagh veler livrey shin seose son spooley da ny feeacklyn oc.

6 Ta'n anonym ain er scapail, dy jarroo myr ushag ass ribbey yn shelgeyr : ta'n ribbey er ny vrishay, as ta shin er nyn livrey.

7 Ta'n cooney aynyn shassoo ayns Ennym y Chiarn : ta er chroo niau as thalloo.

PSALM 125. Qui confidunt.

BEE adsyn ta coyrty nyn dreish-teil ayns y Chiarn, dy jarroo myr cronk Sion : nagh vod v'er ny scughey, agh ta shassoo shickyr er son dy bragh.

2 Myr ta ny croink soit dy cruinn mygeayrt Jerusalem : dy jarroo myr shen ta'n Chiarn mygeayrt e phobble, veih'n traa shoh magh er son dy bragh.

3 Son cha jig lorg ny mee-chrauee er cronney yn vooinjer chairal : son nagh der y sleih cairal nyn laue gys olkys.

4 Jean mie, O Hiarn : dauesyn ta mie as firrinagh ayns cree.

5 Er son nyn lheid as ta chyndaa reesht gys yn olkys oc hene : leeid-ee yn Chiarn ad magh marish ny drogh-yantee ; agh bee shee er Israel.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 126. In convertendo.

TRA hug y Chiarn chyndaa da cappeey Sion : eisht va shin goll rish sleih va dreamal.

2 Eisht va nyn meeall lhieent lesh gennallys : as y chenget ayn lesh boggey.

¹ Sic.

Old Version.

3 æis dýurt áyd masky ny han-gristíin : ta yn chiarn ern' ianu redyn múaary er-nan-son.

4 Ta mi gra ta yn chiarn ern' ianu redyn múaary er nan son hanna : ie ta shuin goyl bogey.

5 Chynda nan gapy o hiarn : mar ny strúanyn ayns y jass.

6 aydsyn ta curr ayns joeyr : bunní ayd áyns bogey.

7 Eshyn ta nish doll er y ráyd kri, as ta jimmyrke magh rass méi : gyn ymné higg é riist rish bogey as ver e lesh e vuininy.

Nisi dominus. psal. 127.

MANAGH drogg yn chiarn y tyei gha vel yn obyr ack-syn agh kalchey¹ ta dy hrogyl é.

2 Managh vrial yn chiarn yn ayrd valle : ta yn fer are duyske ayns fardayl.

3 Gha vel e agh obyr kallchey¹ gy jean shiu sær dy irri sýas gy moghe as marshen gy hamnagh góyl fæ as dy ní aran yn ymnæ : erson marshen te toyrt kadly da er grayigoil.

4 Jeagh klaun as meass ny brónniy she eirys áyd, as toyrtys ta chíit vei yn chiarn.

5 Mar ny seijyn ayns lau foyr : marshen ta yn klaun agy.

6 Banníit ta yn duyne ag vel y gháever layn ju : gha gow ayd ...² narr liórish¹ ayd rish nan noidjyn ayns y dorrys.

Beati omnes. psal. 128.

BANNIT ta áydsyn ulla ta goyl agyl y chiarn : as gímaght ayns y raydjyns.

2 Ersón nii us i obraghyn dy

New Version.

3 Shen y traa dooyrt ad mastey ny ashoonee : Ta'n Chiarn er n'yanno reddyn mooarey er ny son oc.

4 Ta'n Chiarn, dy-feer, er n'yan-noo hannah reddyn yindyssagh er nyn son : jeu ta shin goaill bogey.

5 Cur chyndaa da'n chappeeys ain, O Hiarn : myr da ny awinyn ayns y jiass.

6 Adsyn ta cuirr ayns jeir : nee ad buinn ayns bogey.

7 Eshyn ta nish goll er e hoshiaght keaney, as ta cuirr rass mie : hig eh reesht dyn dooyt lesh gen-nallys, as ver eh lesh e vunneeyn mārish.

PSALM 127. *Nisi Dominus.*

MANNAGH vel y Chiarn troggal y thie : ta'n obbyr oc ayns fardail ta dy hroggal eh.

2 Mannagh vel y Chiarn freayll yn ard-valley : ta'n arreyder dooisht ayns fardail.

3 Cha vel eh agh obbyr caillit dy vel shiu ayns siyr dy irree dy moghey, as cha anmagh goaill fea, as gee yn arran dy imnea : son shen myr t'eh coyrt cadley dauesyn shynney lesh.

4 Cur-jee my-ner, cloan as mess y vrein : t'ad eiragh as gioot ta cheet veih'n Chiarn.

5 Myr ta ny sideyn ayns laue yn dooinney lajer : eer myr shen ta'n chloan aegey.

6 S'maynrey yn dooinney ta'n whiver echey lane jeu : cha bee nearey orroo tra t'ad coyrt eddin da nyn noidyn ayns y ghiat.

PSALM 128. *Beati omnes.*

BANNIT t'adsyn oolley ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn : as ta gímmeeaght ayns e raaidyn.

2 Son nee oo gee jeh laboraght

¹ Sic.² Torn.

Old Version.

láuyn : o smeit ta us, as smaynre
viist ú.

3 Bii dy veñ mar y billey phiény
láyn dy veass : er vallaghyn dy
hýei.

4 dy ghlaun kashly rish banglá-
nyn olif : kruiñ magiyrty dy voyrd.

5 jeagh shó mar viñs y duyne
bannit : ta goyl agyl y chiarn.

6 nî yn chiarn magh as Sion
myrsheñ us y vannaghey : gy
váick us jerusalem ayns Tah ry
dy hyyl ully.

7 ta mi gra dy väick ú ghlaun
dy ghleñny : as shii er Issraell.

Sepe expugnauerunt. 129.

SHIMMY kiyrt ren áyd kagey
m'fóy, vei m'agid¹ shýas : nish
odys Israel y grá.

2 Sh'immey kiyrt ta mi grá t'ayd
er my hyaghyn veim'agidj¹ shúas².

3 Ren ny hérynyt tréau er my
gryim : as ren ayd krighyn liáur.

4 agh ta yn chiarn káyragh : ern'
giarry ribbaghyn yn niaughraui
nan skúckaghyn.

5 Ligg au ve er nan doyrt gys
nayre as er nan jyndá er gúl :
ghuilin as ta drogh agny ack gys
Seion.

6 Ligg au ve gy jaru mar yn
féer gáas er múlagh ny deiyn : ta
fiogh ma bii e erna harn shúas.

7 ié nagh vell yn phalýder liény
y lau : ghamu eshyin ta kaingley
sýas ny búininiyn y oghrys.

8 Marshen nagh vel aydsyn ta
dol shaghey grá ghuish shen, as
yn chiarn dy riagh ræyf : ta shuin
soulaghy au' mæi diis ayns enym
yn chiarn.

New Version.

dty laueyn : O s'mie t'ou, as
s'maynre vees oo.

3 Bee dty ven myr y billey-
feeyney messoil, er voallaghyn dty
hie ;

4 Dty chloan goll-rish ny ban-
glaneyn-olive : mygeayrt-y-mish
dy voayrd.

5 Cur-my-ner, myr shoh vees y
dooинney bannit : ta goaill aggle
roish y Chiarn.

6 Nee yn Chiarn magh ass Sion
myr² shen oo y vannaghey : dy
vaik³oo Jerusalem ayns maynrys
oilley laghyn dty vea ;

7 Dy jarroo, dy vaik oo cloan
dy chliennéy : as shee er Israel.

PSALM 129. *Sepe expugnauerunt.*

SHIMMEY keayrt t'ad er
chaggey m'oi veih m'aegid :
foddee Israel nish gra ;

2 Dy jarroo shimmey keayrt t'ad
er n'yannoo tranlaase orrym veih
m'aegid derrey nish : agh cha vel
ad er chosney orrym.

3 Ta ny errooyn er hraue er
my ghreeym : as er n'yannoo
creaghyn liauyrey.

4 Agh ta'n Chiarn cairagh : er
vrishey ribbaghyn ny mee-chrauee
dy peeshyn.

5 Lhig dauesyn v'er nyn goyrt
gys nearey as er nyn gastey :
whilleen as ta ayns drogh aigney
gys Sion.

6 Dy jarroo, lhig daue've myr y faiyr
gaase er mullagh y thie : ta fioghey
roish my te slane er n'aase ;

7 Lesh cha vel y beaynnee lhiee-
nay e laue : ny eshyin ta kiang-
ley ny bunneeyn e oghrish ;

8 Myr shen nagh vel adsyn ta
goll shaghey wheesh as gra, Dy
vannee yn Chiarn diu : aigh mie
diu ayns Ennym y Chiarn.

¹ Sic.

² Verse not finished.

Old Version.

De profundis. psal. 130.

MAGH as y diisnid jei mi
huyds (o hiarn) hiarn kluin
my ghorá.

2 o ligge tdy ghlúashyn taskey
mei y hóyrt : gys kóra m'akkán.

3 Ma viist us o hiarn róo hián
dy hoyrt taskey kre ta jeant gy
hagáragh : o hiarn quei odys
y hyrrell é?

4 Erson ta myghin mayrts : shen
nyfa viis agyl erna góyl royds.

5 ta mi jeaghin¹ erson y chiarn
ta m'anym farkiaght er : ayns y
okylsyn ta my hreistéel.

6 ta m'anym getlagh gys y
chiarn ræys yn are voghrey ta
mi gra roish are yn voghrey.

7 o Israel treist ayns y chiarn,
erson marish yn chiarn ta mygh-
in : as marish-syn ta fýasly rúst
palchey.

8 As lifree¹ i æshyn Israel : vei y
pekaghyn uly.

Domine non est. psal. 131.

HIARN gha vel mi d'agnay
ayrd : ghá vel vegg ny sil-
liaghyn morniagh aym.

2 Gha vel mi dy my ghliaghty
háeyn¹ : ayns kuyshyn muáry : ta
ro ayrd dou.

3 ta mi kummel m'anym, da-
rial ishill, kasly rish lianu ta erna
ghurr vei kíg 'sy...² váyry : gy
sickyr, ta m'anym gy jaru mar
lianu chyrbáyt.

4 o Israel treist ayns y chiarn
vei yn iærish sho magh erson gy-
bragh.

AYRYN.

Memento Domine. 132¹.

O HIARN kuini er david : as
y syaghyn uly.

New Version.

PSALM 130. De profundis.

VEIH'N diunid ta mee er
n'eamagh hoods, O Hiarn :
Hiarn, clasht rish my choraa.

2 O lhig da dty chleayshyn geill
y choyrt : da coraa my accan.

3 My vees uss, Hiarn, geyre dy
ghoailt tastey jeh nyn shaghryns :
O Hiarn, quoi oddys shassoo fo ?

4 Agh mayrts ta myghin : shen-
y-fa bee aggle er ny ghoailt royd.

5 Ta mee jeeaghyn son y Chiarn,
ta m'annym farkiaght er e hon :
ayns e ghoo ta my hreishtéil.

6 Ta my chree chea gys y
Chiarn : roish arrey yn voghrey,
ta mee gra, roish arrey yn voghrey.

7 O Israel, cur dty hreishtéil
ayns y Chiarn, son marish y
Chiarn ta myghin : as mährishyn ta
livrey-ys niartal.

8 As livrey-ee eh Israel : veih
oölley e pheccaghyn.

PSALM 131. Domine, non est.

HIARN, cha vel mee ardaign-
agh : cha vel aym shilley
mooaralagh.

2 Cha vel mee goaill orrym dy
loayrt jeh cooishyn mooarey : ta
erskyn roshynt my hushtey.

3 Agh ta mee ginjillaghey m'an-
nym, as freayll eh fo smaght, myr
lihannoo t'er ny harbaa veih e
voir : dy jarroo ta my annym myr
lihannoo charbaait.

4 O Israel, cur dty hreisht ayns y
Chiarn : veih'n traa shoh magh er
son dy bragh.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 132. Memento, Domine.

HIARN, cooinee er David : as
oölley e heaghyn.

¹ Sic.² Torn.

Old Version.

2 kyns lú e d'yn chiarn : as hugg e briæry dy iih ully gniartoil Iacob.

3 Gha jiggyms er læyf styei dy ghabban my hyéi : na gha jaeyms shúas gys my labbi.

4 Gha syrrym my ghailiyn¹ dy ghadly, na færughyn my huyllyn¹ dy ianu sevinaght : na chiampyl my ghiin dy góyl fæ erbi.

5 Naggedere ióymys magh ynyd ghon chiampyl yn chiarn : ynyd vaghey ghon iih ully gniartoil Iacob.

6 Jeagh ghýyl shuin iê shen kædyn ag Ephrata : ass¹ hæyr shuin e ayns y ghélli.

7 Hii meid schiagh ayns yn ghabban aglysh aggesyn as tuitt meid gy...² er nan glúnyñ faenish stoyl y g...² syn.

8 Irri o biarn gys t'ynyd fá : us as arg tdy gniart.

9 Ligge dy tdy hagartyn ve komrit rish kárys : ass ligge tdy núghyn orayn y góyl rish bogey.

10 Erson grayi dy hervaynt david : na chynda er shiul aëdyn tdy ghríüst.

11 Ta yn chiarn ern ianu briar firrinagh dy gavid : as gha jean schyrr vei.

12 Dy væass tdy ghallyn : heimys er t'ynyd.

13 ma riæfs tdy ghlaun my ghú-naynt as my iæishyn ynsiym dau : sydii¹ yn ghlaun ack niist er t'ynyd ýasyl erson gybragh.

14 Erson ta yn chiarn er ryéi Seion dy ve na ýnyd vaghey da hæyn : té ern góyl fodiaght er-y-son.

New Version.

2 Kys ren eh breearrey gys y Chiarn : as gialdyn casherick y yanno da Gee Ooilley-niartal Yacob.

3 Cha jig-yms fo clea my hie : chamoo hem seose gys my lhiab-bee;

4 Cha derym cadley da my hooillyn, ny saveenagh da fer-rooghyñ my hooill : ny cuishlinyn my ching dy ghoaill veg y fea ;

5 Derrey yioym magh boayl son chiamble y Chiarn : ynnyd-vaghee son Gee niartal Yacob.

6 Cur-my-ner, cheayll shin jeh ec Ephrata : as hooar shin eh ayns y cheyll.

7 Hem mayd stiagh ayns y chabbane-agglishe echeysyn : as tuittee mayd injil er nyn ghlioonyn kiongoirt rish stoyl e choshey.

8 Trog ort, O Hiarn, gys ynnyd dt'eä : uss, as arg dty niart.

9 Lhig da dty haggyrtyn 've coamrit lesh cairys : as lhig da dty nooghyñ kiaulleeaght'yanno lesh boggey.

10 Er graih dty harvaant Ghavid : ny chyndaa ersocyl eddin dty Er oillit.

11 Ta'n Chiarn er n'yanno breearrey firrinagh da David : as cha jed eh n'oi;

12 Jeh mess dty chorp : neem's soiaghey er dty stoyl-reeoil.

13 My nee dty chloan freayll my chonaant as my recortyssyn neem's gynsaghey daue : nee'n chloan ocsyn myrgeddin soie er dty stoyl-reeoil er son dy bragh.

14 Son ta'n Chiarn er ghoaill Sion myr reih dy ve ynnyd-vaghee da hene : t'eh er ghoaill tainys aynjee.

Old Version.

15 Shó viis m'áéé erson gybrágh :
áynshó niym vaghey erson ta tat-
nys áym áyn.

16 Banim y bií rish bishagh :
as liénym y boghtyn rish aran.

17 karriym y sagartyn rish sláynt
as níi y núyn bogey y goyl as
oráyn.

18 Aynshen verryms er ærick
gávid bláa y hoyrt magh : ta mi
ern ianu arlu landéer dy my
ghrist.

19 as¹ erson y noidjyn niyms
aydsyn y ghomry rish nayre : agh
er e héyn níi y attaghan bláa.

Ecce quam bonum. psal. 133.

J EAGH gho mæi as gannoil
yn . . .² as t'e : bráeraghyn dy
vaghey kujaght ayns anárys.

2 Te'¹ kasly rish yn úil gyæ . . .² y
ghian ren ryi shiis gys yn æss . . .²
gy jaru gys fáessáyg Aaron, as . . .²
shiis gys skýrtyn y ydagħ.

3 kasly rish driūght hermon :
shen hūitt er knock Seion.

4 erson aynshen iall yn chiarn y
vannagħt : as bæé erson gybragh.

Ecce nunc benedicite. psal. 134.

J EAGH nish moligi yn chiarn :
ully shiuss shervayntyn yn
chiarn.

2 shiuss ta ayns yn yí shassy
ayns tyéi yn chiarn : gy jaru . . .²
kúrtyn lyéi nan iih.

3 Trogigi sýas nan lauyn ayns
yn ynyd ghasserick : as molligi
yn chiarn.

New Version.

15 Shoh'n raad veem ec fea son
dy bragh : ayns shoh neem cum-
mal, son ta mee goaill boggħey ayn.

16 Neem yn beagħey eck y van-
nagħey lesh bishagh : as neem
ny bogħtyn eck y yanno magħ
leħ arran.

17 Ny saggyrtyn eck neem y
choamrey lesh slaynt : as gowee
ny noogħyn eck boggħey lesh ar-
rañeyn-moylee.

18 Shen y raad verym er niart
Għavid dy vlaagħey : ta mee er
n'oardagħey londēyr son my Er-
ooillett.

19 Er son e noidyn, neem adsyn
y choodagħey lesh nearey : agh
er hene nee'n attey ecħej cur
magħ bla.

PSALM 133. Ecce quam bonum !

C UR-JEE my-ner, cre cha mie
as eunyssagh te : vraaraghyn,
dy vagħey cooidjagh ayns un-
naney.

2 Te goll-rish yn ooill millish er
y chione, roie sheese er yn aasaag :
dy jarroo er faasaag Aaron, as
ren shilley sheese gys rumbyllin
e choamrey.

3 Casley rish drught Hermon :
hūitt sheese er crong Sion.

4 Son ayns shen ghiall y Chiarn e
vannagħt : as bea er son dy bragh.

PSALM 134. Ecce nunc.

C UR-JEE my-ner nish, moyl-
ley-jee yn Chiarn : ooilley
shiuish sharvaantyn y Chiarn ;

2 Shiuish ta 'syn oie shassoo
(shirveish) ayns thie yn Chiarn :
dy jarroo ayns cooṛtyn thie yn
Jee ain.

3 Trog-jeed seose nyn laueyn
ayns yn ynyd casherick : as cur-
jeed moylley da'n Chiarn.

¹ Sic.

² Torn.

Old Version.

4 yn chiarn ren neau as tallu :
dy hoyrt duitch banaght magh as
Seion.

Laudate nomen. psal. 135.

MOLLIGI yn chiarn, molligi
ænym yn chiarn : moligi é
o shiusse ermuinjere yn chiarn.

2 Shiusse ta shassu ayns tyéi yn
chiarn : ayns kúrtyn tyi nan iih.

3 o molligi yn chiarn erson ta
yn chiarn grásoil : o gouigi oráyn
molley dâ ænynsyn erson te gra-
yiagh.

4 Erson kamma, ta yn chiarn er
ryéi jacob da héyn as Israel ghon
y æirys hæyn.

5 Erson ta fyss aym gy vell yn
chiarn múaar : as gy vel yn chiarn
ayniyn ærskyn dygh uly iih.

6 kre erbi yvúias lesh yn...¹ shen
ren e ayns neau as ayns y tallu as
ayns yn arkey, as ayns gygh uly
ynyd douin.

7 Te tóyrt magh ny bojalyne
vei kün yn týyl : as te toyrt magh
ainiyn tarniagh lesh flaghey toyrt
ny gy...yn² magh as ny haschagh-
yn.

8 Woally uly rugg hoshiagh¹
Ejipt : dy guyne as dy véagh
niist.

9 Hugg e kouraghyn as ientys-
syn ayns yn véean ayds o us hallu
Ejipt as pháro as y ermuinjere
uly.

10 voall e ymmydi atiunyn :
varru e riiaghyn gnuartoil.

11 Sæhon rii dy ny hammo-
ritin, ogg rii vasan : as uly riri-
aghtyn¹.

New Version.

4 Dy jean y Chiarn chroo niau
as thalloo : bannaght y choyrt
dhyts veih Sion.

PSALM 135. *Laudate nomen.*

O MOYLLEY-JEE yn Chiarn,
cur-jee ard-voylley da En-
nym y Chiarn : jean-jee eh y
voylley, O shiuish shirveishee yn
Chiarn ;

2 Shiuish ta shassoo ayns thie yn
Chiarn : ayns cooyrtyn thie yn
Jee ain.

3 O moylley-jee yn Chiarn, son
ta'n Chiarn graysoil : O trog-jee
arraneyn-moyllee gys yn Ennym
echey, son te eunyssagh.

4 As cre'n-oyr² ta'n Chiarn er
reih Jacob da hene : as Israel
son e eiragh hene.

5 Son ta fys aym dy vel y
Chiarn mooar : as dy vel y Chiarn
ainyn erskyn dy chooilley Yee.

6 Cre erbee s'gooidsave lesh y
Chiarn, shen ren eh ayns niau, as
er y thalloo : ayns yn aarkey, as
ayns ooilley ny diunidyn mooa-
rey.

7 T'eh cur magh ny bodjallyn
vei ardjin sodjey magh y theihll :
as cur magh ny tendreilyn taar-
nee lesh y flaghey, tayrn ny
geayghyn magh ass e hasthaghyne.

8 Woall eh yn chied-er-ny-
ruggey ayns cheer Egypt : cham-
mah dy gheiney as maase.

9 T'eh er hoilshaghey cowragh-
yn as yindysyn ayns y vean ayds,
O heer Egypt : er Pharaoh as
ooilley e vooijer.

10 Woailleeh ymmodee ashoo-
nyn : as stroie eh reeaghyn niar-
tal.

11 Sehon ree ny Amoriteyn, as
Og ree Vasan : as ooilley reeri-
aghtyn Chanaan ;

¹ Torn.

² Sic.

Old Version.

12 As hugg æshyn yn tallu ack-syn dy ve na éirys¹ : gy janu éirus¹ dy Israel y phobyl.

13 Ta t'ænynms o hiarn farraghtyn érson gybragh : margædyn ta dy ghúney ó hiarn vei yn shilógh gys anayn elle.

14 Erson nií yn chiarn y phobyl y ghuiliny : as bi e grasoil dâ' yrmuinjery.

15 Myghian jallunyn ny han-gristiin, gha vel ayd agh argyd as áyr : obraghyn lauyn déney.

16 Ta bæil ack, as gha vel ayd lóyrt : súlyln t'ack as gha vaick ayd.

17 Ta klúasyn ack, as fóost gha gluyn ayd : ghamú ta vegg yn aanyl ayns nan mæil.

18 Ta aydsyn ta d' an ianu ayd kasly riu : as marshen ta aydsyn ully ta kurr nan dreistéel áyndu.

19 Molligi yn chiarn shiusse...² Israel: molligi yn chiarn shiusse...² Aaron.

20 Molligi yn chiarn shiusse...² Levi : shiusse ta goyl agyl d'yn...³ molligi yn chiarn.

21 Mollit gy rou yn chiarn...² as Seion : ta vaghey ag Jerusalem.

ASPYRT.

Confitemini domino. psal. 136.

Ó KURRIGI búias d'yn chiarn érson t'e grasoil : as y vyghin farraghtyn érson gybragh.

26 kurrigi búias dy iih...² ully iih : érson ta y vyghin farraghtyn érson gybragh.

3 o kúrrigi búias dy hiarn gygh ully hiarn : érson ta y vyghin farraghtyn érson gybragh.

¹ Sic.

New Version.

12 As hug eh yn cheer oc dy ve son eiraght : dy jarroo son eiraght da Israel e phobble.

13 Ta dt'ennym, O Hiarn, farraghtyn son dy bragh : as dty imraa myrgeddin, O Hiarn, veih sheeloghe gys sheeloghe.

14 Son gowee yn Chiarn cooil-leeney son e phobble : as bee eh graysoil da e harvaantyn.

15 Er son jallooyn ny ashoonyn, cha vel ad agh argid as airh : obbyr laueyn deiney.

16 Ta beill oc, as cha vel ad loayrt : ta sooillyn oc, agh cha vel ad fakin;

17 Ta cleayshyn oc, agh cha vel ad clashtyn : chamoo ta veg yn ennal ayns nyn meeal.

18 T'adsyn ta jannoo ad casley roo : as myr shen t'adsyn ooilley ta cur nyn dreishtail ayndoo.

19 Moyley-jee yn Chiarn, shiuish hie Israel : moyley-jee yn Chiarn shiuish, hie Aaron.

20 Moyley-jee yn Chiarn, shiuish hie Levi ; shiuish ta goaill aggle roish y Chiarn, bann-nee-jee yn Chiarn.

21 Bannit dy row yn Chiarn veih Sion : ta cummal ec Jerusalem.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 136. *Confitemini.*

Ó CUR-JEE booise da'n Chiarn, son t'eh graysoil : as ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

2 O cur-jee booise da Jee dy chooilley Yee : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

3 O cur-jee booise da Chiarn dy chooilley hiarn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

² Torn.

Old Version.

4 Ta ná lymarkan janu ientys-syn müáyry : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

5 Ren liórish y ghriniid víar ny neauaghyn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

6 Ghurr magh yn tallu erskyn ny uiskaghyn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

7 Ren soilshaghyn muary : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

8 yn græn dy réel yn lá : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

9 yn áeask as yn rydlagyn dy reel yn yi : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

10 Voáil Ejipt marish na rugg hósiagh ack : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

11 As hugg e magh Israel vei...¹ masky : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

12 Rish lau gniartoil as ri...¹ magh : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

13 Réyn yn farkey² jiarg ayns...¹ arn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

14 As hugg e er Israel...¹ tryid yn väýn agge : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

15 Agh erson phaaro as...¹ hesh-iaght kagi, hilge ha...¹ ayns ayr-key² jarg : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

16 Liid y phobyl trýid...¹ : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

17 Voáil riaghyn müáry : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

New Version.

4 Ta ny lomarcan jannoo yindysyn mooarey : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

5 Ta liorish e chreenaught erskyn-earroo er chroo ny niaughyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

6 Ren sheeney magh yn thalloo erskyn ny ushtaghyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

7 Ren soilshaghyn mooarey y chroo : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

8 Yn ghrian dy reill y laa : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

9 Yn eayst as ny rollageyn dy reill yn oie : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

10 Ren Egypt as yn chied er-ny-ruggey oc y woalley : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

11 As hug lesh Israel magh veih ny mast' oc : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

12 Lesh laue niartal as roih sheeynit magh : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

13 Ren y faarkey Jiarg y rheynn ayns daa ayrn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

14 As ren Israel y leeideil trooid y vean echey : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

15 Agh er son Pharaoh as e heshaght-caggee, ren eh adsyn y stroie ayns yn aarkey Jiarg : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

16 Ren e phobble hene y leeideil trooid yn aasagh : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

17 Ren reeaghyn pooaral y woalley : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

¹ Torn.

² Sic.

Old Version.

18 As gy jaru varru e riaghyn gniartoil : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

19 Sæhon ri dy ny hammoriti : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

20 As ogg Ri vasan : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

21 As hugg e er shiul nan dallu ghon eirys : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

22 Ghon eirys dy Israel y' er-münjer : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

23 Ghuini orruin nar va shuin ayns syaghyn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

24 As lifree shuin vei nan . . .¹ : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

25 Ta toyrt beaghy dy d . . .¹ æyl : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

26 6 kurrigi buias dy iih . . .¹ : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

27 o kurrigi² dy hiarn ny jarnyn : erson ta y vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh.

Super flumina. psal. 137.

LIORISH uiskaghyn vabilon . . .¹ shuin shiis, as ren shuin kúo : . . .¹ ghuini shuin oyrts o heion.

2 As erson nar gruütyn g . . .¹ shuin shyas áyd : er ny bilchyn aynshen.

3 erson aydsyn liid shuiniyn shiul nan gimmi, hýrr ayd o . . .¹ æis oráyn as binnys ayns . . .¹ : gougi duiniyn anayn dy oranyn Seion.

4 kyns goüi mæid or yn yn chiarn ayns tallu jöri.

New Version.

18 As ren stroie reeaghyn niartal : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

19 Sehon ree ny Amoriteyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

20 As Og ree Vasan : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

21 As hug ersooyl yn cheer oc son eiragh : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh ;

22 Dy jarroo son eiragh da Israel e harvaant : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

23 Ren cooinaghptyn orrin tra va shin ayns seaghyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

24 As ta er livrey shin veih nyn noidyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

25 Ta coyrt beaghey da dy chooilley eill : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

26 O cur-jee booise da Jee ny niaughyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

27 O cur-jee booise da'n Chiarn dy hiarnyn : son ta e vyghin farraghtyn son dy bragh.

PSALM 137. Super flumina.

LIORISH awinyn Vabylon hoie shin sheese as cheayn shin : tra ren shin smooinaghptyn orts, O Sion.

2 Er son ny claaaghyn ain, hrogh shin ad seose : er ny biljyn ta ayns shen.

3 Son adsyn ren shin y leeideil ayns cappeeys, hir ad orrin arrane, as bingys ayns nyn drimshey : Gow-jee dooin unnane dy arrane-yn Sion.

4 Kys oddys mayd arrane y Chiarn y ghoaill : ayns cheer yoarree ?

¹ Torn.² Sic.

Old Version.

5 My iarúdymus us ó jerusalem :
ligge my lau iesh y sklyei y ia-
rúd.

6 Managh guiniym oyrts ligge
my hiange lianaghtyn gys fyrrugh
my véal : (ta mi gra¹) managh
niarr liám jerusalem ayn my
iann.

7 kuini er klaun Edom o hiarn
ay... lá jerusalem kyns duyrt áyd
shiis lesh shiis lesh gy jaru gys y
tallu.

8 o inuin vabilon késtch rish
boghtanys : gy sickyr sh'maynry
viis na véri-syn¹ ta dy ghuilinys
mar tou er nan shyrvæes.

9 Baniit viis æshyn gouys dy
ghla...² : as hilgys ayd nyoi ny
klaghyn.

Confitbor tibi. psal. 138.

VERÝM búias du...² rish my
ghrii sláyn : gy jaru...² nish
ny jiaghyn goyms oráyn duitch.

2 Niíms ammys gys tdy hia...²
kasserick, as mollym tænynms e...²
tdy ghéindylys grayigóil...² rinys :
erson tou us er mo...² muar tæ-
nym as t'okyls e...² uly redd.

3 nar jæi mi oyrts, ghýyl...² as
liæn u m'anym rish gniart.

4 Nií uly riaghyn yn t...² us y
volley o hiarn : erson ghýyl...²
fokelyn dy veyls.

5 Gy jaru goui áyd o...² ráydjyn
yn chiarn : gy vell...² yn chiarn
múar.

6 Erson gy ta yn chiarn...² te
toyrt tasky d'yn slyei...² slyei
morniagh t'e jaghyn oriú...² fodey
vei.

New Version.

5 My yarrood-ymş uss, O Yeru-
salem : lhig da my laue yesh
jarrood e schlei.

6 Mannagh gooin-yms orts, lhig
da my hengey lhiantyn gys drunt-
yn my veeal : dy jarroo, mannagh
vel mee soiaghey jeh Jerusalem
erskyn dy chooilley voggey elley.

7 Cooinee er cloan Edom, O
Hiarn, ayns laa Yerusalem : kys
dooirt ad, Sheese lesh, sheese
lesh, corrym rish y thalloo.

8 O inneen Vabylon, kiarit son
toyrt-mow : s'maynrey vees y
dooinney nee uss y chooilleeney
myr t'ou er hirveish shinyn.

9 Bannit vees eshyn ghoys dty
chloan : as hilgys ad noi ny clagh-
yn.

PSALM 138. Confitbor tibi.

VERÝM booise dhyt, O
Hiarn, lesh ooilley my
chree : dy-jarroo fenish ny ainleyn
goym arraneyn-moylee hoods.

2 Neem ooashley 'choyrt kion-
goyrt rish dty hiamble casherick,
as dt'ennym y voylley, er coontey
dty chenjallys-ghraiagh as dt'yn-
rickys : son t'ou er ghloyraghhey
dt'Ennym as dty Ghoo erskyn dy
chooilley nhée.

3 Tra deie mee ort, ren oo m'y
chlashtyn : as m'annym y choam-
rey lesh mooarane niart.

4 Nee ooilley reeaghyn y thal-
looin uss y voylley, O Hiarn : son
t'ad er chlashtyn goan dty veall ;

5 Dy-jarroo, gow-ee ad arrane-
yn ayns raaidyn y Chiarn : Dy
vel gloyr y Chiarn mooar.

6 Son ga dy vel y Chiarn ard,
ny yeih t'eh coyrt tastey da'n
sleih imlee : agh er son ny
mooaralee t'eh jeeaghyn orroo
foddey veih.

¹ Sic.

² Torn.

Old Version.

7 Gy ta mi gimiaght ayns mæan syaghyn, fóost nií us mish uugrhy : ...¹ iit ú magh tdy lau er kýæis ...¹ noidjyn, as saui dy lau iæsh mish.

8 Nií yn chiarn y gheindyls grayi...¹ y ianu mæi dýs : gy jaru o hiarn ta dy vyghin farraghtyn erson gybragh, na syei begg eis dy obraghyn dy lauyn héyn.

AYRYN.

Domine probasti. psal. 139.

O HIARN ta us my huirre magh as baun duit mi : saun duit ...¹ lyei shiis, as m'irri shuas tou tuigel my smunaghtyn foddey ræyf.

2 Tous magiyrt my ghassyn as magiyrt my labbi : as fackin magh ...¹ raydjyn uly.

3 Erson jéagh gha vel fok ...¹ my hiange : nagh náun dy ...¹ e uly kújaght.

4 Ta us er my ghummey...¹ my ghúlyn as er my vialu ...¹ lei u dy lau orrym.

5 Ta læid yn fysseri ...¹ ientys-sagh, as róo ayrd...¹ voddym roschyn bugge.

6 kært hæyms eis ...¹ spyryd : na kært hæyms ...¹ t'æanish.

7 Ma hæyms shýas gys ...¹ ta us aynshen : ma hæyms sh...¹ niffrin, tou aynshen niist.

8 Ma goym skæanyn yn ...¹ as furraghtyn ayns ny h...¹ soje magh dyn arkey.

9 Gy jaru aynshen niist ...¹ tdy lau mi : as ni tdy lau i...¹ ghum-mell.

New Version.

7 Ga dy vel mee shooyll ayns mean seaghyn, ny-yeih nee oo m'y ooraghey : sheeyn-ee oo magh dty laue er eulys my noid-yn, as nee dty laue yesh mish y hauail.

8 Nee'n Chiarn e chenjallys-ghraihagh y yanno mie dooys : ta dty vyghin, O Hiarn, farraghtyn son dy bragh : ny jean beg y hoiaghey eisht jeh obbyr dty laueyn hene.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 139. *Domine probasti.*

O HIARN, t'ou er my ronsaghey magh, as er my hoiggal : shione dhyts my hoiesheese, as my irree-seose ; t'ou toiggal oolley my smooinaghtyn foddey ro-laue.

2 T'ou uss mygeayrt my chasan, as mygeayrt my lhiabbee : as fakin oolley my raaidyn.

3 Son cur-my-ner, cha vel flockle er my hengay : nagh vel uss, O Hiarn, dy slane toiggal.

4 T'ou uss er my chummey cheu chooyloo as cheu veealoo : as er choyrt dty laue orrym.

5 Dy hoiggal shoh, te ro yindysagh as ro-ard er-my-hon : cha voddym roshbyn huggey.

6 C'raad eisht neem chea veih dty Spyrryd : ny c'raad neem cosney veih dt'enish?

7 My hem seose gys niau, t'ou ayns shen : my hem sheese gys niurin, t'ou ayns shen myrgeddin.

8 My ghoym skianyn y voghrey : as tannaghtyn ayns ny ard-jyn sodjey magh d'yn aarkey ;

9 Dy jarroo ayns shen myrged-din nee dty laue m'y leeideil : as nee dty laue yesh m'y niartaghey.

¹ Torn.

Old Version.

10 Ma jirrym higgo¹ ni yn dorghys...² ghudy...²: æis bi m'yi erna hynda gys lá.

11 Gy sickyr ghanié yn dorghys erbi mayrts, agh ta yn yi gho solys ass y lá : ta yn dorghys as y soilshe duitch uly mar anáyn.

12 ...² sh'láts my áreniýn : tous er ...² ghudygħy ayns brenn my vāyre.

13 Verrym buias duitch erson ta mi gy haggylagh as gy hientys-sagh jant : sh'ientyssagh t'obragħyn, as shen saun dy my anym gy firve.

14 Għa vel my ghnauyn fall...²d : gy ta mi jant gynnys as kumm ...² ayns y tallu.

15 Ghonick tdy huilin my vri nar fóyst gynn għummey : as ayns...² lior va uly my alltyn skriut.

16 Va y la gy la kummit : nar nagh rou fóost vegg jū.

17 Għo dyær as ta dy ...² yn duys o iħi : o għo ...² muar ...² simm acksyn.

18 Ma ārivym ayd t'áyd...² ayns ærif na yn gennagh : ...² mi duysky shuas ta mi ...² ayns t'ænish.

19 Nagħi marr ú yn...² ui o iħi : shiulgi voyms . . .² gene ta pāa nyr.e fuill.

20 Erson t'áyd loyrt gy...² ynrick t'yois : as ta dy ...² goyl t'ænzym ayns fardáyl.

21 Nagħi vel dħo iż-żym...² o hiarn ta dħo iż-żekk oyrt ...² nagħi vel mi jumúgh...² ta girri shuas t'yois.

22 Gy sickyr ta du ...² aym oriū-syn : gy jaru mar as beagh áyd my noidjyn.

New Version.

10 My jirym, Foddee dy jean y dorraghys m'y choodagħey : eisht bee m'oie er ny hyndaa għiex ynh u laa.

11 Dy jarroo, cha vel y dorraghys dorragħey mayrts, agh ta'n oie cha sollys as y laa : ta'n dorraghys as y soilsħey dħiġi co-laik.

12 Son lhiats my challin : t'ou er my choodagħey ayns brein my vayrey.

13 Verym booise dħiġi, son ta mee dy atchimagh as dy yindys-sagh er my chroo : mirriżiġ ta dty obbraghyn, as s'mie ta m'anonym dy hoigħi shen.

14 Cha vel my chraueyn er ny cheiltyn void's : ga dy row mee jeant dy follit, as er my chummey heese er y thaloo.

15 Honnick dty hooiżlyn yn stoo aym, tra ve foast għiex cummey : as ayns dty lioar va oolley my olty scrut;

16 Valħa l-lurġi laa er nyngħum : tra nagh row ad foast er jeet rish.

17 O cre cha deyr ta dty choirleyn dooys, O Yee : O cre wheesh ta'n symm oc ?

18 My hem dy choontey ad, t'ad ny smoo ayns earroo n'yn għein-nagh : tra ta mee doostey ass my chadley, ta mee ayns d'tenish.

19 Nagħi jean oo stroie ny droghyanġi, O Yee : immee-jei ass m'enish, shiūish għiex fuilltagħ.

20 Son t'ad loayrt dy mee-chaieragħ dt'oi : as ta dty noidyn goaill d'tenim ayns fardail.

21 Nagħi vel dwoeie aym orroosyn, O Hiarn, ta dwoeie oc orts : as nagħi vel mee corree roosyn ta girree magħi dt'oi?

22 Dy jarroo, ta slane dwoeie aym orroo : myr dy beagh ad my eer noidlyn.

¹ Sic.

² Tor.1.

Old Version.

23 Prou mi o iih as shyirt dyifnid my ghri : shyirt magh mi as feyst my smunaghtyn.

24 Jeagh gy mæi ma ta ráyd...¹ d'olkys aýnmys : as líid mi ayns rayd gybragh farraghtyn.

Eripe me domine. psal. 140.

LIFRÉE mish o hiarn vei yn duyne olk : as friall mi vei ny drogh uyney.

2 Ta smunaghtyn skelley ayns ...¹ griaghyn : as brosnaghy shúas ...¹ f fæi yn lá.

3 T'áyd erna gæryghe nan jangannya kasly rish arnæj...¹ shyn adderyn suo nan mæj...¹.

4 Friall mi hiarn vei ...¹ y niau ghraui : frial vei ny ...¹ 'éne, ta soulaghy dy hilge ...¹ my immiaghtyns.

5 Héi yn slye morn...¹ ma ghours, as skeyl ayd ...¹ læan rish t'eddyn : gy jaru as héi áyd ribbagyn ayns my...¹.

6 Dúyrt mi rish yn chiarn...¹ us my iih : klast rish korá ...¹ phadjeryn o hiarn.

7 o hiarn jih us gni ...¹ láint : tóu er gúdaghy ...¹ ayns lá yn ghagi.

8 Na ligg dy niaughra ...¹ y y geadthin o hiarn : na ligg ...¹ grogh smunaghtyn doll er hoshiagh nagh bií áyd roo vórniagh.

9 Ligge olk nan meliyn héyn tuitchym er ny kinn acksyn : ta dy ...¹ ghimshéyn magiyrt.

10 Ligge smarágyn chæ lossy tuitchym oriusyn ligg 'au ve er nan dilge ayns yn ainill, as ayns yn lagg nagh nirri áyd shýas riist gybragh.

11 Duyne layn dy okelyn gha ...¹ d e er y hoshiagh er y talu : nií

New Version.

23 Prow mee, O Yee, as ronsee grunt my chree : jean m'y hirrey magh, as feysh my smooinaghtyn.

24 Jeeagh my ta mee ayns raad erbee dy olkys : as leeid mee gys raad yn vea dy bragh farraghtyn.

PSALM 140. Eripe me, Domine.

LIVREY mee, O Hiarn, veih'n drogh ghooinney : as freill mee veih'n dooинney dewil ;

2 Ta smooinaghtyn er olk ayns nyn greeaghyn : as dy kinjagh greesaghey seose anvea. 1

3 T'ad er slhieu nyn jengaghyn myr ard-nieu : ta pyshoon yn adder fo nyn meillyn.

4 Freill mee, O Hiarn, veih laueyn ny mee-chrauee : jean m'y choadey veih ny tranaasee, ta kiarit dy my hilgey harrish ayns my raaodyn.

5 Ta ny mooaralee er hoiaghey rabbey er my hon, as er skeayley magh lieen dy lhean lesh coydyn : dy jarroo t'ad er hoiaghey trappyn ayns my raad.

6 Dooyrt mee rish y Chiarn, She uss my Yee : eaisht rish coraa my phadjeryn, O Hiarn.

7 O Hiarn Yee, uss niart my lhaynt : t'ou er choodaghey my chione ayns laa yn chaggey.

8 Ny lhig da'n dooинney mee-chrauee cooilleen-aigney y gheddyn orrym, O Hiarn : ny lhig da ny saaseyn aggairagh echey goaill toshiagh, nagh bee ad ro-voymagh.

9 Lhig da olkys nyn meillyn hene tuittym er y chione ocsyn : ta dy my hionney stiagh er dy chooilley heu.

10 Lhig da smarageyn jiarg losht tuittym orroo : lhig daue ve tilgitayns yn aile, as ayns ny ooigyn downey, nagh n'irree ad reesht dy bragh.

11 Cha jig y feanish foalsey er y hoshiagh er y thaloo : nee olk yn

¹ Torn.

Old Version.

...¹ yn drogh úney y helg, dy dilge
harrish é.

12 Ta mi sickyr ny ...¹ iliñ yn
chiarn erson ny moght as gy
gumm é shuas ...¹ duyney gyn
ghúyne.

13 ver yn duyne kayr ...¹ buias
dy t'ænymphs : as ...¹ duyne ayns
tdy ...¹

Domine clamavi. 141.

H IARN ta mi gæ ...¹ jean seir
huym : as ...¹ ghora nar
æiym huysd.

2 Ligge my phadjer ...¹ hoyrt
magh ayns t'æanish mar soyr
millys : as ligg ...¹ gell shýas my
lauyn ...¹ ourell faskyr.

3 Sei are o hiarn ...¹ my véayl :
as frial ...¹ my véaliyn.

4 Na ligg dy my ghri ve erna ...¹
gys drogh red erbi : na ligg ...¹
ve klaghtíit ayns obraghyn niaugh-
raui marish ny déne ta obraghe
olk nagh niim dy læid ny ...¹ nií
aydsyn y vuias.

5 Ligge yn niau ghraui naslyi ...¹
ally gy munjeroil : as haghsan ...¹
dou.

6 As na ligg yn túil dýær ack-
syn ...¹ ghian y vrishié : gy sickyr
niým ...¹ jer foost nyoi 'an olkys
acksyn.

7 Ligge nan mriúnyn ve er nan
...¹ e harrish ayns ynydyn klagh-
agh : ...¹ od ayd m'okelyns y
ghlastchen ...¹ t'ayd millys.

8 Ta nan gnauyn nan lyi skéylt
...¹ h y lagg : nagh mar nar ta aná-
yn ...¹ ie as gayrre fyei er y tallu.

NOTE.—The remainder to "graui
chiit" (righteous resort) in the 9th verse
of the 142nd Psalm is so torn as not to
be worth reproducing. There are also
small fragments of two later Psalms.

New Version.

dooinney tranlaasagh y helg gys e
hoyrt-mow.

12 Shickyd ta mee dy jean y
Chiarn cooileeney y ghoaill ayns
lieh'n voght : as dy gum eh seose
cooish yn ymmuragh.

13 Ver ydooineynrick myrged-
dinbooisedadty Ennym: asnee'ner-
cairagh tannaghtyn ayns dty hilley.

PSALM 141. *Domine, clamavi.*

H IARN, ta mee geamagh ort,
jean siyr hym : as cur geill
da my choraa, tra ta mee jannoo
m'accan hood.

2 Lhig da my phadjer v'er ny
hebbal ayns dty enish myr yn
incense : as lhig da troggal seose
my laueyn 've myr ortal yn astyr.

3 Soie arrey, O Hiarn, roish my
veeal : as freill dorrys my veillyn.

4 O ny lhig da my chree ve er
ny lhoobey gys drogh obbyr er-
bee : ny lhig dou raad y chur dou
hene ayns cliaughtaghyn mee-
chrauee, māroosyn ta gobbraghey
olk ; er-aggle dy goym commee
jeh ny t'ad goaill taitnys ayn.

5 Ny s'leiae lhig da deiney mie
m'y cherraghey ayns aigney-mie :
as oghsan y choyrt dou.

6 As bee shoh myr ooill slayn-
toil, nagh brish my chione : neem
padjer foast y ghoaill noi'n olkys
oc.

7 Lhig da ny briwnyn oc cher-
raghtyn ayns ynydyn claghagh :
dy vod ad clashtyn my ghoan son
t'ad millish.

8 Ta ny craueyn ain ny lhié
skeaylt er beeal yn oiae ; naught
myr ta fer brishey as scoltey fuygh
er y thalloo.

9 Agh ta my hooillyn jeeaghyn
hoods, O Hiarn Yee : aynyds ta
my hreishteil, O ny jean m'annym
y hreigeil.

New Version.

10 Freill mee veih'n ribbey t'ad er hoiaghey er-my-hon : as voish geulaghyn ny drogh-yantee.

11 Lhig da ny mee-chranee tuitym lesh-y-chielley ayns ny ribbaghyn oc hene : as lhig dooys dy bragh ad y haghney.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 142. *Voce mea ad Domini-nun.*

HROG mee seose my chora gys y Chiarn : dy jarroo, gys y Chiarn ren mee my aghin.

2 Gheayrt mee magh my accan kiongoyrt rish : as hoilshee mee da my heaghyn.

3 Tra va my spyrryd ayns trimshewy, va socill ayd er my chassan : ayns y raad va mee shooyl t'ad dy follit er hoiaghey ribbey er-my-hon.

4 Yeeagh mee myrgeddin er my laue yesh : as honnick mee nagh row fer erbee yinnagh goaill rhym.

5 Cha row ynnyd erbee aym dy chea huggey son sauchys : as cha row dooinney erbee ren scansh jeh my vioks.

6 Deie mee hoods, O Hiarn, as dooyrt mee : Uss my hreishteil as my eiragh ayns cheer y sleih bio.

7 Cur geill da m'accan : son dy injil ta mee er duittym.

8 O livrey mee veih my hranlaasee : son t'ad ro-lajer er my hon.

9 Livrey m'annym ass pryssoon, dy voddym booise y choyrt da dty Ennym : as shoh my ver oo dou, eisht nee deiney crauee taaghey my heshaght.

PSALM 143. *Domine, exaudi.*

E AISHT rish my phadjer, O Hiarn, as cur geill da my

New Version.

yeearree : cur clashtyn dou er graih dty ynrickys as dty chairys;

2 As ny gow er dty hoshiaght gys briwnys rish dty harvaant : son ayns dty hilley's cha bee dooinney erbee bio er ny heyrey.

3 Son ta'n noid er n'yannoo tranlaase er m'annym : t'eh er woalley sheese my vioks gys y thaloo : t'eh er m'eiyrt gys y dorraghys, goll roosyn ta er ve foddey marroo.

4 Shen-y-fa ta my spyrryd seaghnit aýnym : as ta my chree brisht cheu-sthie jeem.

5 Agh foast ta mee cooinaghtyn er y traa t'er n'gholl shaghey : ta mee smooinaghtyn dy dowin er ooilley dty obbraghyn : ta mee dy jarroo baarail mee hene ayns obbraghyn dty laueyn.

6 Ta mee sheeyney magh my laueyn hoods : ta m'annym paagh er dty hon myr thaloo chirrym

7 Eaisht rhym, O Hiarn, as shen dy leah, son ta my spyrryd gannoooinaghey : ny follee voym dty eddin, nagh beem casley roosyn ta goll sheese ayns yn oacie.

8 O lhig dou clashtyn dty chenjallys - ghraiagh leah 'sy voghrey, son aynys ta my hreishteil : jeeagh dou yn raad ayn lhisin gimmeeaght, son hoods ta mee troggal seose my annum.

9 Livrey mee, O Hiarn, veih my noidyn : son hoods ta mee chea dy my choadey.

10 Ynsee dou dy yannoo dty aigney, son she uss my Yee : lhig da dty Spyrryd graihagh mish y leeideil gys y cheer dy chairys.

New Version.

11 Niartee mee, O Hiarn, er graih dty Ennym : as er graih dty ynrickys, jean m'annym y reaghey ass seaghyn.

12 As jeh dty vieys, giare sheese my noidyn : as stroie adsyn ooilley ta jannoo tranlaase er m'annym, son mish dty harvaant.

MORNING PRAYER.

PSALM 144. *Benedictus Dominus.*

BANNIT dy row yn Chiarn my niart : ta gynsaghey my laueyn dy chaggey, as my veir dy ghleck ;

2 My warrant as my hoor lajer, my chashtal as my er-livreyee, my endeilagh ayn ta mee treishteil : ta smaghtaghey yn pobble ta fo my reill.

3 Hiarn, cre ta dooinney, dy vel oo coyrt lheid y gheill da : ny mac dooinney, dy vel oo jannoo wheesh jeh ?

4 Cha vel dooinney agh myr red gyn veg : ta e hraa goll shaghey myr y scadoo.

5 Croym dty niaughyn, O Hiarn, as tar neose : benn rish ny sleityn, as bee ad ayns jaagh.

6 Tilg magh dty hendreilyn as skeayl ad : lhig magh dty hideyn, as stroie ad.

7 Sheeyn magh dty laue veih'n yrjid : livrey mee, as saue mee veih ny ushtaghyn mooarey, veih laue cloan yoarree ;

8 Yn beal oc ta loayrt dy foalsey : as ta'n laue yesh oc laue yesh dy volteyrys.

9 Goyms arrane-moyllee noa hoods, O Yee : as hoods neem kiaulleeaght er lute dy yeih stren-gyn.

10 T'ou uss er choyrt barriaght da reeaghyn : as er livrey David dty harvaant veih gaue yn chliwe.

New Version.

11 Saue as livrey mee veih laue cloan yoarree : yn beal oc ta loayrt dy foalsey, as ta'n laue yesh oc laue yesh dy volteyrys.

12 Dy vod ny mec ainyn gaase seose myr ny biljyn aegey : as dy vod ny inneenyn ain y ve myr corneilin aalin y chiamble.

13 Dy vod ny thieyn-tashtee ain ve lane, as jeant magh dy palchey lesh dy chooilley horch dy stoyr : dy vod ny kirree ain bishaghey gys thousaneyn as jeih thousaneyn ayns nyn oayll ;

14 Dy vod ny dew ain 've lajer son obbyr, nagh bee assee erbee : ny veg y chappeeys, ny oyr gaccan ayns nyn strайдyn.

15 S'maynrey yn pobble ta 'sy stayd shoh : dy jarroo, bannit ta'n pobble ta'n Chiarn oc son nyn Yee.

PSALM 145. *Exaltabo te, Deus.*

VERYMS ard-voylley dhyt, O Yee my Ree : as neem's dty Ennym y vannaghey son dy bragh as dy bragh.

2 Dy chooilley laa verym booise dhyt : as dty Ennym y ghloyraghey son dy bragh as dy bragh.

3 S'mooar ta'n Chiarn, as yindysagh, feeu dy v'er ny voylley : ta'n mooads echey erskyn roshbyn dushtey.

4 Nee un sheeloghe dty obbraghyn y voylley, gys sheeloghe elley : as soilshee ad magh dty niart.

5 Er-my-hon's, loayrym jeh dty ooashley : dty ghloyr, dty voylley, as dty obbraghyn yindysagh ;

6 Myr shen dy jean sleih loayrt jeh niart dty obbraghyn yindysagh : as neem's myrgeddin flockley magh dty phooar ooilley-niartal.

New Version.

7 Bee imraa er ny yannoo jeh ymmodee dty chenjallys : as gow-ee sleih arraneyn jeh dty chairys.

8 Ta'n Chiarn graysoil as mygh-inagh : jeh surranse-foddey, as mieys vooar.

9 Ta'n Chiarn dooie da dy chooilley ghooinney : as ta e vyghin harrish ooilley e obbraghyn.

10 Ta ooilley dt'obbraghyn dy dty voylley, O Hiarn : as da dty nooghyn cur booise dhyt.

11 T'ad soilshaghey gloyr dty reeriagh : as loayrt jeh dty phooar ;

12 Dy vod dty phooar, dty ghloyr, as niart dty reeriagh : v'er ny hoilshaghey da deiney.

13 Ta'n reeriagh ayds reeriagh dy bragh farraghtyn : as ta dty ard-reiller-mayrn trooid dy chocilley heeloghe.

14 Ta'n Chiarn niartaghey lhieusyn ooilley ta aarloo dy huittym : as troggal seose adsyn ooilley ta lhe fo'n errey.

15 Ta sooillyn dy chooilley chretoor farkiagh orts, O Hiarn : as t'ou coyrt daue nyn meaghey ayns imbagh cooie.

16 T'ou fosley dty laue : as lhieeney dy chooilley nhee bio lesh palchey.

17 Ta'n Chiarn cairagh ayns ooilley e raaidyn : as casherick ayns ooilley e obbraghyn.

18 Ta'n Chiarn er-gerrey dauesyn ooilley ta geomagh er : dy jarroo, dauesyn ooilley ta geomagh er ayns ynrickys.

19 Cooilleenee eshyn yn yearee ree ocsyn ta goaill aggle roish : clynnee eh myrgeddin yn eam oc, as cooineeh lhieu.

20 Ta'n Chiarn coadey adsyn ooilley ta graihagh er : agh skeay-

New Version.

ley dy lhean ooilley ny mee-chrauee.

21 Loayr-ee my veall jeh moylley'n Chiarn : as lhig da dy chooilley chretoor booise y choyrt da'n Ennym casherick echey son dy bragh as dy bragh.

PSALM 146. *Lauda, anima mea.*

JEAN y Chiarn y voylley, O m'annym : choud as s'bio mee verym moylley da'n Chiarn : dy jarroo, choud as veem er-mayrn, goym arraneyn-moyllee gys my Yee.

2 O ny cur-jee nyn marrant er princelyn, ny er veg jeh cloan gheiney : son cha vel veg y choaney ayndoo.

3 Son tra ta ennal dooinney er n'gholl voish, nee eh chyndaa reesht gys e ooir : as eisht ta ooilley e chiarail goll naarday.

4 Bannit t'eshyn ta Jee Yacob echey son e chooney : as e hreish-teil t'ayns y Chiarn e Yee ;

5 Ta er chroo niau as thalloo, yn faarkey, as ooilley ny t'ayndoo : ta freayll e yialdyn son dy bragh.

6 Ta jannoo cairys dauesyn ta surranse aggajr : ta beaghey ny accryssee.

7 Ta'n Chiarn coyrt feaysley da ny pryssoonee : ta'n Chiarn coyrt soilshey da ny doail.

8 Ta'n Chiarn cooney lhieusyn t'er duittym : ta'n Chiarn goaill kiarail jeh'n vooinjer chairagh.

9 Ta'n Chiarn coadey yn joarree, t'eh shassoo ayns lieh yn lhiannoo gyn ayr, as y ventreoghe : agh son raad ny mee-chrauee, t'eh dy hilgey eh bun-ry-skyn.

10 Bee yn Chiarn dty Yee, O Sion, ny Ree er son dy bragh : as trooid magh dy chooilley heeloghe.

New Version.

EVENING PRAYER.

PSALM 147. *Laudate Dominum.*

O MOYLLEY-JEE yn Chiarn ;
son s'mie te dy ghoaill arra-
neyn-moylee gys y Gee ain : dy
jarroo, s'eunyssagh as gerjoilagh
te dy ve booisal.

2 Ta'n Chiarn troggal seose
Jerusalem : as chaglym cooidjagh
kynneeyn skeaylt Israel.

3 T'eh dy lheihys adsyn ta brisht
ayns cree : as coyrt medshin dy
laanaghey ny doghanyn oc.

4 T'eh coontey earroo ny rol-
lageyn : as ta ennym echey er
dagh unnane oc.

5 S'mooar ta'n Chiarn ainyn, as
s'mooar ta e phooar : dy jarroo, ta
e chreenaught erskyn earroo.

6 Ta'n Chiarn soiaghey seose yn
vooinjer imlee : as coyrt sheese
ny mee-chrauee kiart rish y thal-
loo.

7 O gow-jee arraneyn moyllee
gys y Chiarn lesh toyrt-booise :
gow-jee arraneyn-moylee er y
chlaasagh gys y Gee ain.

8 Ta coodaghey yn aer lesh
bodjallyn, as jannoo aarloo yn
flaghey son y thaloo : ta coyrt er
y faiyr dy aase er ny sleityn, as
lossyreeyn son ymmyd deiney ;

9 Ta coyrt foddyr da'n maase :
as beaghey ny fee aegey ta geom-
agh huggey.

10 Cha vel eshyn soiaghey jeh
troshid cabbyl : chamoo ta geill
echey da cassyn y choshee bieau ;

11 Agh ta taitnys ec y Chiarn
ayndoosyn ta goaill aggle roish :
as ta coyrt nyn dreishteil ayns e
vyghin.

12 Cur moylley da'n Chiarn, O
Yerusalem : cur moylley da dty
Yee, O Sion :

13 Son t'eh er n'yannoo shickyd

New Version.

boltyn dty ghiattyn : as er van-
naghey dty chloan er cheu-sthie
jeed.

14 T'eh jannoo shee ayns dty
ardjyn : as dy dty yannoo magh
lesh flooyr curnaght.

15 T'eh coyrt magh e harey er
y thaloo : as ta e ghoo roie feer
leah.

16 T'eh tilgey sniaghtey myr
ollan : as skeayley yn lieh-rio myr
leaoie.

17 T'eh ceau magh e rio ayns
peeshyn mynney : quoi ta abyl dy
hurranse y feayraght echey.

18 T'eh coyrt magh e ghoo, as
dy hennue ad : t'ed sheidey lesh
e gheay, as ta ny ushtaghyn roie.

19 Hoilshee eh e ghoo da Jacob :
e 'lattyssyn as e oardaghyn da Is-
rael.

20 Cha vel eh er ghellal myr
shoh rish ashoon erbee elley : cha-
moo t'ec ny ashoonee tushtey jeh
e leighyn.

PSALM 148. *Laudate Dominum.*

O niau : moylley-jee eh ayns yn
yrijid.

2 Moylley-jee eh, oolley shiuish
e ainleyn : moylley jee eh shiuish
e heshaghtyn-caggee.

3 Moylley-jee eh, ghrian as eayst :
moylley-jee eh, oolley shiuish rol-
lageyn as soilshey.

4 Moylley-jee eh oolley shiuish
niaughyn : as shiuish ushtaghyn ta
erskyn yn aer.

5 Lhig daue Ennym y Chiarn y
voyley : son loayr eh yn fockle,
as v'ad jeant : doardee eh, as v'ad
er nyn groo.

6 T'eh er n'yannoo ad shickyd
son dy bragh as dy bragh : t'eh er
choyrt daue leigh nagh bee er ny
vishey.

7 Moylley-jee yn Chiarn er y

New Version.

thalloo : shuish whaleyn, as ooilley ny ynnodyn downey.

8 Aile as sniaghtey garroo, sniaghtey meen as keay : geay as sterrym, cooilleeney e ghoo ;

9 Sleityn as dy chooilley chronk : biljyn messoil, as dy chooilley villey cedar ;

10 Beiyn as maase jeh dy chooilley cheint : cretooryn snauee as eeanlee skianagh ;

11 Reeaghyn y thallooin, as dy chooilley phobble : princelyn as ooilley briwnyn y theihll ;

12 Deiney aegey as moidynyn, shenn gheiney as paitchyn, moylley-jee Ennym y Chiarn : son ta'n Ennym echeysyn ny-lomarcan ooasle, as e ghloyr erskyn niau as thalloo.

13 Troggee eshyn seose dy ard niart e phobble : nee oocilley e nooghyn eshyn y volley : dy feer cloan Israel, dy jarroo yn pobble ta dy hirveish eh.

PSALM 149. *Cantate Domino.*

O GOW-JEE arrane noa gys y Chiarn : lhig da agglissh ny nooghyn eshyn y volley.

2 Lhig da Israel boggey 'ghoailly aynsyn ren eh y chroo : as lhig da cloan Sion 've gennal ayns nyn Ree.

3 Lhig daue moylley yn Ennym echey ayns y daunsin : lhig daue arraneyn-moyllee 'ghoailly huggey lesh tabret as y chlaasagh ;

4 Son ta taitnys ec y Chiarn ayns

New Version.

e phobble : as t'eh cooney lhiue-syn ta jeh cree imlee.

5 Lhig da ny nooghyn 've gennal dy gloyroll : lhig daue boggey 'ghoailly er nyn lhiabbaghyn.

6 Lhig da arraneyn-moyllee Yee 've ayns nyn meeal : as cliwe dy ghaa foyr ayns nyn laue ;

7 Dy ghoailly cooilleeney er ny ashoonee : as dy cherraghey yn pobble ;

8 Dy chiangleyn ny reeaghyn oc ayns geulaghyn : as ny deiney ooasle oc lesh draghtyn yiarn ;

9 Dy ghoailly cooilleeney orroo, myr te scruti : lheid yn ooashley t'ec oocilley e nooghyn.

PSALM 150. *Laudate Dominum.*

O CUR-JEE moylley da Jee ayns e chasherickys : moylley-jee eh ayns yrjid e phooar.

2 Cur-jee moylley da ayns e obbraghyn ooasle : moylley-jee eh cordail rish e phooar erskyn ear-roo.

3 Cur-jee moylley da lesh feiyr y chayrn : moylley-jee eh er y lute as y chlaasagh.

4 Moylley-jee eh lesh ny cymballyn as daunsin : cur-jee moylley da er ny greinyn strengit as y feddan.

5 Cur-jee moylley da er ny cymballyn shiaullit : moylley-jee eh er ny cymballyn bingey.

6 Lhig da dy chooilley nhee ta ennal ayn : moylley 'choyrt da'n Chiarn.

Appendix A.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	Text.	MS.	Page.	Line.	Text.	MS.
22	12	tru	tnú	279	4	chiang-	ghiang-
30, 69,	14, 25,	row	ron	306	29	laghyn	laghyn
80, 574	2, 34			313	4	véaragh	kéaragh
50	12	hiúny	hiúyn	314	head-	Dattyn	Daltn
51	9	diuss	diufs	ing	Núrabi	Nú Barna-	
52	16	smu	snn		bi		
54	29	ynsegý	ynseghy	318	8	li ny	lieny
55	17	ghiryrt	ghiyrt	„	22	jeamagh	jeanagh
60, 175	29, 20	e,	er	„	26	ghuinliny	ghuinliny
61	22	kuilinit	kuilinit	320	18	lóyrt	hóyrt
69	30	dy	gy	324	1	dragy	dragyr
70	3	obraghen	obraghey	325	14	di	dy
73	21	aynayn	anayn	334	18	búiasoiloil	búiasoil
74	4	haghyn	haghyr	351	11	Warduni	Uardnni
75, 433	31, 13	touigi	Gouigi	356	3	agyn	ag yn
76	6	yeanigí	jeangi	„	12	iéni	iém
76, 278	22, 29	ayns	ayms	361	40	jöi	yöi
83	3	vayd	rayd	369	18	nar	nan
88	12	prowell	pronell	380	10	trokeil	trokreil
91	7	tóyrt	lóyrt	381	19	benerylt	beneylt
95	11	mióuer-	mióner-	382	6	grediu	ghrediu
		agh	agh	„	26	shuin	shuin
„	16	y	yn	38	nimmagh-	mímagh-	
98, 125	23, 15	ghlawn	ghlaun	„	yn	yn	yn
101	5	heskeyl	hoskeyl	389	5	banglan-	banglán-
120	29	kadjili	kadjilgi		eyn	eyn	yn
124, 128,	11, 25,			399	20	Fall	(?) Jall
391, 462,	8, 16,	na	ma	413	8	kiyrt yn	kiyrtyn
578	40			416	31	yiírr	jiír
145	17	rou	gou	419	28	miseratur	misereat-
149	20	geltyn	gettyn			tur	
160	5	nui	mui	438	39	tobriagh	tobraghy
162, 362	20, 28	fírr	fir	439, 560	20, 18	veliymys	veliyns
164	24	myrg	nyrg	463, 534	30, 14	my	ny
184	10	ell	elle	469	25	væmys	ræmys
191	16	sýyre	sýyre	498	28	hrogáel	hregáel
201	23	giíms	giíns	513	22	loght	bocht
225	29	héusnys-	héunys-	518	12	Tou	Gou
		agh	agh	527	22	gha	ga
256	29	légg	léyg	552	18	mar	nar
257	31	as	us	573	16	byattagan	brattagan*
258	17	arn *	jarn	578	1	loisht	loískt
259	3	trú	tnú	590	10	ghræge	ghræghe
267	10	hoghaslys	koghash-	621	25	hammey	hanmey
			lys	„	42	ma	na
274	25	lossy	lossh (?)	622	26	nar	mar
276, 321,	32, 16	ny	my	635	25	trogáel	tregáel
629	3			653	34	as	er

* This is a recent insertion, there being no word in the original MS.

OMISSIONS.

Page.	Line.	Omissions.
49	14	as <i>before</i> ry
51	24	dy " spyrd
52	25	t'e " toyrt
78	19	y " jethyn
"	29	y " liouray
66	21	note 2 <i>should be after</i> fiály.

The following points should not have been inserted :

Page.	Line.	
341	17	comma <i>after</i> agge
352	22	" " keragh
450	13	" " agh

ERRORS IN NEW VERSION.

Page.	Line.		
17	20	Non	<i>should be</i> Noo
388	30	Chredjeu	" " Chredjue
479	33	my-hooillyn	" " my hooillyn
571	22	jymmoosh : ag	" " jymmoosagh
609	10	snaauee	" " snauee

Appendix B.

ALTERNATIVE READINGS IN MARGIN OF OLD VERSION.

Page.	Line.	Text.	Alternative.	Modern Version.
26	37	myghin	trokeryght	myghin
28	24	myghinagh	trokroil	myghinagh
31	36	dulliu	dilliu	bishaghey
32	2	dýsyn	déysyn	ghortey
127	16	fií	fóaly	fee
161	33	sleichyn	munaghyn	sleityn
196	23	ghráñ	krón	villey
203	14	uhar tyyl	quei er [tyyl]	quoi-erhee
225	32	iatt	gorrys	ghiat
236	7	éthyn	edyn	eddin
250	8	soilsaghy	jeanu	soiaghey
256	4	ymnée	duyt	
282	30	tack	kiis	keesh
286	22	jeagh	toer mynar	cur-my-ner
297	3	vree	feattyn	
343	32	níau ouli	[níau] ghientagh	gyn logh
392	6	góll	agael	lhiggey
399	35	abertsyñ	hannaghyn	annaghyn
434	37	úeyst	ýeyst	eysh
503	20	gnúys	vóyid	eddin
526	20	tuil	fel	ooillaghey
533	39	m'néanish	m'iænish	kiongoirt rhym
540	39	inny	jinny	hionney
541	33	kúl	kiyl	keeill
542	5	kerygh	kerryghy	kerraghey
546	41	smyrr	raurys	smuirr
568	38	amser	iérish	earish
612	10	gærifnyn	geirnyn	ardjyn
"	18	kellirennagh	friaryghyn	locustyn
"	38	oanyñ	stramyn	awinyn
613	3	éirys	ferlys	eiraght
618	24	jurryssyn	eurysyn	
640	32	kurr rish	goil rish	dellal
"	39	gæf	kaif	vailleil
651	17	ghélli	ghylli	cheyll
659	27	simm	érif	sium

Appendix C.

ALTERATIONS OF LATER DATE THAN OLD VERSION.

Page.	Line.	Old Version.	Alteration.	New Version.
17	17	gyn sallgy	glan	glen
18	4	erskyn feanyght	erskyn tashte	erskyn roshbyn nyn dushtey
19	1	ie	je	jeh
"	7	jiu	magh	magh
20	10	dulli é	Ren é surrans	Ren surrance
41	23	Rom	Reüif	(Romans)
42	15	dalbyn	obraghyn	obbraghyn
"	34	drasteyn	cheleiragh	chelleeragh
46	31	rius	riufs	riu
71	17	kabden	kianourt	kiannoort
73	3	idraghtyn	phrowal	prowal
75	21	vrynyght	malteraght	foalsaght
"	25	toyrt búoi	oasley	onnor
76	19	heyr	var ayd lackal	tra v'ad laccal
82	5	kinny víar	ve feer kiun	kinney voorar
91	21	kapy	prisoon	pryssooyn
94	32	muyaghyn	slejvn	sleityn
95	1	váys	whiyd	chooid
"	8	baygh	doowi	dooie
96	14	dy	michian	mychione
98	22	schiankyr	chiandeagh	chenndeeaght
108	30	jalltyn	jannow	yanno
109	16	himny	conaat	chonaant
110	21	muyne	slew	sliean
165	31	(obliterated)	screut	screeut
176	19	jaked	cuoat	cooat
185	16	genaghbyn	seeaghá	soiaghey
186	26	yiry	ariu	
196	1	orny	mwolla	moalley
198	3	shuilaghani	traylty	troailtee
223	5	(?) krediu	* kredial	chredjal
232	30	naggy vou i	derre tai	derrey t'ee
282	1	mioulaghy	kallanma	toyrt-mow
283	1	hipíkratyn	fielagh crauee fawlsa	chranee-oalsey
289	12	fiest	gawl rish	goaill-rish
302	21	grangheryn	lottyn	lottyn
342	35	shéje	ennal	bree
344	4	guñ ú	freayl ou	vreill oo
"	5	sabaoth	doonaugh	doonaght
362	2	(obliterated)	goo	goo
363	26	abyrtysyn	anaghyn	annaghyn
"	30	jeanji	gouigi	gow-jee
364	2	jeanngh	fer ren	fer-croo
369	9	kallaghyn	girp	kirp
380	19	haghny	scapael	goll trooid
381	1	gettyn	giettyn	gheddyn
383	29	jeoul	drogh spryrd	drogh spryryd
423	28	féyt	kerayl	kiarail
424	5	boll	sallaghy	spot
458	3	nastnoiagh	na skerayli	ny skiaralee
"	6	dy ieru	goyl [rish]	goaill-rish
"	16	mollaghy	gweéaghyn	gwee-mollaght

* "kredial" was put in the text, as it is only a surmise that "krediu" lies underneath it.

Page.	Line.	Old Version.	Alteration.	New Version.
460	21	yskyll	yn dollan	chleayst
"	33	frassyrtagh	mivealagh	roonagh
"	34	kriyght	kreys	creoghy
"	44	ysseri	hushta	tushtey
461	36	strui	stroet	toyr-t-mow
488	17	tent egluish	kabayne	cahbane
504	27	lughid	flughid	soo my chorp
526	3	ghleiu	ghleow	chliwe
527	10	hállu	ashioon	cheer
"	14	ghian	jerre	jerrey
539	21	nagærún	kiyrt na ga	ny cheayrtyn
542	3	ta aou	t'an vioa rish	t'an vio rish
552	16	siúlaghanyn	licheryn	wagaanee
573	16		brattagan	praddag
583	26	raefsyn	rofhsyn	roishyn
589	25	kippyn	y tlatt iarn	buillaghyn
627	43	gáas	bishagh y goyl	vishagney
658	30	kárt	kre ynyd	c'raad

Appendix D.

PROBABLE ERRORS IN MS. NOT ALREADY NOTED.

Page.	Line.	Spelling in MS. and Text.	Probable Spelling.	Page.	Line.	Spelling in MS. and Text.	Probable Spelling.
33	19	áingyl	áingyl	360	45	ny ta	my ta
35	8	shuniyn	shuinyn	363	15	y imneagh	yimneagh
37	5	mé as	meas	364	6	jiúmuagh	jiúmusagh
"	18	sheri	schéri	379	1	ninnmagh-	mimmagh-
95	30	ghu	ghur			yn	yn
138	29	phágh	phág	414	34	fyssag	fyss ag
142	20	quoi	quei	416	15	as	an
165	7	ghygh lá	ghyghlá	435	4	iyny	iynyd
170	16	austylyn	austylyn	459	26	amnys	ammys
178	12	krey	knef * or kneyf	493	32	voghil y	voghill
				505	11	bealraghyn	bealraghyn
196-7	various	boghilly	boghilly	510	42	liêu	liên
236	24	liórish er	liorish or	532	32	niymshiy	niynshiy
257	4	ajyntagh	agyntagh	533	7	ghul ú	ghulú
315	26	nish	insh		25	magh	nagh
340	13	tá ta	tá	556	42	there should be no comma after oyr	
355	2	gy bii nar bii yn	nar hii yn sagart				
			gy hii				

OMISSIONS IN MS.

Page.	Line.	Omissions.
183	20	Manx for "the wrath"
539	16	goyl after la
547	15	y before ghlieu

* There is a correction here, but it cannot be made out.

The Outlines
of the
Phonology of Manx Gaelic

BY

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P R E F A C E

THE object of the following treatise is to illustrate and explain the phonology of the Gaelic of Bishop Phillips' Prayerbook, as far as that is practicable, by means of the pronunciation of the Manx of the present day; and it is due mostly to accident and loose thinking that digressions beyond that limit have here and there been made. It is hoped, that, when an adequate Manx grammar comes to be written, a portion of the labour will prove to have been lightened by the present attempt to give a survey of the sounds of the language. But it would have been far better if this task had been undertaken by a native. I know, however, of no Manx Gael devoted to studies of this kind, nor have I heard of any Scotch or Irish Gael prepared to devote much attention to questions of Manx philology—soon. The force of the adverb may be left to be explained by what follows towards the close of this preface.

And here the preface might have ended, had it not been thought desirable that the reader should be told how my study of Manx has been pursued. In other words, it is deemed right that he should be enabled, in some measure, to estimate for himself how far he may rely on what I have to say on a subject so difficult as that of Manx phonology. The answer to this would have to take into account two things, the means which I found of acquainting myself with spoken Manx, and my own capacity of making use of those means. Over this capacity or lack of capacity I pass in silence, as I should

probably be the last person in the world to estimate it correctly: all that I wish to say here is, that some hints as to my personal equation in matters of speech will be found here and there in the outlines themselves.

Then as to the means, they fall into two classes of very dissimilar documents, living and dead, men and books. Of the latter I need mention only those devoted to the teaching of the language:—

The first to fall into my hands was a facsimile reprint of Kelly's Grammar. It was printed in 1870 for Mr. Bernard Quaritch, and it is described on the title page as follows; 'A practical Grammar of the antient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man, usually called Manks. By the Rev. John Kelly, LL.D., Vicar of Ardleigh, and Rector of Copford, in the County of Essex. Edited, together with an Introduction, Life of Dr. Kelly, and Notes, by the Rev. William Gill, Vicar of Malew.' (Douglas, Isle of Man: Printed for the Manx Society in 1859). It appears to have been commenced by Dr. Kelly in the year 1766 and completed in 1780, for the instruction of Bishop Hildesley. The first edition was printed in the year 1804, but by the time of the formation of the Manx Society in 1858, it had, according to the Rev. Mr. Gill, become so scarce 'that a copy could with difficulty be found from which to re-edit the work.' The edition of 1859 consists of 92 pages octavo, and the work does credit to the author, considering the date of its production; but it can hardly be called a grammar. Among other shortcomings, it has next to nothing to say concerning the syntax of the language, at least in the ordinary sense of the word syntax.

The next volume to be mentioned is Kelly's Dictionary, printed for the Manx Society in 1866. The Manx-English part was edited by Mr. Gill from Dr Kelly's manuscript, which had been complete since the year 1795: the author, Dr. Kelly, died in 1809. But the history of the English-Manx part is somewhat different, as will be seen from its title-page, which runs as follows: 'An English and Manx Dictionary, prepared from Dr. Kelly's triglot Dictionary, with Alterations and Additions from the Dictionaries of Archibald Cregeen and John Ivon Moseley, by the Rev. W. Gill, Vicar of Malew, Translator to the Tynwald Court, and the Rev. J. T. Clarke, Chaplain of St. Mark's.' (Douglas: Printed for the Manx Society, 1866). Now

Dr. Kelly's *Triglot Dictionary* was arranged for English with the equivalents given in Manx, Irish, and Scotch Gaelic in parallel columns. Mr. Moseley is described by Mr. Gill as a Manchester gentleman, 'who without any of the advantages of a residence in the Isle of Man, had prepared a dictionary which reflected great credit on his intellectual acumen and philological research.' His dictionary appears never to have been printed.

But Mr. Cregeen's work was published in 1835 and is described on the title-page as follows: 'A Dictionary of the Manks Language, with the corresponding Words of Explanations in English; interspersed with many Gaelic Proverbs: the Parts of Speech, the Genders, and the Accents of the Manks Words are carefully marked; with some etymological Observations, never before published. By Archibald Cregeen, Arbory, Isle of Man' (Douglas: Printed for the Author by J. Quiggin, North-Quay, 1835). One of the advantages of this little dictionary, which has become very scarce, is that it marks the tone-syllable. Speaking more generally one is impressed by the sobriety and acumen of the author. In fact the work contrasts very favourably in these respects with Dr. Kelly's *Manx-English Dictionary*, which is diversified by etymological extravagances of a quaint nature. It is, however, but right to say, that as I have never seen the *Triglot Dictionary*, I do not know how many of those extravagances are to be ascribed to Dr. Kelly and how many to the Editor. And in any case the important fact is to be placed to Dr. Kelly's credit, that he took a very laborious part in the publication of the first complete translation of the Bible, the first volume of which issued from the press in 1771, and the third and last in 1775; for, in collaboration with the Rev. Philip Moore, he revised, corrected, and translated the Manx text, which he afterwards superintended alone as it passed through the press.

Next come to be passed in rapid review before the reader the living documents to which I have alluded, and, in order to mention them as briefly as possible, I find it best to extract a few entries from the pages of my scrap-book: My first visit to the Isle of Man was a short one in the latter part of July 1886: the occasion was an invitation from the Rev. Ernest B. Savage, St. Thomas' Parsonage, Douglas, to inspect the ancient Ogam inscriptions known in the Island. They were new to

me, so I went to see them eagerly, and began for the first time to take interest in Manx as a living speech. Mr. Savage introduced me to Mr. A. W. Moore and also to Mr. W. J. Cain, clerk of Braddan Church and native of the parish of Braddan, who read Manx to me several times. Mr. Cain is one of the best Manxmen living, and whenever I visit the Island he reads for me and listens with patience to my many questions.

I was not able to revisit the Island till 1888, when I remained there from the 7th of September till Michaelmas. I had lessons in reading Manx daily from Mr. John Kermode of Surby and Mrs. Keggin of Cregneish, both in the parish of Rushen, in the south of the Island. I had assistance also from Mr. John Sansbury of Surby and Captain Waterson of Colby. In the north I had daily lessons of the same kind from Mr. Cannell, clerk of Michael Church, and Mr. John Joughin of Balla Crebbin, in Andreas. The latter was a native of Bride and had been brought up within sight of the Point of Ayre. He had been a Wesleyan preacher and for preaching he preferred Manx to English to the end of his life. He was a man of more than average ability, and he had probably a more complete mastery of his language than any other Manxman whom I have had the good fortune to know. During my stay at Kirk Michael I derived valuable information also from Mr. Killip of Clyeen, who is one of the best living readers of Manx.

My next visit was in 1890, and it lasted from the 11th of July to the 11th of August. I spent it partly at the Archdeacon's at Andreas, where I read with a Mr. Mylrea, a Wesleyan preacher and blacksmith from the parish of Braddan, and with others. I had opportunities there of studying the pronunciation also of an aged woman called Mrs. Cowley, born and bred in the parish of Bride: her pronunciation seemed to me to be the least affected by English that I had ever heard. During my stay in the north I read also with Mr. Cannell of Kirk Michael, and Mr. Killip of Clyeen; but the latter part of my stay was spent in the south in order to read again with Mrs. Keggin.

The following year, 1891, I spent in the Island the interval from the 9th of April to the 23rd. The first part of my stay was spent at Peel, where I read repeatedly with an octogenarian native of Dalby,

named William Quirk ; and I had instructive interviews with Mr. Cashen, assistant harbour-master, with Mr. Dawson and Captain John Kelly. Also I read again with Mr. Killip and with Mr. Mylrea ; and before leaving I had a day with a Wesleyan preacher, named Mr. Henry Cubbon, at his native place in the Ronnag in the parish of Arbory. I agreed to read with him the following year, but alas ! it was not to be : I regret that I had not heard of him earlier, for he died in the course of the ensuing winter.

My next stay in the Island was in 1892, from the 28th of July to the 16th of August, most of which time I devoted to reading at Ramsey with Mr. Thomas Callister, a native of the parish of Ballaugh, whose pronunciation I found particularly helpful in the matter of nasal vowels. I read also occasionally with Mr. John Boyd and Mr. John Crye, both men brought up in the parish of Lezayre. I had readings also with Mr. Cannell and Mrs. Keggin before leaving.

My last visit took place last year and extended from the 10th to the 22nd of July, during which time I had readings with Mr. Killip of Clyeen, and Mr. Cannell of Kirk Michael, also with Mr. John Stephen of Ballaugh, but my constant teacher was Mr. Callister, whom I visited daily at Pooldooe, his native place in the parish of Ballaugh.

In the foregoing notes I have given the names of those to whom I am most deeply indebted, but my cordial thanks are also due to other Manxmen who facilitated my work in various ways, especially by helping me to discover in each neighbourhood the persons most likely to be of use. But these two groups put together would hardly form a tithe of the number of men and women to whom I am obliged for their contributing to my training in the Manx language ; for almost all my days in the Island were spent in listening to Manx talk, and in the attempt to join in it myself. In that way I have been fortunate enough to find opportunities of studying the pronunciation of every parish and of most of the villages in the Island. This leads me to mention further how I spent the day there : After enjoying an early breakfast, and fixing no time for any other meal, I would set out for the house of some one who could read for me, and the reading took about an hour, without reckoning the time spent in con-

versation in Manx and the discussion of the many questions which I had to ask. Sometimes I read with more than one person in the course of the same day. But on the way, whether going or coming, I talked to everybody who had leisure to talk to me, and in the Isle of Man, somehow, a great many people have leisure. For you seldom find anybody there working against time or imperiling his heart by rushing to catch an express train. So in my rambles I had the boldness to attack stonebreakers on the roadside, blacksmiths at their anvils, carpenters in their workshops, and shoemakers at the last, in fact all and sundry who were likely to know any Manx. When I failed to elicit any useful information of a linguistic nature, I tried another tack, and generally succeeded in learning something about the legends and superstitions of the Island. In passing it may be mentioned that the result of my gleanings in that field will be found in two papers published in *Folk-Lore*, ii. 284-313, iii. 74-91.

For my purpose, however, I consider that the shoemakers were the most helpful class of men ; they were also unaccountably numerous in some of the villages. I found them always kindly and willing to talk, though nobody ever seemed to pay them for anything ; and I may say that I have spent hours at a stretch patching Manx dialogues under the direction of shoemakers, both at Kirk Michael and the little village between Surby and the parish church of Rushen. When I met people in the roads and lanes in places where I was unknown, I used to ask them questions in Manx. They would invariably answer in English ; for Manxmen, when addressed by a stranger in Manx, regard him as taking liberties with them, and feel altogether differently from my own countrymen, who usually dote on any stranger who learns a few words of Welsh. When the answer in English came, I used to shake my head and say in Manx, that I was a Welshman. Thereupon I had an opportunity sometimes of trying my chance in a Manx dialogue, and I made some progress. At any rate I gathered as much from the compliment, left-handed though it was, which the women sometimes bestowed on my performance, by exclaiming that they had never before known that Welsh was so like Manx. It is needless to say that much of my time was taken up by the notes which I had to make of the pronunciations I heard, and

of other facts deserving of being placed on record. The phrases which I learnt to sound during the day had to be analysed in the evening with the aid of Kelly and Cregeen: some of them resisted all my attempts, and the attempts, even when successful, used to occupy me at first till midnight or even considerably later. Such, briefly described, was the way in which my day was wont to be spent in the Isle of Man.

It is to me a cause of grief and profound sadness to see how rapidly the men and women who can talk and read Manx are disappearing. With the exception of Mr. Cashen, who makes a point of studying Manx and Manx Folklore, I might describe all those who rendered me assistance in Manx, as persons who had reached the prime of life or else had already passed it. Indeed, by the time of my last visit no less than four of those with whose names the reader is now acquainted had departed this life, to wit Mr. Joughin, Mr. Mylrea, Mr. Cubbon, and Mrs. Keggin. With regard to the prospects of Manx as a living language, one has frankly to confess that it has none. So far as my acquaintance with the Island goes, there are very few people in it now who habitually talk more Manx than English. Among those few one may perhaps mention the fishermen living in the little village of Bradda, in Rushen, some of whom I have surprised conversing together in Manx. Such is their wont, I learn, when they are out of doors, but when they enter their houses they talk English to their wives and children, and in this conflict of tongues it is safe to say, that the wives and children have it. Perhaps Manx might be said to be more living in the village of Cregneish, on the Howe still further south; but even there I knew of only one family where Manx appeared to be more talked than English, and that was Mrs. Keggin's. She was an octogenarian who had two sons living with her, together with a granddaughter in her teens. That girl was the only Manx-speaking child that I recollect meeting with in the whole Island.

One cannot help contemplating with sadness the extinction of a language, even though confined to such a small area as the Isle of Man; but the idiom of the Lancashire 'tripper' must triumph, and it is not rash to prophesy that in ten or fifteen years the speakers of Manx Gaelic may come to be counted on the fingers of one hand.

In the meantime it is my sincere wish that some trained phonologist, who speaks Irish or Scotch Gaelic as his mother tongue, may go carefully over the ground which I have tried to survey—and that soon—in order to correct the errors which may be found to disfigure the following outlines.

Except when haunted by the thought of the rapid extinction of Manx as a living language, I used to enjoy my study of it greatly. This was partly because my friends in the Island made my stay there so pleasant, and partly because it is always a source of delight to me to be able to trace the phonetics of a language from the earliest dawn of its documentary existence down to the most curtailed pronunciations of its vocables in the mouths of one's contemporaries. In the Manx of the present day we have one of the lineal descendants of the Goidelic attested by the earliest Ogmic monuments of Great Britain and Ireland. Besides, the study of Manx phonology is by no means a bad corrective of the effect of constantly seeing Irish written in an orthography which is more historical than phonetic. Manx, it is true has no vast stores of literature; but from the point of view of the phonologist even poverty of that kind has its consolation. For it leaves the natural tendencies of the language less trammelled, and keeps a freer sphere of evolution for its sounds. The result in Manx, as it would be found to be also in the other Goidelic dialects, is, that the changes of sound to which it testifies, work out with a precision falling not hopelessly short of mathematical accuracy. To suppose that modern Goidelic, because not blessed with a vigorous literature, must be a lawless jargon—lawless like the savages that speak it, as it is sometimes put—is not only not true, but is almost the exact contrary of the truth, so far at least as concerns the phonology. The mere spelling is a different matter, though even that has its interest, a wider interest, in fact, than has hitherto been usually supposed in the case of Manx.

There now remains for me only the pleasant task of acknowledging my obligations to my philological friends, especially to Dr. Whitley Stokes for a variety of information on Celtic questions, and to Mr. Standish H. O'Grady for keeping me from falling into all manner of error in matters of Irish pronunciation; to Mr. Morfill for patiently reading the proof-sheets, and to Dr. J. A. H. Murray for doing the

same and helping me from time to time with many valuable hints, which I have not been able to acknowledge one by one; also to Professors A. S. Napier and J. Wright for warning and advice; and lastly to Dr. Henry Sweet, whose works have helped me more than I can tell, though I have been a hopeless laggard in learning from him and others who have laboured to make phonology an exact science.

JOHN RHYS.

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THE
PHONOLOGY OF MANX GAELIC.

CHAPTER I.

THE VOWELS.

In attempting to deal with the Manx vowels, I have had to classify them as best I could according to their effect on my ear; for I rarely could ascertain with any precision how they are formed. I should have been glad to have described them in the exact terminology with which Dr. Sweet's works on English philology have made us familiar; but convinced as I am that my ear has not been trained—under no circumstances probably could it have been trained—to appreciate the nice distinctions which English phonologists think it requisite to draw between closely related vowels, I have abstained from the attempt to follow their example. Even if I escaped blundering hopelessly in such an effort, it would only tend to make the reader fancy that I am blest with a power of discrimination which I cannot claim in the matter of phonetics. I have therefore been satisfied in the case of the commoner vowels to speak of them as short and long, open and close. The former distinction is indicated in the usual way; and as to the latter I find it enough for my purpose to underdot the ordinary symbols to indicate the close vowels. On surveying the result of this comparatively rough classification, I find what I had not exactly anticipated, that the Manx vowel system follows in the main a very simple rule not unknown in other languages. It is this: the short vowels are mostly open and the long vowels mostly close. This holds good in four out of the five cases in point, as follows:—

Open—*a, e, i, u.*
Close—*ā, ē, ī, ū.*

The fifth case, forming the exception, is *o*, which occurs pretty often

both long and open, resembling the pronunciation of *a* or *aw* in the English words 'all' and 'drawl'; but this sound in Manx is recruited largely from borrowed words. Before leaving this point it is but right that I should warn the English reader, that Manx close vowels, especially *ā*, *ē* and *ī*, are perceptibly more close than the corresponding vowels in English. Lastly, the language teems with modified vowel sounds and diphthongs, some of which present considerable difficulty due in a great measure to the fluidity, so to say, of the pronunciation of the present day.

Open *a*, short.

By this I mean the prevalent open *ă* in Manx, and I identify it with the Welsh *ă* of my native dialect in North Cardiganshire: it is of the same complexion as the long *a* of the English word 'father.' It occurs accented in such words as the following:—*lianu*, now written *lhiannoo* 'a child' (Ir. *leanbh*, Sc. *leanabh*), *shaght* 242, 643, *shiaght* 279, still *shiaght* 'seven' (Goi.¹ *seachd*), *sciagh*, *stiagh* 392, now *stiagh* 'in, into' (Ir. *asteach*, Sc. *steach*), and *klagh*, now written *clagh* 'stone,' but it belongs to this word only as pronounced in the north of the Island, in the parishes, for example, of Lezayre, Kirk Andreas, and Kirk Bride.

This vowel also forms the accented element in the diphthong *ai* in such words as *drein* 93, now written *drine* 'thorns' (Ir. *draighean*, Sc. *draighionn* 'a thorn'), pronounced exactly like the Welsh equivalent *drain* in N. Cardiganshire, *gháí* 484, 550, 552, now *hie* 'went' (Ir. *chuaidh*, Sc. *chaidh*). Similarly *thyei*, *tei* 430, 506, now *thie* 'house' (Ir. *teach*, but Sc. *taigh*), has mostly the same diphthong, and I have heard it in *lyei* 'law,' as pronounced in the North, sometimes in the South also.

The same *ă* enters into a diphthong *au* as in *ieu* 42, 274, 531, now *yiow* 'will or shall get' (Ir. *gheibh* 'finds,' Sc. *gheibh* 'will or shall get'): this I give just as I have heard it pronounced at Cregneish in the extreme South.

This vowel unaccented is common in such words as *agh*, still *agh* 'but' (Ir. *achd*, Sc. *ach*), *as*, still *as* 'and, as' (Goi. *agus*, *a's*) *tossiagh*, now *toshiaght* 'beginning' (Ir. *toiseach*, *tosach*, Sc. *toiseach*), *mióulaghy*, now *miolaghey* 'to tempt.'

¹ The abbreviation stands for *Goidelic*, which in this context is the short way of saying *Irish Gaelic and Scotch Gaelic*.

Open *a*, long.

This is approximately the *ā* of the English word 'father,' and it is not uncommon in Manx, especially when an *a* which, etymologically speaking, is short, has been lengthened in an accented syllable, as for example, in the word *fackin*, *fakkin*, *fackin*, *fakin*, now *fakin* 'to see' (Ir. *faicsin*, *feicsin*, Sc. *faicsinn*, *faicinn*), *liabbi* 520, now *lhiabbee* 'bed' (Ir. *leabadh*, Sc. *leaba*), *klaghtey* 168, now written *cliaghtey* to 'be wont, a habit or custom' (Ir. *cleachdadh*, *cleachd*, Sc. *cleachd*), *klastchen*, now *clashbyn* 'to hear' (Ir. *cloisdin*, Sc. *claistinn*), *shassu*, now *shassoo* 'to stand' (Goi. *seasamh*). Here also comes *naa* in *yn náa* 227, now written *yn nah* 'the second.'

I have sometimes heard this vowel in monosyllables ending with *s*, such as *glass* 'green, blue, grey' (Goi. *glas*), pronounced just like its Welsh equivalent *glás* and so in *jass* 617, now *jiass* 'south' (Goi. *deas*). But more usually the *a* in these words and the like is decidedly short or of an intermediate length, though when the *ss* is lisped into *th* the vowel then becomes long, as when *cass* 'foot' becomes *cath*, which sounds in that case just like the Cardiganshire pronunciation of the Welsh *cáth* 'a cat.'

Close *a*, short.

By this is meant the *ə* which is heard in the standard pronunciation of the English words 'man,' 'bad,' 'cab,' and the like. It is, to say the least of it, not common in Manx, but I think I have heard it sometimes in the participle *jant*, *jeant* 70, still *jeant* 'done or made' (Ir. *déanta*, Sc. *deanta*, *deante*), which is however more usually pronounced *jýnt* in the North and *jént* in the South. I think that I have also heard this vowel in the word *griæn* 655, now *grian* the 'sun' (Goi. *grian*). Perhaps I might mention here such words as *chiarn* 'lord' (Goi. *tighearná*), and *sayrn*, now *sarn* (in *Jy-sarn* 'Saturday,' Ir. *dia sathuirn*, Sc. *di-sathuirne*), but the prevailing tendency, especially in the South, is to lengthen the vowel in both these words.

Close *a*, long.

This is the Welsh close *ā* of Merioneth in *tād* 'father' and *tān* 'fire,' and so far as I can judge it is nearly the sound of the English *ā* of 'man' prolonged. In Manx it is the regular representative of Irish *á* and *ó*, and in the Phillips Prayerbook it is variously written *áa* (*aa*), *áy* (*ay*), and simply *á* (*a*). 1. Take for instance the following

examples: *ynnáyn* 273, *ynayn*, *anáyn* 18, 342, *anán* 48, now *unnane* 'one,' used as a substantive and represented in Old Irish by *oenán* 'ullus,' which I have heard as *nán* in the colloquial Irish of Connaught; *báys*, now *baase* 'death' (Ir. *bás*, Sc. *bas*); *bangláyn* 286, now *banglane* 'a branch' (Goi. *meanglán*); *láa, lá, la*, now *laa* 'day' (Ir. *láthe, lág, lá*, Sc. *latha, la, lo*); *Kissaige* or *Kissage* (for *Mac Isaak*) pronounced *Kizág* with the stress laid on the *q*, and pointing back to a time when the *aa* of *Isaak* 109, *Isáck* 63, now *Isaac* had a meaning to which the Anglo-Manx form of this name, as *Kissack* (pronounced *Kizac*), does not testify. But the Manx pronunciation of *Parláyn* 17, 325, now *Parlane*, identified with *Bartholomew*¹, is not always so familiar or certain, for I have heard it made into *Parlén* by a Kirk Michael man whom I questioned about it. On the other hand the converse confusion occurs now and then in the Phillips Prayerbook in the case of Mary *Magdalene*; for we there meet not only with *Maleén* 130, *Maléyn* 180, and *Malén* 147, but also with *Maláyn* 147.

This vowel *ā* sometimes arises from a contraction of other vowels, as in *áer, aer*, now written *ayr* 'father' (Goi. *athair*, Latin *pater*, Eng. *father*; and the loanword *áeyr* 608, now *aer* 'air' has the same sound.

2. The following will serve as instances of Manx *áy, áá, or á* for Irish *ó*: *sáa* 326, now *saa* 'younger,' from *aa*=O. Irish *óá* 'younger,' *áyg* 112, now *aeg* 'young' (Goi. *óg*), *ágidg* 432, *agidg* 558, *agid* 649, now written *aegid* 'the days of one's youth,' *buó* 112, now *baa* (Ir. *bb*), genitive of *booa* 'cow,' *brynládi* 647, now *branlaadee* to 'rave' (Ir. *brionglóidim* 'I dream'), and *fáessáyg* 652, now *faasaag* 'a beard' (Ir. *feasóg*, Sc. *feusag*).

The sound of long *á* comes so near that of *ē* that I am not certain with regard to them in diphthongs; but on the whole I think we have *āu* rather than *ēu* in the word *dausyn*, now *dauesyn* 'to him' (Ir. *dóibh-sean*, but Sc. *dhoibh-san*), *kráui* (p. 7), now *crauee* 'religious,' and

¹ It is needless to say that in reality there is no connection between these names, *Parláyn* being in fact the pagan name which in its Irish form is *Partholan* or *Partholon*, ascribed to one of the earliest colonizers of Ireland. The Manx form *Parláyn* and the Scotch *Parlane* go to show that the Irish was more exactly *Partholán*, which agrees in vowels with Giraldus' *Bartholanus* (see his *Topographia Hibernica*, Dist. III. cap. ii, in the Rolls Ed. vol. v. 140; also the Scottish Review, vol. xvi, p. 245). The Kirk Michael man I have mentioned knows of an old ruined church in his neighbourhood called *Keeill Pharláé*, as he pronounced it, and as I have heard another Kirk Michael man pronounce it since. This I take to be the 'Keeill Pharlane' mentioned in Mr. Arthur W. Moore's *Surnames and Place-names in the Isle of Man*, p. 215—it will be most convenient to refer in future to that work as *Manx Names*.

possibly *fréau* 45, now *fraue* 'root' (Goi. *freumh*). This diphthong is approximately the *ēw* of Welsh *tēw* 'lion,' as pronounced in North Wales, and the *ow* of the Cockney pronunciation of English 'down' and 'town.'

Open e, short.

The sound meant is, so far as I can judge, that of *e* in the English words 'get' and 'men,' and it occurs in Manx in such words as *renn*, *ren* 164, still *ren* 'did, made' (Ir. *righne*, *rine*, Sc. *rinn*), *er*, still written *er* 'on him' (Goi. *air*), *krediu* 17, 347, *kreidiu* 22, now *credjue* 'belief' (Ir. *creideamh*, Sc. *creideamh*, *creideadh*).

It enters into the diphthong *éi* as in *læyg* 44, 69, *leyg* 423, now *lhaih* 'to read,' *tái* 109, 222, 'she is,' now written *t'ee* and pronounced *tī* in parts of the South. I think I have heard it also as the diphthong of the Manx word *grayg* 353, *grayig* 364, 401, 402, *grayi* 30, 42, 363, now *graih* 'love.' But these forms baffle me, as the Irish is *grádh*, genitive *gráidh*: this would, perhaps, account for the form, but in this instance there has been change of gender from a Goidelic neuter to a Manx feminine.

Sometimes the vowel *ě* enters into a diphthong *eu* as in *cheu* 170, now *chiow* 'to warm' (Ir. *teóghaim* 'I warm,' Sc. *teoidh* 'to warm'), *jeym* 469, now *yowym* 'I shall get' (Ir. *gheibhim* 'I find,' Sc. *gheibh mi* 'I shall get'). I have found this diphthong also in the word *cliwe* 'a sword,' the plural of which I have heard pronounced in the South *kleunyn*, though the singular in the same district seemed to be more nearly *klōu*. The Phillips Prayerbook has *klieu* 121, and *kleiu* 169, 369, *klyei* 81, with a plural *kleinyn* 542, *kleinyn* 122, or *klyeinyn* 121. Here and there the word has still a dissyllabic sound: thus a native of Bride was laughed at by some Kirk Michael men for pronouncing the word to me in their hearing as *kléiu* or *kléiu*, but he persisted; and I have heard it since in the longer form in the mouths of natives of Dalby, Arbory, Laxey, Ballaugh, and Andreas: compare the Irish *cloidheamh*, Sc. *claidheamh*, Welsh *cleddyf* 'sword.'

Unaccented, this vowel occurs in such words as *kasserick*, now *casherick* 'holy, hallowed' (Ir. *coisrigthe*, Sc. *coisrigte*), *aggesyn*, now written *echeysyn* 'with him, his' (Sc. *aige-san*). Similarly when it comes before the tone-syllable as in *erbi*, *erbi* 493, 506, now *erbee* 'in the world, at all' (Ir. *ar bith*, Sc. *sam bith*), and *shennyfá*, *shennefa* 560, now *shen-y-fa* 'therefore.'

Open *e*, long.

By this I mean the same vowel lengthened as in *ækym*, *iëym* 113, *iém* 90, now *eam* 'to call' (O. Ir. *égem*, Mod. Ir. *éigheamh*), *æshyn*, *eshyin* 120, *eshin*, now *eshyn* 'he, him, it' (Ir. *ésean*, Sc. *esan*), *shéu*, *shæú* 263, now *sheyoo* 'sixth' (Ir. *séamhadh*, for a more correct *seiseadh*, Sc. *seathadh*), *shyrvæsi*, *shyrréesi*, now *shirveishee* 'servants.'

Close *e*, short.

By this is meant an *e*, which nearly approaches *i*; I have only noticed it in the diphthong which occurs in such words as *bleyn*, now *blein* or *blein* 'a year' (Ir. *bliadhain*, Sc. *bliadhna*), but the diphthong in this word is not unfrequently reduced in the North to *i*, as also in the verbal form *vein* 563, now written *veign* 'I should be' (Ir. *bhídhinn*, Sc. *bhithinn*).

Close *e*, long.

This sound cannot be mistaken as the final of certain Manx monosyllables, where I identify it with a similarly situated *e* usual in N. Cardiganshire Welsh, especially in such words as *é* 'he,' *onté* 'n'est-ce pas.' I am not acquainted with it in English, but I hear a vowel closely resembling it in such French words as *dès* and *près*. As instances of its use in Manx the following words are in point: *e*, now written *eh* 'he, him, it' (Ir. *é*, Sc. *e*), *te*, now *te* or *t'eh* 'he or it is' (Ir. *tá sé*, but Sc. *tha e*), *she*, still written *she* 'it is, yes' (Goi. *is e*), *be*, *be*, still written *be*, to 'be' (Ir. *beith*, Sc. *bith*), *brée*, *bré*, *bræe*, *bræ*, now *breh*, 'birth' (Goi. *breith*), *lie*, *liæ*, now *lieh* 'side, part, party' (Goi. *leith*), and Goidelic *áir* becomes *ér* as in *náre*, *nayre* 91, 356, 438, 560, now written *nearey* 'shame' (Goi. *náire*), and *laair* 'a mare' (Goi. *láir*). To these may be added *aur* 488, 490, *áyr* 552, 561, *áer* 220, now *airh* 'gold,' as though it came from the Latin genitive *auri* treated as *áiri*, and resembled in pronunciation the Welsh *aur* more than the Goi. *ár*. I have noticed natives of Kirk Michael making *te* almost into *tí*, and altogether they show a tendency to pronounce long *e* decidedly towards *i*.

This vowel seems to me to form the first element of the diphthong in *briu* 240, now written *briw* 'a judge,' but not unfrequently the *e* here passes into an *i*, which is probably the pronunciation intended by the spellings *briu* and *briw*. But a dissyllabic pronunciation of this word is by no means extinct: I remember an Andreas man pro-

nouncing it *bréiu*, and I have often heard it in the parish of Ballaugh: compare the Irish and Scotch form which is *breitheamh*.

Open *i*, short.

One of the sounds of short *i* is open like that of this vowel in the English words 'pit' and 'give.' We have it in such words as *bing* 'a jury' (Goi. *binn* 'accusation, sentence'), *immíyght* 373, now *immeeaght*, 'to walk' (Ir. *imtheachd*); and I have sometimes heard *kéyd* 280, *kied* 80, 232, now *keead* 'a hundred' (Ir. *ceud*, Sc. *ceud*, *ciad*), shortened into *kid*, for instance by a native of Kirk Arbory. In words like *immiaght* there is a tendency to substitute *ɛ* for the *i* in *im-*; and I have noticed the same thing in words like *fidder* 'a weaver,' genitive *fidderagh*¹, as in *eggey fidderagh*, 'a weaver's web.'

The same vowel occurs unaccented, for instance, before the accented syllable in such words as *lifréé*, now *livrey*, to 'deliver,' and *shilógh*, *shilóh*, now *sheeloghe*, 'a generation'; and in the colloquial *feer* 'true,' which, as a proclitic is pronounced *fí* as in *feer-vie* 'very good.' I have to confess my inability to decide by my ear whether it is *i* or *ɪ* that we have in plurals, genitives, and other forms such as the following, though I guess from the consonants that it is *i*: *maddi*, now *moddee* 'dogs' (Ir. *madaidh*), *pecki*, now *peccée* 'sinners' (Ir. *peacthaigh*, Sc. *peacaigh*), *dúni*, now *doonee* in the Manx for Sunday, namely, *jy-doonee* (Ir. *domhnach*, *dia domhnaigh*, Sc. *didomhnaich*); *kráui* 423, 647, now *crauee* 'religious, godly' (Med. Ir. *crabaid*, *crabuid*, genitive of *crabad*, Mod. Ir. *crabhadh* 'religion'); and *kiaulliaght* 'making music,' pronounced *kiólliagh* (compare Ir. *ceolairreacht*, instead of which the Manx form supposes *ceolaidheacht*), derived from *kiaull* 'music' (Goi. *cebl*).

To these may be added for certain the *i* in participles like *banniít*, now *bannit* 'blessed' (Ir. *beannuighthe*, but Sc. *beannaichte*), *glóriít*, now *gloyrit*, 'glorified.'

Open *i*, long.

The sound here meant is the long one of the *i* already discussed, and so far as I am able to judge it is the same as the vowel in such English words as 'pier,' 'clear,' 'fear.' In Manx it occurs in such

¹ So this word deviates strikingly from the Irish *figheadbir*, Sc. *figheadair* 'weaver,' and it is probably the origin of the surname *Nidderagh* (for *Mac yn 'idderagh* 'Son of the Weaver'), which I have seen in an early fragment of the parish register at Jurby; see also Moore's *Manx Names*, p. 76.

words as *Jih, Jih*, now *Jee* 'God' (Goi. *día*); *Khriist*, now *Creest* 'Christ' (Goi. *Criosd*); *bi* 608, now *bee* 'food' (Goi. *biadh*); and *iikym*, now *eeckym* 'I shall or will pay' (Ir. *iocaim*, Sc. *iocaidh mi*).

It enters into a diphthong *iÿ* as in *ririÿght, ririaght, ririoght*, now *reeriaght* 'a kingdom,' pronounced in modern Manx *ririÿgh, fiir*, now *feer* 'true' (Goi. *fior*), *fiagh*, now *feeagh* 'price, value' (Goi. *fiach*), *briyry* 548, now *breearrey* 'a vow, an oath' (O. Ir. *bríathar* 'a word, a verb,' Sc. *briathraich* 'to affirm, assert, maintain').

This diphthong *iÿ* is, in fact, the ordinary Manx continuator of Goidelic *ia*, when the latter does not, as a final, become *i* (written *ee*), as in *bi*, now written *bee* 'food,' just mentioned, and *jih*, now written *jee* 'god.'

Close *i*, short.

By this I mean a close *i* not usual in English, but of the same complexion as the *i* in French words like 'ligne,' 'fille.' I have heard it in Manx in the word *blein* 'a year,' when the diphthong therein is reduced to a single vowel, and even when the diphthong is retained the second element in it is this short *i*; also in *shinniyn, shuiniyn* 27, 29, now *shinyn*, frequently pronounced *shingyn* 'we, us,' *bille* 46, *billey*, still *billey* 'a tree' (Ir. *bile* 'a sacred tree'), *irri*, now *irree* 'a rising' (Ir. *eirghe*, Sc. *eirich*), and *iish*, now *ish* 'she, her' (Goi. *ise*).

It forms the accented element in the diphthong *iu* in words like *sieu, sleu*, now *sieu* 'a mountain' (Goi. *slíabh*) which I cannot distinguish from *sliu* 547, now written *shleeu*, 'to whet' (Ir. *slíobhaim* 'I polish'). Here may also be mentioned the pronoun *shiuss, shiisse*, now written *shiuish*, which however I have only heard as a correction of *shiuss*: the latter seems the pronunciation natural to a Manxman who does not know the spelling *shiuish* (Goi. *sibhse*).

Short *i* unaccented occurs, I think, in the first *i* of the word *iniin* 104, *inín* 43, now written *inneen* 'girl, daughter' (Early Ir. *inigena*, Mod. Ir. *inghean*), that is, when it is not cut down to a monosyllable, by dropping the initial vowel; and of the word *ririÿght*, now *reeriaght*, literally meaning 'a king's kingdom,' as the first part probably consists of *rii*, now *ree* 'king' (O. Ir. *rí*, genitive *rig*).

It forms the unaccented element in the diphthong *ui* in words like *fuill* 276, still written *fuill* 'blood' (Goi. *fuil*).

Close *i*, long.

The sound meant is that of the previous vowel prolonged: it is common enough in Welsh. Thus we have it in N. Cardiganshire

in such a word as *mín* 'edge,' and it is nearly the same as English *ē* in 'see,' 'mean,' but to my ear it is closer or more squeezed, while this *ī* of the Welsh *mín*, for example, is identical in pronunciation with the *i* of the French 'mine,' unless the latter is slightly shorter. It occurs in such Manx words as *Bridey*, genitive of St. Bridget's name as in *Skeevleey Vridey* 'Parish of Bride' (Med. Ir. *Brigit*, gen. *Brigte*); and to my hearing *ī* is pronounced long in *brissie* 344, now *brishey*, to 'break' (Goi. *briseadh*).

This vowel seems to form the accented element of the diphthong in such words as *skriu* 176, now *screeu*, to 'write' (Goi. *sgriobh*), and 259, *stryif* 537, now *streeu* 'strife.'

Open *o*, short.

By this is meant an *o* like the *o* of the English word 'not'. In the South of the island this sound pretty generally holds the place of Northern *ō*, as in *son* 'sake, for the sake,' *kross* and *krosh*, now *crosh* 'a cross' (Ir. *cros*, Sc. *crois*), *ghonick*, now *honnick* 'saw' (Ir. *chonairc*, Sc. *chonnaic*), *tossiagh*, now *toshiagh* (p. 2.); and *klagh* 'a stone,' is pronounced *clogh* in the South, but *clagh* in the North.

It enters into a diphthong *oi* as in the word *lyoi* 43, now *lhij* 'a colt' (Ir. *loth* 'a colt, a filly'); *lyoi*, *lyei*, now *leigh* 'law' (Goi. *lágħ*, borrowed probably from the O. Norse *lög* 'law'); *lyei*, *lyi*, now *lhie* 'a lying down' (Ir. *luigh*, Sc. *laidh*); and *lyoi*, now *leih* to 'forgive' (O. Ir. *doluigim* 'I forgive'). Ordinarily these words have much the same pronunciation, but when attention is called to it, Manx speaking people think that they make slight distinctions. As a matter of fact they never rely on those distinctions, for they resort to other means of avoiding ambiguity: thus *goll dy lhie* is said both of a person going to lie down in bed and of the sun setting, whereas going to law is *goll gys y leigh* (*gys y lyei* 142), literally 'going to the law'.¹

Open *o*, long.

This vowel ranges in point of complexion from that of the *ō* in the English word 'not' to that of the *aw* in the English word 'draw': this latter sound, however, is the prevailing one. It occurs frequently

¹ Since the above was put in type I have taken down from the mouth of a native of Ballaugh, Mr. Thomas Callister, the following pronunciations of these words: *l̪ji* for (1) a calf, (2) law, (3) forgive, and *l̪oi* for (1) a colt, and (2) lying down. Here the *ō* represents a sound almost as open as that of *a* in the English word *all*.

in Manx, as in the words *shó*, now *shoh* 'this' (Ir. *so* and *seo*, pronounced *sho*); *róo* 563, *ro*, still *ro* 'too, too much' (Ir. *ro*, Sc. *ra*, Welsh *rhy*); *boght* 'poor' (Goi. *bochd*), *noght* 'to-night' (Goi. *nochd*), *hoght* (Goi. *a h-ochd*), *boggy*, *bogey*, now *boggy*, 'joy' (Ir. *bocaim* 'I skip like a deer'), *pobyl* 343, now *pobyl* 'people' (Ir. *pobul*, Sc. *pobull*), *austyl* 17, now *ostyl* 'apostle' (Ir. *absdal*, Sc. *abstol*).

Close *o*, short.

The vowel intended is *ɔ*, identical so far as I can judge with the first vowel in the diphthongized *o* of the English word 'go,' the first *o* in 'zoology' and the *ow* of 'arrow' and 'window.' In Manx it is not uncommon in the North in such words as the following: *son* 'sake, for the sake' (Goi. *son*), *drogh-* 'bad' (Goi. *droch-*), *ghonick*, now *honnick* 'saw,' *orym*, now *orrym* 'on me' (Goi. *orm*), *tossiagh*, now *toshiaght* 'beginning.' But in most words of the kind the short *o* is superseded in the South of the Island by short *o*, but I am not at all certain that this is not too sharp a distinction between the South and the North: perhaps it would be more accurate to regard both as pronouncing open *ð*, but *ð* approaching the complexion of the *o* of the English word 'not' in the North, and of *aw* in the English word 'draw' in the South.

It enters into the diphthong *ɔu* as in *gou*, now *ghow* 'took' (Med. Ir. *rogab*, Sc. *ghabh*), *yn ghou* 467, now *y choau* 'chaff' (Sc. *cathamh*), *douin* 556, now *dowin* 'deep' (Goi. *domhain*), *ourel*, now *oural* 'an offering' (Ir. *offráil*), *tou*, now *t'ou* 'thou art' (Ir. *tá tú*, Sc. *tha thu*).

I am not certain that I have ever heard in Manx a diphthong *ði*, however often the spelling might lead one to expect it.

In unaccented syllables *ɔ* may possibly be heard in words like *korá* 50, *kora* 628, now *coraa* 'voice' (Goi. *comhrádh*), but the tendency is to make it into *kýráá*; similarly with *ririoght*, more usually *ririaght*, with the *o* or *a* pronounced *ý*; and so with other unaccented syllables in point.

Close *o*, long.

By this *ð* is meant the long vowel corresponding to the short *o* already mentioned: it is the ordinary *ð* in Welsh monosyllables and, I believe, in French words like 'Claude' and 'mode.' In Manx we have it in such words as *bio* 451, 530, still *bio* 'living, alive' (Goi. *beo*, Welsh *byw*), *fóost*, *fóyst*, now *foast* 'yet' (Goi. *fóis*), *goyl*, now *goaill* to 'take' (Goi. *gabháil*), and *rio* (read *rið*) 573, now *rio* 'frost' (Ir. *reodh*, Welsh *rhew*).

Open *u*, short.

By this I mean a vowel which seems to me closely to resemble the *u* of the English words 'put,' 'book,' and 'poor.' It is the common short *u* in Manx, and at first I frequently supposed it a kind of close *o*, which it approaches. It occurs in such words as *hugg* 556, now *hug* 'brought, gave' (Goi. *thug*), and *gy dugg* 366, now *dy dug* 'that (he) gave' (Sc. *gu'n d'thug*); *kurr* 560, now *cur* 'put, place' (Ir. *cuir*); *kummell* 44, now *cummal* to 'hold, maintain' (Ir. *congpháil*, Sc. *cumail*); *dúyney, duyne*, now *dooinney* 'man' (Goi. *duine*, Welsh *dyn*); *suiskell*, now *sushtal* 'gospel' (Goi. *soisgeul*), and *úskey, uisky*, now *ushtey* 'water' (Goi. *uisge*).

It enters into a diphthong in the adverbs *súas, syás*, now *seose* 'upwards' (Goi. *suas*), and *núas* 78, now *neose* 'from above, downwards' (Goi. *anuas*). I am not certain what the second element in this diphthong may be, but it lies between *ɔ* and *ÿ*, while the whole combination is a modification of the *úa* or *ýá* of *ýasyl* 'noble,' mentioned in the next paragraph. The adverbs *súas* and *núas* are also liable to be now and then pronounced short and then they seem to me to be sounded with *u* or *ö*, *sus, nus* or *sös, nös*.

Open *u*, long.

By this I mean the long sound of the same complexion as the last mentioned short one, and I have heard it commonly enough in the two last mentioned adverbs, which may then be represented as *sús* and *nús*. Otherwise I know it only in one or two diphthongs, namely *úy* in the word *ýasyl*, now *ooasle* 'noble, worshipful' (Goi. *uasal*¹),

¹ In all the Goidelic dialects *uasal* means 'noble,' which must be regarded as the metaphoric sense of 'high,' as proved by the related adverbs *sílas* and *nílas*, and by the Welsh equivalent *uchel* 'high,' comparative *uwch* 'higher.' The Celtic languages provide an etymological parallel to *uasal* in the Manx *ishill* 30, *ishil* 481, *ishyil* 105, now *injil* 'low,' O. Irish *isel*, Welsh *isel* 'low,' which seems to analyse itself into *in-s-el* from the preposition *in* (now *yn* 'in' in Welsh) with *s* as in Greek *els*, and *ēt*. As to meaning compare *ēvēpoli* and *inferi*, *ēv* and *in* respectively. Outside the Celtic languages with their *yasal, uasal*, and *uchel*, we have an equivalent in the Greek *ὑψηλός* 'high, lofty,' so the former have probably to be regarded as representing *ūc-s-el*, for an earlier *ūp-s-el*, or *ūp-s-k*, from a prepositional word *up* of the same origin as English 'up' and 'over,' German 'auf' and 'über.' Why the forms postulated should be *in-s-* and *ūc-s-* and not *in-s-* and *ūc-s-* as suggested by Greek forms like *ὕψη* and *ὕψος* I do not know; but the presence of the sibilant does not appear to have anything to do with the length of the vowels, as may be seen from related forms without the sibilant, namely *iygħtyr* 129, now *eaħħtyr* 'height, surface, upper hand' (Goi. *uachdar*).

which, with its accent shifted, is sometimes made into *uysl* or *wysl*, and in one pronunciation of the word *fuar*, now written *feayr* 'cold,' which see further under *ū*, *ū*. The other diphthong into which *ū* enters is *ūi*, which I have heard in words like *creoi* 'hard,' *leoie* 'ashes,' *leoiae* 'lead,' as pronounced by natives of Ballaugh and Jurby.

Close *u*, short.

This *u* is of the same complexion as the *u* of such English words, as 'ooze,' 'two,' and 'into.' I am not aware that I have ever heard it in an accented syllable except perhaps as part of a diphthong; and I must confess that I am not quite certain of this identification. Here follow one or two instances of the diphthong I have in view, namely *ui*, as in *duoi* 640, now *dwoaie* 'hatred,' *dúi* 26, 467, now *dooie* 'belonging or proper to, kindly, hereditary' (Med. Ir. *duthoig* 'belonging to,' Sc. *duthaich* 'one's own country'), which has its *ū* or *oo* short, as I have often noticed in the term *Mannanagh dooie* 'a true Manxman,' but it is sometimes to be heard pronounced long in the South.

This *u* is probably the vowel of the unaccented syllables in the following words: (1) for Goidelic *am*, as in *arlú* 117, 135, *arlu*, 229, now *arloo* 'ready' (Med. Ir. *aurlam*, *urlam*, *airlam*, *irlam*), *janu*, now *jannoo* 'to do, make' (Ir. *deanamh*, Sc. *deanadh*), *karru*, now written *kiarroo* 'fourth' (Ir. *ceathramhadh*, Sc. *ceathramh*). (2) For Aryan *u* or *w* as in *shellu* 119, 619, now written *shelloo* 'a herd or flock, a possession' (Ir. *seilbh* 'property, a herd,' Sc. *seilbh* 'possession, a beast or living creature in one's possession'). So after *r*, as in the following instances: *aru* 453, 549, now *arroo* 'corn' (Ir. *arbha*, cf. Sc. *arbhár* 'standing corn'), of the same origin as Welsh *erw* 'an acre,' Latin *arvum* 'ploughland'; *jiaru* 420, *jaru* 482, now *jarroo* 'true, truly' (O. Ir. *derb*, Mod. Goi. *dearbh*, Eng. *true*); *marru* 66,

But the fact of the vowel having been *ū* in the Celtic *uc-s-el* supplies a reason why the *ja* or *ia* of the Manx form does not follow the rule of words with the ordinary Goidelic *ia*, as that represents a diphthong which in Gaulish used to take the form of *ou*. This *ou*, it is needless to say, does not appear in the Gaulish equivalent of *yasal*, *uasal*, *uchel*: it was not *ouxel-* but *uxel-*, that is probably *ūcel-*, as in *Uxellodunum* which meant the 'High town.' The usual etymology attempts to derive these Celtic adjectives from a root *aug* (as in the Latin *augeo*); see Brugmann's *Grundriss*, ii. 194, and elsewhere, but the above account of the words was suggested in my *Celtic Britain*, p. 306, as far back as 1882. Since the above was written, I have read unanswerable objections raised by M. Duvau in the *Mémoires de la Soc. de Linguistique de Paris*, vol. viii. pp. 256-9, against the kind of etymology of *iasal* favoured by Brugmann and others.

now written *marroo* 'dead' (O. Ir. *marb*, Mod. Goi. *marbh*, Welsh *marw*); *shiarru* 124, *shiaru* 547, now written *sharroo* 'bitter' (Med. Ir. *serb*, Mod. Goi. *searbh*, Welsh *chwerw*); *tarroo* 'a bull' (O. Ir. *tarb*, Mod. Goi. *tarbh*, Welsh *tarw*, Gaulish *tarvos*, Latin *taurus*). As to the treatment after *n* compare the obscure words *lianu* 392, now written *lihannoo* 'a child' (Ir. *leanbh*, but Sc. *leanabh*) and *bannoo* 'a suckling pig' (Ir. *banbh* and *banabh*, Welsh *banw* 'a young pig'). (3) Lastly, Norse *f* has been similarly treated as in *Calloo* the 'Calf of Man,' called in Old Norse *Manar-kálfir*.

It is this also possibly that forms the second and unaccented element in several diphthongs, as in *ieu*, now *yioe* 'will or shall have' (p. 2 above), *kráui*, now *crauee* 'religious' (p. 7), *skriu*, now *screeu* to 'write' (p. 9), *gou*, now *ghow* 'took' (p. 10), and *doo* 'black' (p. 15 below).

Close *u*, long.

This *ū* is the long vowel corresponding in sound to the short *u*, and it is like the *oo* of the English words 'food,' 'moon,' and 'cool.' It is the long *u* ordinarily occurring in Manx, and we have it in such words as *ū* (usually written in the Phillips Prayerbook *ü*, now written *oo* 'thou' (Goi. *tū*, *thū*); *lū* 123, 494, now *loo* 'oath' (Ir. *lugha*, Welsh *llw*), *atiún*, now *ashoon* 'a nation' (derived from *nation* with its initial *n* treated as usual in Manx as part of the definite article *yn*); *púsey*, now *poosey* 'a marriage' (Goi. *póisadh*); *dúghys* 20, now written *dooghys* 'nature, kind, species' (Ir. *duthchas*, *duchas* 'one's birthplace,' a hereditary right, a lawful custom,' Sc. *duthchas* 'a hereditary failing, or propriety of conduct'), derived from *dooie* (Goi. *duthoig*, *dúthaich*, p. 12), of the same origin as the Welsh *teithi* (= *tec-t-i*), said of the characteristics or properties of a person or thing in a state of natural perfection, also of the idioms of a language.'

It occurs likewise as the accented element of a diphthong *ūi* which I have heard in *ooig* 'a cave.'

Also a diphthong *ūa* or *ūy*, which see discussed under *ū* (p. 20 below).

And in a diphthong *ūæ* which we seem to have in the verb now written *hoar* 'found, did find,' as to which see the remarks under long *æ* (p. 25 below).

Short *y*.

In Manx spelling *y* is the most frequently recurring vowel character except *a*, and this must be my reason for the use made of it here to

represent a sound more usually written otherwise in works on phonology. By short *y* in Manx I mean the sound of *y* in the North Cardiganshire pronunciation of the words *yn* 'in,' and *yr* 'the : ' to my hearing it is identical with that of *u* in the English words 'but' and 'gun.' It occurs in such words as *chymne*, *chymney*, *chyimney* 148, now *chymney* 'testament, will' (Ir. *tiomna*, Sc. *tiomnadh*); *molymyrkan* 130, *dy lomyrkan* 465, *nalomarkan* 19, now all three *ny lomarcan* 'alone,' but literally 'in his or her solitude,' that is *molymarkan* means 'in my solitude, alone (of me)', *dy lomyrkan* 'in thy solitude, alone (of thee)', and *na lomarkan* 'alone (of him or her)'—the noun may be compared to the Modern Irish word *lomargain* 'devastation or desolation ;' *spyryd*, now *spyrryd* 'spirit' (Goi. *spiorad*); *ymmysts* 27, 37, now *ymmyrch* 'necessity, distress,' probably for *ym-byrch* with *byrch* contracted from *berchys* 563, or *bertys* 'wealth, riches' (Ir. *beartas*, but Sc. *beairteas*). Lastly, Modern Manx not unfrequently reduces *ar* preceding a consonant into *ȳ* as in *ayrd* 163, 560, *ȳyrd* 294, now *ard* 'high' (Goi. *ard*) and *jarg* 130, 148, *jiarg* 380, still *jiarg* 'red' (Goi. *dearg*), pronounced respectively *ȳd* and *ȳy*.

It enters into a diphthong *ȳi* as in *ryi* 88, 612, now *roie* 'a running' (Ir. *rioth*, but Sc. *ruith*); *duich* 550, now *dhyt* 'to thee' (Ir. *duit*, Sc. *dhuit*); *lyoi* 220, now *lheiý* 'a calf' (Goi. *laogh*), which is sometimes pronounced *lȳi*, as for example, by natives of Dalby who thereby distinguish it from *leoate* 'lead,' pronounced by them *lȳi*. Here may also be mentioned a group of words with *i*¹ (probably for *igh* or *idh*) forming the second element of a diphthong which I have heard variously pronounced *ȳi*, *ȳi*, and even *ȳi*. The principal instances are the following: *slyei*, *slyei* 83, *slyi* 560, now *sleih* 'people' (Med. Ir. *slög*, *sluag*, genitive *slöig*, *sluaig*, Mod. Ir. *sluagh*, Sc. *sluagh*); *tryei*, *trei*, now *treih* 'miserable' (Med. Ir. *trög*, *truag*, genitive mas. *truaig*, Mod. Ir. *truagh*, Sc. *truagh*); *téigyn* 564, now *teighyn* 'hatchets,' plural of *teigh* (Med. Ir. *tuag*, dative fem. *tuaig*, Mod. Ir. *tuagh*, Sc. *tuagh*), *kryei* 294, *kryoi* 565, *kréi* 569, now *creoi*, *creoie* 'hard' (Med. Ir. *cruaid*, Mod. Goi. *cruaidh*). Here it will be observed that the latitude of pronunciation in Manx is matched by an uncertainty in Old Irish as shown by *slög* and *sluag*, but the *ȳ* pronunciation seems to supply the better key to the Manx diphthong.

We have it also in a diphthong *ȳu* which is pronounced like the

¹ Perhaps I ought to call it *i*, but I should be thereby only falling back on a guess in which my ear does not help me.

literary pronunciation of *yw* in Welsh words like *bywyd* 'life,' *Hywel*, colloquially pronounced *bowyd* and *Howel*. I have noticed *ȳu* in Manx in the words now written *doo* 'black' (Goi. *dubh*), and *ooh* 'an egg' (Goi. *ubb*). But it is right to explain that this applies only to the North of the Island where *doo* and *ooh* rhyme on the diphthong *ȳu*, whereas in Braddan the words are sounded *dȳu* and *ȳ*, and in other parts of the South they rhyme as *dȳ*¹ and *ȳ*.

In unaccented syllables the sound of short *y* is a most frequent vowel. 1. Before the accented syllable it has been already noticed as taking the place of *o* in *korá* 'voice' (p. 10). Other instances occur in words like *shyrvéeshiagh* 342, now written *shirveishagh* 'a minister'; *kighlá* 37, now written *caghlaa* 'variety' (O. Ir. *coimmchloud*, Mod. Ir. *caomhchlúdh*, corrupted into *claochlodh*, *caochladh*, Sc. *caochladh*); *fyráyn* 485, *fyrráyn* 619, now *farraneyn* 'wells,' the plural of *farrane* (Ir. *fuarán*, Sc. *fuaran*), pronounced *fýrān* or *frān*; and *karáyn*² 320, now *carraneyn*, plural of *carrane*, 'a kind of Manx brogue or shoe' (Med. Ir. *cúarán* (Windisch), Mod. Ir. *cuáran* O'Reilly), now pronounced *cýrān* or *crān*; and so, approximately, with the Saint's name *Carane* (Ir. *Cuarán*) in the surname *Mylecharane*, which in an Irish dress would be *Mac Giolla Chuaráin*. These two last instances have another pronunciation as well: see p. 43 below.

Occasionally the Phillips Prayerbook has a *ȳ* inserted between two consonants as in *gylagħty* 341, mutated from *kylagħty*, now *cliagħtey* to 'be wont or have a custom' (Ir. *cleachdadħ*), and in *mynáyn* 552, now *mraane* 'women' (Ir. *mna*, but Sc. *mnaħan*, pronounced *mrathan*).

Here should be mentioned the following proclitics: *my*, still written *my* 'my' (Goi. *mo*); *dħy* 469, *dy* 553, 558, *tdy* 548, now *dȳ* 'thy' (Goi. *do*); *dy*, still *dy* 'to'³ (Goi. *do*); *gy*, now *gy* or *dy* as in *gybragh*, now *dy bragh* 'for ever,' literally, 'till docm' (Med. Ir. *cubbráth*, *co bráth*, Mod. Ir. *go bráth*, Sc. *gu brath*); *gy* in *gymúar* 552, now *dy mooar* 'greatly' (Med. Ir. *commór*, *co mór*, Mod. Ir. *go mór*); *gyliż*

¹ Thus the north-east end of Bradda Mountain, overlooking Fleshwick, is called *Creg-ghoo* (pronounced *-ghū*), and it is so in lines which I have there heard from a local ballad describing the doings of a notorious smuggler belonging to that neighbourhood, and known as *Hutchin* (pr. *Hýdzhyn*) *y Fidder*, 'H. the Weaver.'

² The text has *dy għar-dány*, with the final *n* cut off by the binder.

³ On account of confusion between the two old prepositions *do* 'to,' and *di* or *de* 'of, from' (Latin *de*) the Manx *dy* may mean also 'of' as in *layn dy hrimshay* 556, now *lane dy hrimshay* 'full of heaviness.'

138, *gallioyr* 111, now *dy-liooar* 'enough, galore' (Ir. *go leor*, Sc. *gu leoir*); *gy*, *tdhy* 404, *dy*, now *dy* 'that' = Latin 'ut,' French 'que' (O. Ir. *co*, *con-*, Mod. Ir. *go*, Sc. *gu*), as in *gy vel* 31, *dy vell*, 465 now *dy vel* 'that it is' (Ir. *go bh-fuil*, Sc. *gu'm bheil*), and *gy vod meid* 31, now *dy vod mayd* 'that we may, may be able to' (Sc. *gu faodamaid*). So with *gygh*, *dygh* 19, now written *gagh*, *dagh* 'every' (O. Ir. *cach*, Mod. Ir. *gach*, Sc. *gach*), as in *gygh lá*, now *gagh laa* 'every day, daily,' and *gygh ullan* 482, 564, *dygh ullan* 22, now divided *dy chooilley* 'every, each'; *gyn*, now *gyn* or *dyn* 'without' (O. Ir. *cen*, Mod. Ir. *gan*, Sc. *gun*), as in *gyn'yss*, 547, *gyn nys* 483, now *gyn-yss*, *dyn-yss* 'unawares, secretly,' literally 'without knowledge (given),' and I have heard a verse repeated, beginning with *gyn* pronounced *dan* :—

Dan ayr ny moir erbee
'Without father or mother in the world.'

Similarly *yn*, now *un* 'one, only' (Goi. *aon*) belongs here, for, though it may now be used with emphasis, it must have acquired this form as a proclitic, whereas the independent substantival form is the derivative *ynnáyn*, *anáyn*, now *unnane*, *nane*, as already mentioned (p. 4).

2. Some instances must now be given of *ȝ* in a syllable following that bearing the accent : *bouyr* 48, now *bouyr* 'deaf' (Goi. *bodhar*, Welsh *byðar*), which sounds nearly like the English 'bower,' and *ȝ* is as favourite a vowel before the broad *r* in Manx as the same vowel sound is before *r* in English words : we have it also before the corresponding *l* as in *ȝasyl*, now *oasle* 'noble' (p. 11), before *m* as in *enym* 66, *ænzym* 66, now *ennym* 'a name' (Goi. *ainm*), *gerym* 66, *gærym* 65, now *gerrym* to 'call' (Goi. *gairm*); before *n* as in all plurals like *sagar-ȝyn*, now *saggyrty* 'priests,' plural of *saggyrt* (Goi. *sagart*, from the Latin *sacerdos*), and *súlyn* 57, 562, now *sooillyn* 'eyes' (Ir. *súile*, but Sc. *suilean*), plural of *soill* 'eye' (Goi. *súil*), and so before any consonant which is not palatal or alveolar. In most cases this *ȝ* is heard as little as possible consistent with the due pronunciation of the consonant following; in other words the latter might be said to form what it is now the fashion to call a liquid or nasal *sonans*. Some of the above words may accordingly be represented as follows: *ȝasyl*, *enym*, *gerym*, *saggyrt*, *saggyrty*. Lastly, *ȝ* is pronounced between certain consonants though not represented in the Phillips Prayer-book, any more than in the orthography of Modern Irish or Scotch Gaelic : take for example *dorghy* 484, *dorghey* 93, now *dorragey* 'dark' (Ir. *dorcha* 'dark,' opposed to *sorcha* 'bright'), and *dorghys*

484, now *dorraghys* 'darkness' (Goi. *dorchadhas*). It is possible that this vowel is sometimes sounded *ä*, but I seem to hear it *ÿ*.

It forms the unaccented part of the diphthong *ïÿ* in words like *ririygħt* 27, 'a kingdom' mentioned on pp. 8, 10 above, and *buias* 602, now *booise* 'a thanksgiving' (Ir. *buidheachus*, Sc. *buidheachas*), pronounced approximately *bwiÿs* or *buÿs*.

Long *y*.

This means the long vowel corresponding to the short one last discussed. It is nearly identical with the *eu* in such French words as 'jeune' and 'peur,' and in Manx it is the regular representative of what is written *ao* in the other Goidelic dialects, as in the following words: *kyrry*, *kyry* 232, now *keyrrey* 'a sheep,' genitive *keragh*, *kyrragh* 68, 575, now *keyrragh* (Goi. *caora*, genitive *caorach*); *myyl*, now *meayl* 'bald' (Goi. *maol*), whence in part *innivýyl* 110, 646, *inniveýl* 123, *innivel*¹ 420, now *inney-veyl* 'a bond-maid'; *sýyl*, now *seihll* 'one's lifetime, the world one lives in' (Goi. *saoghal*); *séyr* 'free' (Goi. *saor*), as in *dyn venn hýr* 110, now regardless of gender *da'n ren-seyr* 'to the free woman'; *yl*, now *eayl* 'lime' (Goi. *aol*), which I have heard also with a vowel *æ* or *ü*, to be traced probably to the Goidelic genitive *aoil*; *ydyn*, *ædyn*, now written *eddin* (O. Ir. *élan*, Mod. Ir. *éadan*), which I have oftenest heard read with *ÿ*, but once or twice in the South with *ē*. Somewhat parallel with this but the result of contraction is *keirn* 'the rowan tree, less correctly called the mountain ash' (Ir. *caorthainn*, Sc. *caorunn*). Here also belongs one of the pronunciations of the Manx word for wind, namely that which I should represent as *gÿ*, to be heard in the South of the Island, and to be equated with the Irish and Scotch *gaolh* 'wind'; but it is superseded in the North (and sometimes in the South too) by a form which I should almost represent as a dissyllable *gûa* or *gæa*. The only Modern Manx spelling of the nominative-accusative is *geay* but the Phillips Prayerbook has a variety which it is difficult to classify, such as the following: nominative *gýa* 572, 606, *gya* 222, *gua* 367, *gýæ* 467; dative and accusative *gyæ* 571, *gyei* 48; genitive *gýæi* 607, *gýæ*

¹ The word is a compound derived in part from *iniin* 104, now *inneen* 'girl, daughter' (p. 8), the final *n* of which seems to have been nasalized away before the *v* of *inney-veyl*. The literal meaning of the compound seems thus to be 'a shorn or tonsured maid.' Compare the *eillt*, plural *eillion* 'serfs, villeins,' of the Welsh Laws, literally 'tonsured or shorn persons,' and as to the tonsure as a mark of subjection among the Celts, see my *Celtic Britain*, pp. 73-5².

437, *gyi* 484, and *gēi* in the word for a swallow, which was *golangēi* 581, now *gollan geayee* (Ir. *gobhlán-gaoihe*¹, Sc. *gobhlan-gaoith*), with *geayee*, pronounced *gæi*. Such a word as *freoagh* 'heather' (Goi. *fraoch*) should be pronounced *frŷgh* according to analogy, and I have occasionally heard it so, but much oftener it is *frŷgh* with a short vowel: the case of *ÿnn* 89, *yn* 149, 197, *hyn* 497, *únn* 586, now *un* 'one' (O. Ir. *oin*, *oen*, Mod. Goi. *aon*), is the same, except that the brevity of its vowel is sufficiently accounted for by the fact of its being a proclitic, though it may now sometimes have the stress but without restoration of its long vowel, as in *dygh ýnn uyne* 111, 'every human being,' now *dagh unname* 'every one,' and *er gygh únn chæyf* 586, 599, 630, now *er dy chooilloy heu* 'on every side.'

The vowel *ŷ* enters into a diphthong *ŷi* in *lyi* 500, now *lheiý* 'a calf' (Goi. *laogh*, Welsh *tlo*), pronounced both *ŷi* (and *ÿi*), but the *ŷ* is perceptibly longer in the pronunciation of the word now written *leoiae*² 'lead' (Ir. *luaidhe*, Sc. *luaidhe*, *luaidh*), borrowed, perhaps, from a Scandinavian source; and the pronunciation of *lyei* 451, *lyi* 112, now *leoie* 'ashes,' (Ir. *luaidh*, Sc. *luath*, Welsh *lludw*), is usually the same.

Before leaving the sound here in question, it should be mentioned that the diphthong which it represents was in Old Irish variously written *ði*, *ðe*, *ái*, *áe*, every one of which is misleading, as it suggests that the combination belongs to the narrow vowels, which seems to have never been the case at any time since Goidelic began to distinguish between narrow and broad vowels. It was partly this difficulty,

¹ Compare Irish *gobhlán-gainmheach* 'a sand-martin,' Sc. *gobhlan-gainich*, a bird of the swallow kind. Ir. *gobhlán*, Manx *gollan*, is a prong or fork, and the swallow is called from its tail, in Welsh, *gwennol*, a word otherwise used by shepherds in speaking of an ear-mark formed by cutting a triangular piece out of the end of a sheep's ear. It occurs also near Bettws y Coed in the name of Rhaiadr y *Wennol*, which means the Cascade of the Fork, its chief feature being the division of the water in its fall by a piece of rock in the middle of its course. Compare *gwain* in the compound *cigwain* 'a flesh fork.'

² This is no distinction invented by a grammarian, as I learned it in questioning an aged native of Dalby. He carelessly forgot to mark sufficiently the distinction between *ŷi* for 'calf' and the longer *ÿi* for 'lead,' when he was instantly corrected by his wife, who however could not read Manx. It is right to add that *ŷ* is here only an approximation, as I sometimes seem to hear the word for 'lead' pronounced *læi*, while in the North the principal vowel unmistakably recalls the sound of the *u* which the word originally involved. In the parish of Ballaugh the word for calf is pronounced *ŷi*, and the plural *ŷi*, written *lheiye*; but the latter is more commonly superseded by a form in *-yn*.

probably, that led to the adoption of the later *ao*, which enabled one to distinguish between the ancient broad *óí* and its narrow umlaut, as *ao* and *aoí* respectively. How Old Irish came to have an *óí* which was not narrow, that is to say, a vowel combination which did not palatalize a following *n*, for example, as in the Old Irish *óin*, the equivalent of Latin *unus* 'one,' for an older Latin *oinos*, is a question of another order. From this and other instances one cannot help seeing that the diphthong ended originally in some kind of *í*, and one infers that sooner or later Goidelic blunted its *óí* into *óa*. A sort of parallel might be indicated in the case of Old Irish *drui*, genitive *druad* 'a magician,' as contrasted by Stokes with the Gaulish plural *druid-es*. I should, however, in this case go a step further and mention a far earlier form of the genitive *druad*, namely, *droat-a* in an ancient Ogam inscription in the Isle of Man. Here *úi* would seem to have successively become *úa* and *óa*; but there may have been dialects in which a different process took place. At any rate *óí* made into *úi* and further modified by a shifting of the accent into *úí* or *wí* would come somewhat near the modern pronunciation of *ao* in Connaught, as described by O'Donovan¹, who gives it as being 'somewhat like *uee* in the English word *queen*:' compare and contrast the French pronunciation of *oi* as *wa* in words like *roi* and *loi*.

Long and Short *ü*, *ü*.

By short *ü* is meant that occurring in the German word 'dünn' and 'üppig.' It is met with in Manx mostly before *l* in such of the following instances as are monosyllables, but elsewhere it is more commonly long, as will be pointed out under the respective instances. This *ü* represents the Goidelic diphthong *úa*², and the pronunciation fluctuates between *ua*, *ü*, *ü*, and *i*—by *ü* I mean a sound considerably more rounded than *ü*, and reminding one more clearly of the *u* which is here the starting point. The spelling usual in the Phillips Prayer-book is *úa* and *ýa*, both of which must be ranged with the broad vowels, as must also *ü*; but *ü* and *i*, it is needless to say, are narrow, though they do not seem to be of a sufficiently long standing here to

¹ See his *Irish Grammar*, p. 16.

² This *úa* is mostly a direct development from an older *ó* (or *óú*), which is represented in Gaulish by *ou* or *oo*, and in Welsh by *ü*, as in the case of O. Irish *tuath* 'a people or community,' Gaulish *roovr-*, *tout-[a]*, O. Welsh *tüt*, Mod. W. *tüd* 'a people, a country,' Breton *tud* 'people, persons.'

have effected any considerable modification in the consonants preceding them. Take the following instances: *fuar*, now written *feayr* 'cold' (Goi. *fuar*), variously pronounced *fūyr*, *fūyr*, *fūyr*, *fiyr*¹, all with a long vowel followed by a short and obscure *y*, of the same sound as that which precedes *r* in the English words 'poor' and 'near'; but the obscure *y* here in question is not confined to a place before *r*, as we have it also in *búan* 29, *býan*, now *beayn* 'lasting' (Goi. *buan*), and in *kien* 91, *keyn* 92, now *keayn* 'sea' (Ir. *cuan* 'a bay,' but Sc. *cuan* 'ocean'), which I have heard pronounced *kūyn*, and *kiy়ন*. The word for lamb *feayan*, *fen*, 26, 60, *eayn* 367, 373, now written *eayn* (Goi. *úan*) has the peculiarity that its *ua* has developed an *u* or *w*, which in its turn has given rise to an initial *gh*, heard in the pronunciation of the present day, which fluctuates between, *ghúy়n*, *ghúy়n* and *ghiy়n*, not to mention a confusion with the plural form to be noticed under *æ* (p. 24 below). In the case of *ua* followed by *l*, the only pronunciations which I have heard are *ü* and *ü* (never *i*), and the vowel is now mostly cut short as in *gyyl* 170, now *geayl* 'coal' (Goi. *gual*), pronounced *gūl* or *gūl*; so with *gyyl*, now *geayll* (Sc. *an cuala*) as in *geayll oo mee* 'didst thou hear me,' and with *ghyyl* 60, 96, now *cheayll*, as in *cheayll eh* 'he heard' (Sc. *chual' e*); and *geayllin* 'shoulder' (O. Ir. *guala*, acc. *gualaind*, Sc. *guallann*), plural *gýylchyn* 232, now *geaylltyn*. The original *ua* modified into *üy* in *fuyr* is represented by a diphthong in such instances as *luágh* 99, now written *leagh* 'a reward' (Goi. *luach*), pronounced *luagh* or *lüygh* in the North, but *lugh* in the South; so with *lúa* 67, 93, 95, now written *leah* 'soon, early' (Goi. *luath*), which is pronounced *lüy* or *lü*, and *tua* 345, now *theay* 'subjects, the public' (Goi. *tuath*), pronounced *tü* and *tü*, the former of which I have heard a native of Dalby make into *tü*. Lastly, I must remark that the *uy* of the *fuyr* which I have mentioned, was heard by me in Andreas in the North, also in the South, but, mostly as a slip: the person using it would quickly correct himself into *fūyr* or *fiyr* as the pronunciation considered

¹ For the sake of those who desire a more minute account of these changes, I append Dr. J. A. H. Murray's account of them to me—but unfortunately from my pronunciation of them, not from the mouth of a native Manxman—He describes the *u* of *fuyr* as originally 'a high-back round vowel,' which became successively 'high-back mixed, like the Swedish *u*'; then 'a high-front round vowel, like the German *ü*', and finally, owing to 'the loss of the rounding,' an open *ü*. Had he heard the *u* sound from a Manxman I am not sure that he would not have pronounced it to be simply an open *u*.

proper to give to a stranger, but I have heard it too often for it to have been an accident, even if we had not the northern pronunciation mentioned and the parallel instance of *hooar* to be mentioned under long α (p. 25 below).

The foregoing remarks must not be supposed applicable to all the continuators of the Goidelic diphthong *ua* in Manx: thus in an unaccented syllable it becomes \check{y} or even disappears as in words like *farrane* 'a well' (Ir. *fuarán*) and *carrane* 'a brogue' (Ir. *cuarán*) already mentioned (p. 15).

Short α .

By this I mean a rounded \check{e} like the \check{o} of the German words 'brödchen' and 'hölle': it occurs in Manx in a few words in which it is a shortening of long α , as in one of the pronunciations of the word *eayl* 'lime' (Goi. *aol*), when it is made, not into $\check{y}l$ or $\check{y}l$ as noticed on p. 17, but into αl to be identified probably with the genitive as in *clagh eayl* 'limestone'; also sometimes in *meayl* 'bald, hornless' (Goi. *maol*), as in *boa veayl* 'a polled cow,' with the adjective made into *væl*, as if representing a dative feminine *maoil* in Irish. Here also comes *gellgah* 388, now written *Gaelgagh* 'the Gaelic tongue, whether of Man, Scotland or Ireland': this is a derivative from the only word now in use for the native language, namely *Gaelic*, *Gailic*, or *Gaelg*¹ (Med. Ir. accusative *Goedeilg*, Mod. Ir. *Gaoiadh-ealg*), but the Manx pronunciations which I have heard fluctuate between *Gælc* and *Gülc*.

The same short α enters into a diphthong *æi* in the genitive of *freoagh* 'heather' (Goi. *fraoch*), already noticed, namely *freoai* (Goi. *fraoich*), which is pronounced *fræi*; and with it rhymes *lyoi* 112, now written *lheiye* 'calves' (see p. 18 above, where another pronunciation of this word is mentioned). So with one way of pronouncing words mentioned under \check{y} (p. 14 above), such as *sleih* 'people,' *treih* 'wretched,' *teigh* 'an axe,' and *creoie* 'hard.'

We have the same vowel also in a diphthong *æu* in the word *chæyf*,

¹ These are Cregeen's spellings, and O'Donovan in his Supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary gives the Irish forms as 'Gaoiadhlic alias Gaodhailge'; but *Gaoiadhelge* comes nearer to the pronunciation of the word as I have heard it in the West of Ireland. The Phillips form *gellgah* may possibly represent *Gaodhailge*, or *Gaoiadhelge*, but it is not probable. In any case nobody has ever explained the *ge*, of these forms, though they are all known to derive from the word which appears in O. Irish as *Goedel*, Mod. Ir. *Gaoiheal*, Sc. *Gailheal* 'a Gael or Scot of Ireland or Alban.'

chéyf 560, now *cheu* 'a side,' which should correspond to the Goidelic *taobh*. As a matter of fact it does not altogether, for the Old Irish was a neuter *tóib*, which became masculine in Scotch Gaelic. If the Manx word had followed suit, its pronunciation might now be expected to be *tyu*¹; but in Manx it became feminine, so that it may be considered as representing a dative or accusative *taoibh* with an *i* belonging to the declension of the word as a feminine. This is all the more probable as it is almost exclusively used in adverbial expressions like *er cheu stei* 573, now *cheu-sthie* 'within, into' (Sc. *an taobh a stigh*) and *er gygh yn chéyf* 560, now *er dy chooilley heu* 'on every side' (Sc. *air gach taobh*), *er cheyf mui* 92, now *er cheu mooie* 'outwardly.' This word supplies a good illustration of the difference between *ŷ* (=ao) and *œ* (=aoi) as regards their influence on a preceding consonant; for while the former is a broad vowel, the latter is a narrow one causing, in this instance, the *t* of the Goidelic form to become palatalized in Manx into *tsh*, written *ch* in the word *cheu*.

For unaccented *œ* I have nothing to show here except the case of the diphthong *ūœ* about to be mentioned as probably involved in the pronunciation of the verb *hooar* 'gat, found.'

Long *œ*.

1. The sound intended is the long vowel corresponding to the one last discussed, and it occurs in Manx less seldom than would appear from the spelling. Thus, only *seihll* 'world' (Goi. *saoghal*), is to be found written, but the genitive is sometimes heard pronounced *sæl* (Goi. *saoghail*); so in the case also of *seyir* 'a carpenter' (Goi. *saor*), the genitive is sounded *sær* (Goi. *saoir*) as in the Manx surname now pronounced *Mac y Tær* and Anglicised formerly into *Mactyr* or *M'Teare*, but now cut down to *Tear* or *Teare*, while its better known Scotch equivalent *Mac an t-Saoir* 'Son of the Carpenter' is Anglicised *Mackintyre*. Among other instances may be mentioned *ūesh* 406, *éysh* 377, *ýesh* 517, 605 now written *eash* 'age' (Goi. *aois*), the pronunciation of which oscillates between *āsh* and *ēsh*; *eany's* 432, *žuny's*, now *eunys* 'delight' (Goi. *aoibhneas*); *déne* 94, now *deiney* 'men' (O. Ir. *dóini*, Mod. Goi. *daoine*); *ffyeyst* 17, *fúest* 289, now *feysh* 'to confess' (O. Ir. *fóisitiu*, Mod. Ir. *faoiside*, Sc. *faoisid*), as in *dy'véyst* 289 'to confess,' and *dan vúeyst*... *héyn* 407, now *dy eysht ad hene* 'to

¹ In fact we seem to have it in the compound *lietty* 92, 93, *liatty* 138, *liattai* 96, 102, now *lhiaatee* 'side, margin' (Ir. *leath-taobh*).

examine themselves'; *skély* 551, 554, *skély* 625, *skeli* 594, now *skeayley* to 'scatter, disperse, dissolve' (Goi. *sgaoileadh*). And here must be mentioned the names of three of the days of the week involving *jy* for 'day' (Ir. *dia*, Sc. *di-*), from the Latin *dies*, namely *Ji hény* 164, now *Jyheney* or *Jeheiney* 'Friday,' literally '(the) day of (the) fast' (Ir. *aoine* 'Friday,' literally the 'fast' and *dia haoine*, literally 'the day of (the) fast,' Sc. *di-h-aoine*): here *heiney* is pronounced either *hāney* or *hēney*. Next comes *Jardeyn* 156, now written *Jerdein* or *Jardain* 'Thursday' (Ir. *dardaoin*, *dia dardaoin*, *déardaoin*, Sc. *diardaoin*), pronounced *Jyrdæñ*¹, but very rarely, as analogy insists on making it into *Jydæñ* with the same *jy* as the other days of the week. The same tendency in a previous stage elicited Manx *Jardeyn*, Sc. *diardaoin* and Ir. *deardaoin*, while the Ir. *dardaoin* seems to be a shortening of *eadardá-áoin* 'between two fasts,' namely those of Wednesday² and Friday.'

2. The name of another week-day brings me to instances of *æ* representing *uai* or the umlaut of the Goidelic diphthong *ua*: I allude to *Ji liýn* 130, now written variously *Jelhein*, *Jyluain* and *Jylune* 'Monday' (Ir. *dia luain*, Sc. *dialuain*=Latin *dies Lunæ*): the Manx pronunciation is *Jylæñ*, and it rhymes with *Jardain* pronounced *Jy(r)dæñ*. With Phillips' *Liýn* may be compared *kiyrt*, *kyyrt*, 56, 91, now written *keayrt* 'a turn, a tour or round' (Goi. *cuairt*), *yn ghiyrt* 91, now *un cheayrt* 'once,' *tri kiyrtyn* 91, now *three keayrtyn* 'three times, thrice,' and *magiyrt* 492, 505, now *mygeayrt* 'round about, about' (Ir. *magcuairt*, Sc. *mu n' cuairt*), pronounced *mygært* or *mygiært*. Here the *i* of *Liýn* and *kiyrt* would seem to be evidence of the palatal

¹ By *ñ* I mean the *n* characterized in French as *mouillé*, and written *gn* as in 'soigné,' 'baigner.' It is thought best to have as little recourse as possible to phonetic expedients of this kind until the value of each has been defined. When, however, they are introduced previously, the reader will find a sort of key to them in the table at the opening of chapter V, on the Consonants.

² Owing to an irregularity the Manx for Wednesday, though involving the same element as *Jardain*, has no right here as the forms occurring are *Jikyrkyn*, 148, *jikireyn* 21, *Jikreyn* 97, now *Jecrean*, which is pronounced *jycrēn*, never *jycran*. The Med. Irish form was *cēdin* and *de cētin*, Mod. Ir. *ceadaoin* the 'first fast,' while the Scotch is both *Di-ciadaoin* and *Di-ciadain*: it is this last that is also reflected by the Manx *Jecrean* with the difference only that *ean* is the part which bears the stress. I cannot account for this departure on the part of Manx (and Scotch Gaelic) from the development which the Irish cognate suggests; nor is the declension of the old forms very clear: from *dia haine*, *dia cetain*, and *in aine* *ocus hicetain* quoted by Stokes in his *Calendar of Oengus*, pp. cxxii, ccxlvii, it would seem that there were two forms of the word, *din* and *dine*; see also the *Gram. Celtica*, pp. 308, 1007.

pronunciation of the *l* and *k* preceding it, which may be regarded as the effect of the vowel becoming a narrow one from being a diphthong *uai* beginning broad and ending narrow. A similar tendency is suggested by the case of *eayn* 'lamb' (Goi. *uan*), pronounced approximately *ghü(y)n* or *ghü(y)n*, the plural of which is sounded *ghēñ* with a palatal *gh* passing off into *i* or the *y* of the English words 'yield' and 'yes'!¹ On the other hand, one may place alongside of *Liyn* such occasional instances as that of *glánn* 115, now *glioon* 'a knee' (Goi. *glún*, Welsh *glín*), and oppose to the plural of *eayn* an instance of *æ* which does not palatalize the *gh* generated in front of it: I allude to the word given by Phillips as *wynæ* 561, *iæny* 591, now inconsistently written *geayney* 'green' (Goi. *uaine*), and pronounced exactly like the vocative of *deiney*, namely, *gheiney* 'men,' that is to say, as *ghæñey* or *ghiñey*. Very few* Manxmen are now familiar with the word, and those who have only read it, or heard it occasionally pronounced, give it an initial *g* or even *gr*, which looks suspiciously like a touch of the English 'green,' while the genuine word begins with a velar *gh*. Lastly, the Phillips Prayerbook supplies a variety of forms of the Manx for 'ear,' such as *kluas*, *kluash*, *klyesh*, *klyæsh* 594, now *cleaysh* (Goi. *cluas*), plural *klyasyn*, *klúasyn* 654, *klúashyn* 650, *klyæshyn* 603, now *cleayshyn*. The form *kluas* is the Old Goidelic *cluas*, which, being a feminine, made *cluais* in the dative and accusative. This we seem to have in *klúash* 544, *klúesh*, 526, *klyash* 558 and *klyesh* or *klyæsh*, also in the modern pronunciation *clæsh*, plural *clæshyn*. This is usual in the South, and may be heard as far North as Kirk Michael, whereas the prevalent pronunciation in the North is *clúsh* or *clúsh*, plural *clúshyn* or *clúshyn*, in which we have very mixed forms. For, while the *ü* of *clúsh* points back to the *ua* of *cluas*, the *sh* of the same pronunciation seems to postulate the *ais* of *cluais*. This will serve to illustrate the

¹ The forms influence one another: the singular might be expected to be *ghün* and either *ghün* or *iün*, but the plural should regularly be only *iæñ*, but one may also hear *ghæñ* with the *gh* of the singular: so that the reliable distinction between the two forms is left somewhat uncertain.

² I have only found two, and they belong to the northern parishes of Michael and Ballaugh. The word was going out of use in their boyhood, and they both were taught to regard it as a point of native scholarship to render 'a grey horse in a green field' (*cabbyl glass ayns magher gheayney*) into Manx without applying *glass* to both. This is what the ordinary Manxman usually does, and he is naturally not a little perplexed when charged with ascribing one and the same colour to the horse and the grass on which the animal feeds.

difficulty of distinguishing in Manx between changes purely phonetic and others which are declensional with their roots in analogy.

From the foregoing instances it will be seen that the sound common to all the more regular representatives of *uai* and *aoi* is *æ* which, however, does not always remain: thus, in the case of open syllables like *gheayney* 'green,' *deiney* 'men,' and *Jyheiney* 'Friday,' one hears either *æ* or *ɛ*: of these I should regard *æ* as the older sound and *ɛ* as a modification of it. So we seem to have the two series *uai*, *æ*, *ɛ*, and *aoi*, *æ*, *ɛ*: in other words, the two series converge at *æ*. In the case of *ua* we have found the terms of the series *uy*, *üy*, *iy*, to a certain extent in contemporaneous use; nor is it wholly different in this case, at any rate as regards the continuators of *uai*. For though one is uncertain as to the exact pronunciation of the vowel part of Phillips' *klyesh*, *klyæsh*, a common Manx word supplies an instance of *üæ*, so that the series, speaking more exactly, becomes *üæ*, *æ*, *ɛ*. The word I refer to brings me to the last example to be given under this head, and it is *hooar* 'gat, found' (Ir *fuair*, Sc *fhuaire*), which I should represent as pronounced *hüer*¹. The Phillips Prayerbook shows this word as *foyr* 491, 556, 'found,' with the Goidelic *f* intact; it also occurs with accent-shifting particles and the prefix *do* or *to*, as in *naggy déyr herod* 61, now *derrey hooar H.* 'until H. found,' *trá nagh déyr ayd* 74, now *tra nagh dooar ad* 'when they found not,' *gy deyr khrist* 370, 'that Christ found,' and *gha dueyr* 567, *gha duber ayd* 523, *gha döeyr ayd* 617, now *cha dooar ad* 'they did not find' (Sc. *cha d'fhuaire iad*). But ordinarily the form given the affirmative is *heyr* 120, *hæyr* 651, as in *heyr mi* 91, now *hooar mee* 'I received.' If this form had been still in use it would be probably sounded *hær*: it is, however, a form phonetically later than the *hooar* still in use. Thus it follows

¹ For a reason indicated elsewhere I must admit that I should not be surprised if a better ear than mine found that the *r* of *hooar* is not palatal, which I have here assumed it to be. In that case one could only say that the Manx had made a Goidelic *fuair* into *fuar*; but it would, it seems to me, be contrary to the analogy of such forms as *hainig me* 'I came,' which is applied to all three persons of both numbers, though, historically speaking, it belongs only to the third person singular, as will readily be seen on looking at the Scotch cognate form in *thainig me* 'I came,' as contrasted with the Old Irish *tánac* 'I came,' *tánic* 'he came.' No help is to be derived from the perfect *gháidh*, now *hie* 'went,' which, in common with its Scotch equivalent *chaidh*, has dropped the *u* of the Goidelic form which appears in Irish as *chuaidh*. The Manx form, no less than the others, continues slender, being pronounced *hái* and carefully distinguished from *hyei* 123, 134, *hyi* 122, *hëi* 660, now *hoie* 'sat, did set' (Ir. *do shuidh*, Sc. *shuidh*), whose pronunciation oscillates between *hyi* and *hëi*.

that the two pronunciations *hūær* and *hær* have been in use together, and in this instance the reason can be detected, why the older form is the one surviving. Judging from the use made by Phillips of *heyr* 63, 64, 'gat,' in the sense of 'begat,' I infer that association of ideas to have told against it and enabled the older form to survive, which it does as *hooar*.

One or two of the instances given above deserve a little further notice, as throwing light on the history of the vowel *æ* here in question. One of its representatives in Goidelic is found variously written *óí*, *óe*, *ái*, *áe*, now *aoi*, and in the case, for example, of the word *skæly* to 'scatter,' Irish and Scotch *sgaoileadh*, one derives the help of the Brythonic form, which is in Southwalian *hwalu*, and in Northwalian *chwalu*, of the same meaning; and even more to the point is the Irish phrase *for scáil*, which is in Welsh *ar hwal*, *ar chwal* 'in a state of dispersion.' The common stem must have been *squal*, of which Brythonic made *sual*, whence Welsh *hwal*, *chwal*, while Goidelic modified it into *scoál*, *scéal*, which with the narrow vowel of the third conjugation became *scéol* or *scóil*, whence Med. Ir. *scáilim* 'I disperse,' Mod. Ir. and Sc. *sgaoileadh* 'the act of dispersing'¹, Lowland Scotch *skailing*. Compare also the Irish *cóí* 'lamentation,' which is supposed by Stokes, in his *Celtic Declension*, p. 22, to stand for *gesi* (that is, *quezi*, cognate with Latin *questus*), and written in Mod. Ir. *caoi*, Sc. *caoi dh*; but here the Manx form does not follow suit, as it is *kúo* 249, now *coe*. No such exception has to be made in the case of the Manx *déne*, now *deiney* 'men, *homines*,' O. Ir. *dóini*, *dóine*, Mod. Goi. *daoine*, in all of which the *n* is palatalized and sounded with a *y* semi-vowel more or less distinguishable, so that the pronunciation might be represented as *dēñey* or *dēñey*, from the same Aryan root *dhván* as the Greek *θνήτος* 'mortal,' *θάνατος* 'death,' and English *dwin-dle* and *divine* to 'fall into a swoon.' In the singular the Goidelic languages postulate a nominative *dúaní-s*, *dúomí-s*, which was reduced to *dóníos* from which the attested forms derive quite regularly Med. Ir. *dune*, *duine*, Mod. Goi. *duine*, Manx *dooinney*, as does also the Welsh equivalent *dyn* 'a man, *homo*,' meaning originally doubtless a 'mortal.' The plural, however, postulates a differently accented form, *dúáníi*, which in Goidelic was

¹ For *scáil* occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, facsimile, fol. 6^b. A few other words of this group with Welsh *hw*, *chv* corresponding to Ir. *sc* will be found mentioned in my *Celtic Britain*, p. 305², where I have wrongly supposed *scáilim* an erroneous spelling for *scailim*. The Welsh forms are all probably borrowed from Goidelic.

modified into *duēni* to undergo further modifications of umlaut and accent into *doēni*; afterwards *dēni* and *dōni*, whence the Old Irish *dōni*¹. With this change of *ua* into *ē*, *ōi* may be compared a somewhat similar change of *ūi*² in the case of the Old Irish *drui*, which in Mod. Irish becomes *draoi*, together with the Med. Irish derivative *druidecht*, Mod. Ir. *draoidheachd*, Sc. *draoidheachd* or *druidheachd* 'magic, enchantment'; in the Manx Bible (Jer. xxvii. 9) a derivative *druaigaghagh* occurs in the plural as *druaigahkee* 'soothsayers.' These remarks have been suggested by one of the ways of treating the ancient diphthong *ōi*; but one existing dialect at least bears evidence to another treatment, which was to accent the *i* of *ōi* and thereby to change *ōi* into *ūi*. This is the key to the modern pronunciation of *ao* and *aoi* in Connaught, as described by O'Donovan³. Of *ao* he says that it is 'somewhat like *uee* in the English word *queen*', and in a note he adds that 'it is pronounced somewhat like *ea* in the English word *steal*, but broader, and with something of a diphthongal sound, not unlike *uee* in *queen*.' Of *aoi* he says only that it is 'always long, nearly like *uee* in *queen*.' I gather that the two combinations meant were respectively *uē* and *ūi*. Lastly it may be asked how it is that the continuators of *ōi* and *ūa* have not been confounded more than they have with one another. In answer to this it may be pointed out that the words which have here been discussed show that the former was originally *ōi* which is borne out by the conclusions of comparative philology⁴; further that so long as both elements of the diphthong continued to be heard in it they probably continued short alike, *ōi*, whereas *u* in *ūa* (for *ō*) seems to have always been long.

¹ In Irish and Scotch Gaelic we have a somewhat similar instance of dealing with *uē*, namely in O. Irish *cōic*, Sc. *coig* 'five' for **quēque* = **quenque* of the same origin as the Latin *quinque* 'five.'

² The Irish genitive *Cathaoir* probably represents an early *Catuo-(v)īri* or *Catu(v)īri*. The nominative of this name, so conspicuous in the Irish pedigrees of ancient Leinster, is printed *Cathair* in Hennessy's *Book of Fenagh* (Dublin, 1875), p. 56, while it is made to rhyme with *noeb*, now *naomh* 'holy, saint.' So the nominative should now be written *Cathaor*: compare *sóir* 'noble, free,' now *saor*, and *doir* 'ignoble, unfree', now *daor*, for *so-er* and *do-er* with *er* or *er* represented now by *er* 'a man' (Welsh *gwr*, Latin *vir*). If this should prove well-founded, the common noun *cathfher* 'battle-man,' would have to be regarded as later, or at any rate as re-fashioned according to a later accentuation.

³ See his *Irish Grammar* (Dublin, 1845), pp. 16, 26.

⁴ See for instance Brugmann's *Grundriss der vergl. Grammatik*, i. 75-7, where he treats our diphthong as *ōi*; à propos of words like Old Latin *oinos*, *oenos*, later *ūnus* 'one,' our O. Ir. *ōin*, *ben*, *aen*, now *aon*, and Welsh *ūn*.

Other considerations might also be urged, but one of the most important is the fact, as I take it to be, that the development of *ō* into *úa* belongs to a comparatively late period in the history of Goidelic speech.

The vowel ɔ.

The sound meant approximates that of the obscure vowel intervening between the *u* and the *r* of such words as Manx *bouyr* 'deaf,' and in the English word *poo-r*: it closely resembles that of the final *a* in the ordinary English pronunciation of '*Victoria*' and '*sofa*'; but I think that I have heard it more exactly in a certain affected way of pronouncing the *y* of the English word 'very.' It would be technically described, I believe, as a midmixed vowel: in any case it comes pretty near the natural vowel, that is to say, the reed sound made by the larynx and allowed to pass to the outward air as little influenced as possible by the different parts of the mouth. So one will not be surprised to learn that the place of Manx *ɔ* is that of an unaccented final which forms a converging point for broad and narrow vowels indifferently. It is now mostly written *ey*, while in the Phillips Prayerbook it is represented by *y*, *e* and *ey*, as will be seen from the following instances: *dány* 147, now *daaney* 'bold, daring' (Goi. *dána*); *marry* 529, now *marrey*, genitive of *moir*, the 'sea' (Goi. *muir*, genitive *mara*, Welsh *mor*, Latin *mare*, Eng. *mere*); *Iésy*, now *Yeesey* 'Jesus' (Goi. *Iosa*); *billey*, *bille* 467, now *billey* 'a tree' (Med. Ir. *bile*); *dúyne*, *duny*, *dúyney*, now *dooinney* 'a man, *homo*' (Goi. *duine*); *féliy*, *feliy* 73, 133, now *feailley* 'a feast of the church' from Latin *vigilia*; *bóghilli* 218, *boghily* 136, 493, *boghille* 196, now *boch-illey* and *bochil* 'a herdsman, a shepherd' (Ir. *buachaill*¹, Sc. *buachaille*); *klenniy* 62, *klenie* 104, now *clienney*, genitive of *klaun* 379, now *cloan* 'children of one family, *Geschwister*' (Goi. *clann*, genitive *cloinne*); *seiaghe* 518, *seiaghe* 523, now *soiaghey* to 'set or fix' (Ir. *suidhiughadh*, Sc. *suidheachadh*); *losky* 427, now *lostey* to 'burn' (Goi. *losgadh*, Welsh *llosgi*); *liassaghy*, now *thiassaghey* to 'mend or improve' (Ir. *leasúghadh*, Sc. *leasachadh*); *ransaghy*, now *ronsaghey*, to 'search' (Ir. *rannsúghadh*, Sc. *rannsachadh*, all from the Norse *rannsaka*, like the

¹ In the Phillips Prayerbook *bóghilli* seems to have to some extent still recalled its etymological meaning of 'a cowherd,' for one notices that the word for sheep is regularly added in order to render the English 'shepherd.' In Welsh one frequently says *bugail defaid* for 'shepherd,' though *bugail* alone is usually understood to convey that meaning.

English 'ransack'); *jerrey* 20, *jerre* 420, *jere* 20, now *jerrey* 'end, conclusion' (Goi. *deireadh*); *skæly* 551, 554, *skely* 136, *skeli* 594, now *skeayley* to 'scatter or disperse' (Goi. *sgaoileadh*); *surrey* 61, *surre* 74, *sheirre* 473, now *shirrey* to 'seek' (Ir. *síreadh*). In the word *kourley* 124, *korly* 116, now written *coyrle*, the final vowel has vanished from the pronunciation which is *coyryl* or *coyrl*. On the other hand, it is sometimes to be heard where the spelling does not indicate it, as for instance, in *Boaldyn*¹ in the term *Laa Boaldyn* 'May-day,' which is pronounced in the North *Boaldyns* with a faint vowel after the nasal consonant: the Med. Irish is given as *belltaine*; Mod. Ir. *bealltaine*, while the Scotch is written *bealltainn* or *bealtuinn*.

It is needless to say that the sound *ə* is not the only one given to the termination *ey*: in Lonan, for instance, I have heard it pronounced as a more stable sound resembling a sort of a broad *ÿ*. But the variation is practically of no consequence, provided one keeps the vowel clearly distinct from the terminal *i* of such forms as the genitive *dúni* of *dúnagh*, now written *doonagh!* 'Sunday,' and of the plural *madi* 104, now written *moddee*, of *moddey* 'a dog.' In one or two instances the sound *ə* has either never had any footing or else it has been assimilated to the vowel of the accented syllable: I allude more especially to *elle* 453, now written *elley* 'other' (Goi. *eile*), and *ully*, now written *ooilley* 'all, every' (Goi. *uile*), which are always pronounced *éle* and *úlu*, both with *l* *mouillé*. *

This opportunity may be utilized for briefly discussing the origin of the digraph *ey* as the modern Manx representation of *ə*. Originally, doubtless, the spelling with *ey* was distinct not only from that with *e* or *ə*, but also from that with *y*, namely in that *ey* indicated that the preceding syllable had a narrow or palatal pronunciation. This is even more evident in the case of the optional *iy* used in the Phillips Prayerbook, as the latter is especially used after an alveolar or palatal *n* or *t*, whereas *ey* and *iy* are rarely found after a broad syllable. Thus we have *dány* not *dániy* or *dáney*; and, in so far as concerns the termination here in question, it follows that one has to divide such forms as *klenniy* and *felyi* into *klenni-y* and *feli-y*. These last suggest, therefore, the same question as *Iésy*, *pécky*, and *liassaghy*, namely,

¹ So Cregeen spells the word, but Kelly drawing his inspiration from Baal was pleased to write *Baaltinn*. It is needless to say that this Baal craze is rampant among a certain class of charlatans in two islands of a larger size than Man, and it has been turned to advantage, I believe, by the maniacs who are in quest of the Lost Ten Tribes.

of what is the *y* a continuator. Take the first of the last three words : *Iésy* 'Jesus' suggests the answer that it continues an earlier *u* ; and that this is not peculiar to this case we know from such forms as *jasal* and *búan*, *býan* for Goidelic *úasal* and *búan* respectively, as mentioned already (pp. 11, 20). Apply this inference to words like *losky* and *liassaghy* and the result is the equation *y=u=* Irish *adh* ; but it is not an equation of phonetics, and we have therefore to go back a step further. In Old Irish the weak verbs had their infinitival nouns ending in *ad* and *iud* or *ud* in the nominative case. The former belonged to the 2nd conjugation as in *molad* to 'praise,' and the other to the 3rd conjugation as in *loscud* to 'burn ;' but since then they have been levelled at the expense of the 3rd conjugation, so that such forms as *loscud* to 'burn' and *suidigud* to 'place,' have become *losgadh* and *suidhiughadh* like *moladh*. This applies to Scotch Gaelic likewise, but in Manx the levelling has taken the other direction, that is to say, the 3rd conjugation has established itself as the model. In other words, *losky* and *lostey* are phonetically derived from *loscud*, while *moly*, *moley* or *molley*, now *moyllay* to 'praise' have been made to conform in spite of the phonetics ; but this is of a piece with a fact to be noticed later, namely, that the 3rd conjugation has also dictated the form of the passive participles in modern Manx. Thus we find that, just as the termination *ə* ends most of the infinitival nouns in the language, the spelling of it as *ey* is derived from the same source, the third conjugation ; the *y* represents etymologically the old Goidelic *-ud*, and the *e* originally appeared probably in those forms alone where *-ud* followed a narrow stem or where the ending was *-iud*, as in the case of *brissie*, 344, now *brishey*, Mod. Ir. *briseadh* from an earlier *brissiud*.

CHAPTER II.

NASAL VOWELS.

BEFORE attempting to enumerate the nasal vowels usual in Manx, it is but right to indicate the sort of position in which vowel nasality is to be expected in the language. The following are the surroundings in which I have noticed it :—

M in accented syllables beginning with it (or with *v* as its continuator) induces nasality. (1) This is more especially the case when that *m* or *v* is the initial of the word in point, and a similar rule seems to prevail in Scotch Gaelic. What exceptions there may be to it I could not say in a comprehensive or a decided fashion. Among the words in which I have found the tone vowel nasalized may be mentioned *meister* 84, now *mainshter* ‘a master’ (Ir. *maighisdir*, Sc. *maighistear*), whence *ben vœistyr* 646, now *ben-ainshter* ‘a mistress, literally, a woman-master’ (Sc. *banna-mhaighistear*) ; *meier* 76, now *moir* ‘mother’ (Goi. *máthair*) ; *More, Morre* 64, 65, now *Moirrey*, ‘Mary’ (Goi. *Muire*), *muar, muar*, now written *mooar*, and pronounced *mœyr*¹ (with a nasal *ü* and a nasal *ÿ*) ‘great, large, big’ (Goi. *mór*), and *moaddy* 492, now written *moddey* (pronounced *mödds*) ‘a dog’ (Goi. *madadh*), plural *modi* 553, *madi* 104, 333, *maddi* 226, 492, now *moddee*. Here also probably belongs the obsolete word *byn* 453, ‘only, alone’ (Ir. *a-mháin*, Sc. *a mhain*). As already hinted the vowel retains its nasality after the *m* has been mutated into *v*, as in *y veier*, now *e voir* ‘his mother’ (Goi. *a mháthair*), and so in other cases.

¹ To mark the nasality of a vowel the twist used in the text will do, so that a short nasal *u* will be *ü* and the corresponding long one *Ü*; but it seems unnecessary to indicate the nasality of the second element in a diphthong; so one may write *üy* as in the present instance.

(2) This is sometimes the case when the *m* has never been the initial of the word in question. Here again I should hesitate to speak in the negative sense: so I confine myself to the positive instances that have attracted my attention, such as *taláin* 468, now written *thallooin*, genitive of *talú* 343, *tallu* 56, now *thalloo*, the 'earth' (Ir. *talamh*, genitive *talmhan*, but Sc. *talamh*, genitive *talmhainn*); *jimmáys* 116, now *jymmoose* 'indignation,' derived from *jiumsýgh* 92, now *jymmoogh* 'wroth' (Ir. *diombaghach*, Sc. *diombach*); *fegüish* 93, 94, now *fegooish* 'without, in the absence of,' *na æglish* 53, now *n'egoish* 'without him,' literally, 'in his absence' (Med. Ir. *écmais* Mod. Ir. *eagmháis*, *feagmhais*); *ghuæish* 52, *ghueis* 49, now *wheesh* 'as much, so much,' mutation of an obsolete *queesh* (cf. Ir. *coimheas* 'equality, comparison' O' Reilly); *quæagh* 555, now *quaagh* 'alien, strange' (Ir. *cóimhthidheach*, Sc. *coimheach*); and *jarád* 475, now *jarrood* to 'forget,' for which one would have expected *jarmood*, as the other Goidelic forms are O. Ir. *dermet*, Mod. Goi. *dearmad*. Here also comes *sm* as in *smú* 52, now written *smoo* 'more, most' (O. Ir. *as mó*); in *nasmú* 212, *na smu* 202, now written *ny smoo* 'any more' (Ir. *níos mó*); and in the name of Smeale, a place in the parish of Andreas, which is sounded in Manx *Sméyl*.

(3) *M* has sometimes nasalized a preceding vowel, as in *aw* 'raw' (Med. Ir. *om*, Mod. Goi. *amh*, Welsh *of*, but Greek *ἀμάς*, Sanskrit *áma*); *láu, lœf* 475, 522, *lœyf*¹ 478, now written *laue* 'a hand' (Goi. *lámh*); and *raue*² 'an oar' (O. Ir. *rám*, Sc. *ramh*). Here might also be mentioned

¹ A peculiar form *lœyf* occurs in *er lœif stei* 522, 3, *er lief stei* 522, *er liæf stei* 526, also *er lœf stei* 517, 519, now *er cheu-sthie* 'on the inside,' and in such phrases the words frequently interchange. A person's hand is at his side, so the word for hand is largely used in all Celtic languages for 'side' in the description of locality or position. The Manx word *leih* which now only means 'a half,' must have once meant also 'a side,' just as its Irish equivalent *leith* means both the one and the other. Thus besides *er cheu-sthie* one might then say also *er leih sthie* (Mod. Ir. *leith a sdígh*, Sc. *o'n leth a stigh*, Matthew vii. 15), and the form *liæf* is due to 'contamination' of the word for hand, *lœf*, with the old word for 'side,' *leih*. The use of the former to fill the place of the word for 'side' has led Cregeen (s. v. *cheu-sthie* 'inside') to speak of 'a very improper change of the word *cheu* to *lheu* on the south-side of the Island'; the word meant was probably only the proclitic pronunciation of *laue* 'hand,' modified as here suggested.

² The same Celtic form *râma* would seem to have meant both a shovel and an oar, but the Welsh, borrowing the Latin *rëmus* which they made into *rhwys* 'an oar,' retained the native word as *rhwaw* to mean 'a shovel,' whence the plural *rhwiau* and the verbal noun *rhwio* to 'clear the ground with a shovel.' In Old Irish there was a *rám* 'an oar,' and O'Donovan gives a *rama*, meaning 'a spade'; but the oar continuing to belong to the category of shovels or spades

such words as *craue* 'a bone,' and *snaue* to 'swim' (Goi. *snámh*, Welsh *nawf*), but that they come under another heading also. I may say, by way of comparison, that this nasalization takes place in the like manner in Connaught Irish as heard by me years ago at Tuam, the only difference between the Manx pronunciation of *l̄u* and the Tuam pronunciation of that word as *l̄v* being that the *v* is made into *u*, which coalesces with the *ə* to produce a diphthong in Manx. But wherever Manx has an unaccented *u* for a Goidelic *əm̄h*, I can find no trace of nasality attaching to the Manx vowel of the present day.

N preceded by an initial or quasi-initial consonant nasalizes the vowel following it in its syllable: the combinations in question prove on examination to be *cn*, *gn*, *mn*, *sn* and *tn*, in all of which, except *sn*, the *n* is now pronounced *r* as it is mostly in Scotch Gaelic, and doubtless in modern Irish. This change of *n* to *r* had taken place in Manx before the date of the Phillips Prayerbook—probably long before—for we find the scribe occasionally writing *n* where no *n* was ever sounded. The nasalization of the vowel, it is needless to say, had been effected before the *n* had become *r*, and the following may be mentioned as instances:—

(1) *knau* 469, now written *craue* 'a bone' (Goi. *cnáimh*), and *knáid* 61, *knaidj* 159, now *craid* 'mockery, insult' (Goi. *cnáid*). Here must be mentioned a small group of words where the nasality of the vowel is now very doubtful or clean gone, as it has passed into a nasal consonant, which has a footing, however, only before a voiceless mute, as in *knapp* 33, 592, now *cramp* 'a plague,' borrowed from English *knappe* 'a blow,' with which compare Psalm xlvi. 9, 'he breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.' The successive stages may be represented thus: *cnäp*, *cnäp*, *cräp*, *crämp*, *crämp*: so with *knock* 553, now *cronk* 'a hill' (Goi. *cnoc*), and with *cront* 'a knot' from an old pronunciation of which, namely *knot*, it seems to be borrowed. As to *cront* I may add that I have sometimes thought that the *o* in this word is still pronounced nasally.

(2) For *gn* I know of no sure instance, but one might expect such a word as *gnuish* 524, *gnuys* 578, now written *grooish* 'visage,

has become in Manx conversation a *maidjey-raue*, in Irish *maide rámha* 'a stick shovel or staff spade' as it were. One of my trustiest informants in the North of the Island gives, I ought to add, no nasality to the word *raue*, though I have certainly heard it usually nasalized; and I have failed to ascertain whether *Reyf* 211, now *Raue* 'Rome' was nasalized or not, as I could find nobody familiar with the title of *Paab y Raue*, the 'Pope of Rome.'

countenance,' but I have never found anybody who uses the word. Here may perhaps be mentioned the fact, that the scribe of the Phillips Prayerbook was so used to writing *n* where he sounded *r* that we once meet with *gnau* 473, now *graue* in the words *T'e er gnau*, rendering the English 'he hath graven': in fact the Manx word is simply the English 'grave' borrowed.

(3) Instances of *mn* are confined to the declension of the word *ben* 'a woman' (Goi. *bean*), such as the genitive *myny* 116, *mynii* 417, now to be found written *mrieh* (Goi. *mná*) in books, plural nominative *mynáyn* 147, 552, now *mraane* (Ir. *mná*, pronounced in Co. Galway *mrá*, Sc. *mnathan*, pronounced *mrà-an*).

(4) *Sn* occurs nasalizing in *snáu* 609, now *snaue* to 'swim' (Goi. *snámh*); *snieu* to 'spin' (Goi. *sníomh*); *sniem* 'a knot' (Ir. *snáidhm*, Sc. *snaim*); *snaghty* 461, now *sniaghtey* 'snow' (Goi. *sneachda*, *sneachd*). Here may be mentioned that *Snaefell* is called in the North *Shniył* and in the South *Shniył* or *Shniył*.

(5) The only instance I could find of *tn* nasalizing is *tnú* 290, *t'nú* 362, now *troo* 'envy, jealousy' (Goi. *tnúth*), together with the derived adjective *tnúygh* 512, *tnúugh* 85, now *trooagh* 'envious' (Ir. *tnúthach*).

In some monosyllables an initial *n* is followed by a nasal vowel: I have noticed the following instances, *nyy* 232, *nyu* 260, now *nuy* 'nine' (Goi. *naoi*); *niau-*, now written *neu-* 'un-' (O. Ir. *neb-*, *neph-*, Mod. Ir. *neamh-*, Sc. *neo-*), as in *niau-glenid*, now *neu-ghlennid* 'uncleanness'; *neau*, now written *niau* 'heaven' (Goi. *neamh*); *nō* 136, 151, now written *noa* 'new' (O. Ir. *nue*, Sc. *nuadh*, Welsh *newydd*); *nii* 126, now written *niece* 'did wash,' *dy nii* 380, in the authorized version *gys niae* 'to wash, for the washing' (Sc. *gu nigheadh*, Ir. *nighe* 'a washing or bathing,' also *di-nech* in the Book of the Dun Cow, fol. 54^a, *dineach* 'a salutary draught,' according to O'Reilly, Welsh *di-neu* to 'pour or shed'); and so in a catch question put to me, *nee eh niae* 'will it wash,' pronounced *nī-a nī*; and *nū*, now *noo* 'holy, a saint' (O. Ir. *noeb*, *noem*. Mod. Ir. *naomh*, Sc. *naomh*), which has two pronunciations, that of *nū* when it means 'holy,' as in *spyrud nū*, now *Spyrudy Noo* 'Holy Ghost' and that of *nī* when it is used proclitically as in *Nū Mein*, now written *Noo Mian* 'St. Matthew': it becomes *lī* sometimes in the spoken language, as in *Purt noo Moirrey* which is called *Purt le Murrey* when not translated into 'Port St. Mary'. In some of these words the

¹ The little bay used for summer bathing on the left of the road as one enters Port St. Mary from the railway station was wont to be called *Baiy Chabbal*, now rendered

nasalization seems to have begun early; for I should trace the substitution of *m* for *b* (*mh* for *bh*) in Irish to the nasality of the vowel, as in *noem* for *noeb*, and *neamh-* for *neb-*; and I infer that there is no real necessity to sever Old Irish *nem* 'heaven' from its probable congeners in other languages, such as Greek *νέφος* 'a cloud, a mass of clouds,' Old Slavonic *nebo* 'heaven,' Sanskrit *nabhas* 'the clouds, the space in which the clouds move, the atmosphere, heaven': from these one would expect in Old Irish *neb*, which was probably once there, having been since modified on account of the nasal vowel into *nem*, the form which accounts for the actual *niau*, and *neamh*. Lastly, it sometimes happens that a nasal syllable like *niau-*, *neu-*, 'un-, in-' induces the nasalization of the following syllable, as I have noticed more than once in the case of words like *neu-heelt* 'intemperate,' and *neu-hickyrr* 'uncertain,' in both of which the first and second syllables of the compound are sounded with nearly equal stress. This advance of the nasality has been stigmatized to me as characteristic of ignorant pronunciation, but I find a trace of it stereotyped in a Manx name, to wit, the one Anglicized as *Cowley* and pronounced in Manx *Colē*, also *Colōr*. This is probably a form of the surname written in Irish *Mac Amhlaoibh*, with the nasal belonging originally to the first syllable alone; but this, losing its accent, has also nearly lost its nasality, which remains, however, in full force in the other syllable. Similarly both syllables are nasalized in *Souin* 'All Hallows or Holland-tide,' as it is called in Man (Ir. *Samhain*, Sc. *Samhuinn*), and a word with which it rhymes, namely the feminine, *awin* 'a river' (Ir. *abhainn*, Sc. *amhainn*, *abhuinn*, Welsh *afon*, Latin *amnis*, which is, however, masculine). The Goidelic declension of this word would seem to have been originally, nom. *aba*, gen. *abann*, dative-accusative *abainn*, or else *ama*, *amann*, *amainn*.

Any nasal consonant coming immediately before another consonant is usually spent more or less completely in giving a nasal twang to the vowel preceding it as in *angill* 170, now written *ainle* or *aile* 'fire' (Ir. *aingeal* 'fire, sunshine' O'Reilly, Eng. *ingle*), plural *ainilyn* 607;

Chapel Bay, and the steep pathway from the said road to the beach descends through the site of St. Mary's chapel and its interments, which have, as I am told, supplied stones for the floor of the second cottage on the left of the path. The inscribed side of the tombstones is said to be mostly undermost; in any case there is no doubt about the burial ground, seeing that plenty of men still living remember the bones exposed on the declivity.

angyl 305, now written *ainle* 'an angel' (Goi. *aingeal*), plural *ainilyn*¹ 607; *anlaky* 116, *anliky* 178, now written *oanluckey* 'a burial' (O. Ir. *adnacul*, Mod. Ir. *adhnacal*, *adhlacadh*, Sc. *adhlacadh*); *kaingly* 297, genitive singular, and *kannil* genitive plural of the word now written *cainle* 'a candle' (Goi. *coinneol* from the Latin *candela*); *kangilt* 143, 307, now written *kiant* 'bound, tied' (Goi. *ceangailte*); *coonlagh* 'straw' (Ir. *conlach*, Sc. *comhlach*); *kyns* 468, now written *kys* 'how' (Goi. *cionnas*). So with *insh* 254, *inss* 497, now *insh* to 'tell, relate' (Goi. *innis*), pronounced with the *ɪ* which is to be heard in *miɪ* 305, now written *mee* 'a month' (Goi. *mɪ*); *mi*, now *mee* 'me, I' (Ir. *mé*, Sc. *mi*). Sometimes one notices the nasality of the vowel even in the Manx pronunciation of English words like 'ink.' In *kyns* the nasal consonant is not always audible to me and only sometimes in *insh*, but it is always in another word of some etymological interest, namely, *ishil* 481, *ishill* 30, *ishyil* 105, now written *injil* 'low' (Ir. *ísiol*, Sc. *iseal*), whence *shiisle* 474, now *s'insley*, 'lower.' The Phillips Prayerbook gives *insh* an *n* but it mostly gives no indication of it in such words as *meistyr* 79, *meister* 84, now *manshter* 'master' (p. 31), and *frankysens* 72, from the English 'frankincense.' An exception, however, to the treatment of *ishil* is once made, namely, in its derivative *inslyghy* 425, usually *iislaghy* 403, now *injillaghey*, to 'lower, subject.' Passing by the *j* in the modern spelling as an inconsistency of orthography to be explained when the pronunciation of the sibilants comes to be considered, I wish to state that the *n* belonged to the words last mentioned, probably from the beginning; for *injil* is derived from the Celtic preposition for 'in, into' and admits of being analysed into *in-s-el-*² on parallel lines with *jasal* for *uc-s-el-* of the

¹ So Psalm civ. 4 must have presented to the monoglot Manxman a difficulty in addition to the well-known one attaching to the interpretation of that verse, but *en revanche*, the Manx language opens up possibilities of ideas concerning the nature of *angels* not permitted to those who believe that word to be of Greek origin. It is right, however, to say that I have heard the word *ainle* 'angel' pronounced by one man in the North a little differently from *ainle* 'fire,' he made the former slightly shorter than the latter, but as a rule I can draw no distinction between them.

² This etymology was suggested by me in a note on *Uxella* in my *Celtic Britain* in 1882; but soon after M. Loth propounded another in the *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, v. 231, 2, where, *per impossible*, he derived the Brythonic *isel* from *ix*, and explained Latin *imus* as *ix-t-mus*: a similar view is adopted by Stokes in his *Celtic Declension*, p. 38. They seem to have been led to this conclusion by Old Irish *ichtar*, Mod. Ir. *tochdar* 'bottom or lower part of anything,' which has corresponding to it O. Ir. *uachtar*, Mod. Ir. *uachdar* 'top or upper part.' My view is now expressed by Prof. Ascoli (*Il Codice irlandese dell' Ambrosiana*,

same origin as the Greek *ὑψηλός*, as mentioned on p. 11 above. Whether the nasal of *injil* is still heard in the pronunciation of any other Goidelic dialect I know not, and it is useless to look for information on such a point in the grammars.

In a group of monosyllables which end with the nasal combination *ann, onn* in the other Goidelic dialects, the nasalization is very marked in Manx, as for example in *chian* 537, now *chionn* 'tight, fast' (Goi. *teann*, Welsh *lyn*, fem. *ten*), and *glion* 'a glen or valley' (Goi. *gleann*, Welsh *glyn*). So with *jann* 609, *jiann* 451, now *joan* 'dust' (Sc. *deann*); *kian* 40, 66, now *kione* 'a head, end' (Goi. *ceann*, Welsh *pen*); *klaun*, now *cloan* 'offspring, children of one family' (Goi. *cland*, *clann*, Welsh *plant*¹); and *croan* 'a tree, a ship's mast' (Goi. *crann*, Welsh *pren*). With regard to these words I may remark that the modern spelling seems to reflect the pronunciation of the South, which is *jõn*, *kiõn*, *kiõn*, *crõn*, whereas the spelling *klaun* reminds one rather of the pronunciation prevalent in the North, including Kirk Michael especially, which is *jõun*, *kiõun*, *clõun*, *crõun*. Here also may be mentioned *ayn* when emphatic and meaning 'in it, in existence' as in *ully na ta ayn* 494, now *oolley ny t'ayn* 'all that therein is' (Sc. *na h-uile a ta ann*), and except in the use of *y* here for an older *u*, this spelling ranks with that of *klaun*. This sound of

Illustrazioni, p. lxxxii), who explains the *ch* of *ichtar* as due to the analogy of *echtar* 'extra'—I should add *uachtar* or rather I should give it the first place. This had been accidentally suggested to me some time ago by my meeting with a sporadic *iatur* instead of *ichtar*. The two Manx words occur in the Phillips Prayerbook respectively as *iyghtyr* 129, 476, now *eaghtyr* 'top or upper side' and *iightyr* 129, *iyghtyr* 342, 'bottom.' It is needless to point out the inconvenient similarity of these words to one another: the language has had to give one of them up, namely *iightyr*.

¹ The Goidelic word is probably borrowed from an early Brythonic form of the Welsh *plant*, which now means 'children,' but was formerly applicable to a single child, as in the *Mabinogi of Pwyll*, where he says of Rhiannon his queen, *Plant a un i y uot idi hi* 'her having offspring is a fact I know'; see the *Red Book Mabinogion* (Oxford, 1887), p. 19. Lady Charlotte Guest mistranslates it, 'But children has she now had' (Guest's *Mab.* iii. 62), those children being according to the story one boy only. The Welsh word *plant* in its turn is but the Latin *planta* 'a sprout, shoot, twig, scion' borrowed and used in the metaphorical sense of offspring or issue. The literal sense, however, comes out in the Welsh derivative from *plant*, namely, *planhigyn* 'a shoot or plant,' and that of the Latin verb *plantare* 'to set, plant, transplant,' in the Welsh *plannu* 'to plant.' Ir. *clandaim* of similar meaning: see Stokes' *Tripartite Life of Patrick*, i. 256 and ii. 643, where he calls attention to Irish *cland*, meaning 'a plant.' I cannot, however, follow him in regarding *cland* 'a plant,' and *cland* in the sense of offspring as words of different origin.

ayn is sometimes perhaps to be heard also when, with the article, it makes *ayns yn* 'in the,' as in *ayns y tossiagh* 28, now written *ayns y toshiaght* 'in the beginning' (Ir. *anns a tosach*, Sc. *anns an toiseach*).

This leads me to say something on the relation between the nasal vowels and the tonic accent: I may at once say that as a rule I am unable to detect nasal vowels in syllables other than those bearing the stress. As to *ayns yn* 'in the,' suffice it to say that though *ayns* cannot be said to bear the tone, it is allowed a secondary accent which permits the nasal vowel to be sometimes even pronounced long; thus it may be *ənz* or *ənz*, but I must explain that it is the result of a heterogeneous process, as will be more clearly seen by comparing, for example, *ayns y thie* 'in the house' with *stei* 526, now *sthie* 'within,' literally and originally 'in the house.' For the monosyllable is constituted practically of the same elements as the phrase of three syllables, the difference being that the monosyllable is what remains of the original combination after ages of phonetic decay. The early form must have been approximately *ŋ s-ŋdə togezɪ*, but in Med. Irish it had become *istaig, istig*, and in Mod. Irish it is *astigh, Scotch stigh* 'within,' Manx *sthie* as already stated. Similarly with Manx *schiagh* 602, now written *stiagh* 'into, inwards,' the early form may be conjectured to have been *ŋ s-an tegos*, which appears in Med. Irish as *istech*¹, Mod. Ir. *steach*, Sc. *steach* 'into, inwards.' The same disappearance of the nasal happens in certain other words, such for example as the name of a parish written in Anglo-Manx *Sāntan* and in Manx *Skeeylley Stondane*. Now *Santan* represents a name to be met with in Irish hagiology as *Sanctán*, and Manx has regularly reduced it to *Stān*; but there are intermediate pronunciations with a somewhat prolonged *s*, making the series complete: *Sanctán, Sntán, Sgðhán, Sýðhán, Stān*. The form *Stondane* is pronounced *Ssynthán* and heard chiefly from persons impressed with the dignity of words, but this form is the least correct of all, as it is but a clumsy restoration or re-expansion of *Stān* with the aid of the Anglo-Manx *Santan*: a form *Sondhán*, which is sometimes heard, is less incorrect. Returning to the genuine pronunciation *Stān*, the question suggests itself how the nasal of the first syllable of *Sanctán* was lost: was the nasal spent in nasalizing the *a*, or did it drop out as a consonant?

¹ On the Irish forms one should consult Prof. Zimmer's *Keltische Studien*, i. 57, 8.

The same question meets us in regard to one of the most frequent words in the language, namely, the definite article. Before consonants the latter is written *yn* or *y* without any rule, though one seems to observe a slight tendency to write *yn* before voiceless consonants and *y* before the others, as in *yn krediu*, now *yn credjue* 'the faith' (Mod. Ir. *an creideamh*, Sc. *an creidimh*), and *y duyne* 'the man,' now *y dooinney* (Goi. *an duine*). There is one important agglutinate which it may be well to mention here as it involves the article: it is *gys yn* as in *gys yn áer*, as *gys y vack as gys y spyryd nu zo*, now *gys yn Ayr*, as *gys y Mac*, as *gys y spyrryd Noo* 'to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.' This now becomes *gys yn* and *gys* as in *gys yn soilshe solys* 367, now *gys soilshey sollys* 'into the clear light'; and further *gys* is used even when the article is not admissible as in *gys Herod* 72, 'to Herod,' *gys jih* 434, 'to God,' and *gys f'ermuinjere shó* 432, now *gys shoh dly harvaant* 'to this thy servant.' In O. Ir. this *gysyn* was *cossinn*, for *co-s-ind- = quo s-nd-* with an *s* of uncertain origin (as in *ayns yn* and O. Ir. *isind* 'in the') intervening between the article and the preposition *co* (O. Ir. *có*, *co*, *cu* 'ad, usque ad,' Welsh *py*, *po*, *bo* 'to,' as in *o'r pen bo'i gilyd* 'from one end to the other,' literally 'from one end to its fellow,' Old Slavonic *kü* as in *priti kü niemu* to 'come to him': perhaps Greek *ποτὶ* may be partly of the same origin).

It might be expected perhaps that the vowel of the article should be nasalized, and it may be that it is so, but I have never in reality been able to detect it. One reason for this is the fact that the difference of complexion between the sound of *ÿ* and *ŷ* is very small, and even in the case of long *y* it is not far otherwise, so I have left the word *myyl*, now *meayl* 'bald, polled,' among the instances of oral vowels, as it never occurred to me that this word is nasalized, though on reflection it appears highly probable that it is. In fact, it is but right that I should warn the reader as regards nasal vowels altogether, that the value of my evidence in a negative sense is very small, and that it does not come to much if I say that I have never detected any nasality attaching to the *a* of *mack*, now written *mac* 'a son, boy' (Goi. *mac*), the *e* or *a* of *mænick* 157, *manick* 423, now *mennick* 'often' (Ir. *minic*, Sc. *minig*). For, on the other hand, it was comparatively late in my acquaintance with Manx that I discovered why I had never been satisfied with my pronunciation of the parish names *Skeeylley Maghal* and *Skeeylley Mayl*, in Anglo-Manx 'Maughold' and 'Michael' respectively. As soon, however, as it occurred to me that the vowel following the *m* must be nasal,

I found no difficulty in imitating the native pronunciation to my own satisfaction. In the course of these remarks a considerable number of words have occurred to me as probably entitled to a place in this chapter; but I do not consider that I have any such evidence as would warrant me in enumerating them here.

These notes may not inappropriately be concluded by a remark or two concerning the history of nasalization in Goidelic. There are two or three words which tend to show the tendency to nasalization to have begun very early. One of them is the Norse name *Anleifr* *Aleifr* or *Óláfr*, and it carries the date back to the period of Scandinavian conquests in Ireland. In the foregoing notes it has been made abundantly evident that the consonant of all others which was associated with the nasalizing of the vowels was *m*, and the Irish spelling of the Norse name proves that Goidelic scribes were some time or other familiar with the association here indicated. The nasalinity of the initial syllable of *Anleifr*, which is proved by the form *Olave*, taken by it in English, offered them an opportunity of asserting one of the habits of Irish orthography; so we find that they, associating *m* with nasal vowels, used that letter, and not *n*, in this instance, and thus the name is written *Amlaibh*, later *Amhlaibh* or *Amhlaobh*, whence the surname *Mac Amhlaobh*, Anglicized *Mac Auliffe*. This appears in the Isle of Man as *M^c Olave*, *Mac Cowley*, *Cowley* (p. 35), *Cowlay*¹. Now in the name *Amlaibh* the sound represented by *m* must have been a sort of nasal *u* forming part of a diphthong *āu* or *ōu* which agrees very fairly with the spelling *Oulaibr*², of the Norse form occurring on the runic inscription at Ballaugh in the Isle of Man: see Kermode's *Manks Crosses*, p. 37. There was probably a still more cogent reason for this use of *m*, namely the historical reason, that in early Goidelic *m+l* and *m+n* had in the course of phonetic decay resulted in *ūl* and *ūn*. For we can trace *m* representing the value in question still further back, namely, in the *mn* of the genitive *Valamni* in an Ogam inscription brought to the British Museum from Rooves-

¹ I take these from Mr. Moore's *Manx Names*, pp. 84, 5, observing that it is just possible that a name from a very different origin has been identified with them, to wit one corresponding to the Irish *Mac Amhalghadha*, Anglicised *Mac Awley* and *Magawley*. From which of the two sources *Macaulay* is derived I know not, but the name *Kewley*, pronounced *Kiōlz*, and well known in Man, cannot possibly belong to either. With *Amlaibh* compare Zimmer's *Tomrair* in the *Gött. gel. Anzeigen* for 1891, p. 699: see p. 101 below.

² What can be the name read *Aulafir* by the late Dr. Vigfusson, and *Iualfir* by Mr. Kermode and others? See Kermode's *Crosses* (second edition), p. 52.

more in the County of Cork, and dating probably from the fifth or sixth century. *Valamni* is, as I should suppose, represented later by *Fallomhan* or *Fallamhan*, genitive *Fallamhain* (in the surname *Ua Fallamhain*, Anglicized *O'Fallon*). The name *Valamn-*, *Fallamhan*, appears to have meant a ruler or prince, as may be gathered from the derived verb *fallamhnaim* 'I govern, rule' (O'Reilly), which is found in Old Irish without the orthographic *m*, as in *irrufolnnastar* 'in quibus regnavit' in the Würzburg Codex, 13^b. This and other instances of the same kind indicate that the *m* of *Valamni*, the *mh* of *fallamhnaim* did not represent the ordinary consonantal sound of that letter, and the same inference may be drawn from the probable equivalence of *Valamni* with the *Vellauni* of such Gallo-Brythonic examples as *Cassivellauni*, genitive of the name given as *Cassi-vellaunus* by Latin authors. Still more convincing, perhaps, as to the Goidelic spelling, is the bilingual tombstone at St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan: it reads in Ogam *Sagramni* and in Roman capitals *SAGRANI*, a genitive identical probably with one found at Fardel, in South Devon, which has been read *SAGRANVI*—the letters *nv* are not quite certain. Lastly, if *un* in the Gaulish *-vellauno-s* (Welsh *-gwallon*) stands for an earlier *mn*¹, one might venture to compare such Latin forms as *Volumnus* and *alumnus*.

Another word deserving of notice here has already been mentioned (pp. 29, 31), namely *moaddy*, now *moddey* 'a dog,' plural *madi*, *modi*, now *moddee*. The Modern Irish and Scotch is *madadh*, and the Old Irish would have been probably *motad* or *matad*, while a name seemingly derived from it occurs in the Book of Deer as *Matadin*, and in Irish Chronicles as *Matudhan*, *Madadhan*, which survives in *Ua Madadhain*, Anglicized *O'Madden*, *Madden*. Another name from the same etymon is probably the genitive *Moddagni* in an ancient Ogam

¹ Welsh treats this combination in two ways: take, for example, the O. Welsh *scamnhegint* 'levant' from a stem *scamn*, whence N. Welsh *ysgafn* 'light, not heavy,' *ysgafnu* to 'lighten,' to 'stack hay,' S. Welsh *ysgawn* or *ysgon* and *ysgowni* respectively: compare the Breton *skān* or *skāñv* 'light.' The case is probably the same with *ml*, but I cannot distinguish in the instances at my disposal between *ml* and *bl*. Even so, however, it is not impossible that *bl* had to pass through *ml* in the southern pronunciation. One of the words in point is N. Welsh *taflod*, S. Welsh *towlod* 'a hay-loft or *tallit*,' where we know that we have to do with *bl*, since the original is the Latin *tablātūm*, *tabulātūm* 'board-work, a flooring or story.' We have no such certainty in the case, for example, of N. Welsh *cofaid*, S. Welsh *cowled* 'an armfull,' or of N. Welsh *taſtu*, S. Welsh *towli* to 'throw or cast' (Breton *taoli*). Lastly, we have an undoubtedly instance of *mr* in the case of N. Welsh *clafr*, S. Welsh *clawr* 'the scab,' compare O. Ir. *clam* 'leprosus,' Mod. Ir. *claim* (Sc. *cloimh*) 'itch, mange,' *clamhradh* 'a scratching.'

inscription in the County of Waterford. This appears later in Ireland as *Modan*, *Mudan*, or even *Muadan*, and in Scotland as the name of the Pictish ruler of Caithness, slain by Thorkell Fostri on behalf of Thorfinn. The nasalization of the first syllable of this name is proved by its being written *Mumtan*¹, where the second *m* answers the same purpose as *n* in the Manx *mainshter* 'a master' (p. 36). We may go further and regard the variation of quality in the leading vowel of this group of words as evidence to the nasalization of the vowel of the first syllable of the early genitive *Moddagni*.

A third instance to our purpose offers itself in the word *m̄iar*, *mooar* 'great'; for Old Irish had, besides *mór*, another form *már*, with which alone the Welsh *mawr* 'great,' Gaulish *-māro-s*, can be equated. The inference to be drawn from that fact seems to be that *mór* is a Goidelic variant of *már*, owing its existence to vowel nasalinity induced by the initial *m*; and how far back this is to be traced may be gathered from the fact that the invaders from Ireland seem to have introduced the form *mór* to South Wales, where it is to be detected as *mur* in names like *Frut mur* 'the great Stream' and *Thou mur* 'the great Hollow'².

To close these notes on the nasal vowels I shall now submit an attempt to classify them according to the oral vowels which they seem to me most closely to resemble in each case, as follows, with the exception, however, that it is mostly beyond me to distinguish nasals corresponding to *i*, *ī* and *ɛ*, *ɛ̄*, or *u*, *ū* and *ɔ*, *ɔ̄* :—

Short *a*.

This sound nasalized occurs in *meistyr* 135, now *mainshter* 'a master' (p. 36), and in the name of the saint called *Maghal* (pronounced *Mäghal*) 'Maughold,' and *gniárt* 246, now written *niart* and pronounced *ñiärt* 'strength, power' (Goi. *neart*, Welsh *nerth*, Gaulish *nerto-*). This vowel enters also into a diphthong *äu* in one pronunciation of *niau* 'heaven.'

¹ As to this it should be explained, that it comes from the *Orkneyinga Saga* as edited by the late Dr. Vigfusson for the Master of the Rolls (London, 1887): it occurs only once, namely, at p. 29, where the narrative introduces *Moddan* as *Mumtan eðr Muddan* 'Mumtan or Muddan.' It then goes on speaking of him simply as *Muddan* or *Moddan*: the latter seems to be the form preferred in the *Ork. Saga* when speaking of other bearers of this name.

² See Evans' *Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 32, 44, 122, 180. I cannot say whether I might add to the two instances in the text the *v̄r* of *Duna˜t V̄r* in the Welsh version of Geoffrey of Monmouth in the *R̄ed Book Bruts* (Oxford, 1890), p. 200.

Long a.

The corresponding long vowel is to be heard in *ghó* 553, *gho* 523, now *cha* 'as, so,' as in *gho lúa* 156, 341, now *cha leah* 'as soon' (Ir. *cómhluath*, Sc. *cho luath*), and in *Cranstall*, the name of a place in the parish of Bride; and it enters into a diphthong *æe* in *ainle* 'fire' (p. 35).

Short a.

This may perhaps be heard in another pronunciation of *Cranstall*, but I am inclined to think that in this instance and in all others the vowel of this quality may be treated rather as *a*.

Long ə.

According to this pronunciation I should represent the last mentioned word as most commonly sounded *Crənstall*: in any case the combination *anst* sounds here to my thinking absolutely like the *inst* of French words like 'instant.' I hear the same vowel in *snaghty*, now written *sniaghtey* 'snow' (p. 34), *mwaagh* 'a hare' (Ir. *moidheach*, Sc. *maigh-each*), and *quəagh*, now *quaagh* 'alien, strange' (p. 32). Here, also, thanks partly to the influence of words with *cr* for *cn*, such as *craue* 'a bone' (p. 33), belong the two words *carrane* 'a shoe or brogue' (pronounced in Ballaugh *c(y)rən*, p. 21), and the latter part of the surname *Mylecharane*, (pronounced there *ch(y)rən*), which would be written in Irish *Mac Giolla Chuaráin* (p. 15). This vowel *ə* enters also into a diphthong *əu* in such words as *knau*, now *craue* 'a bone,' and *lau*, now *laue* 'a hand' (p. 32).

Short e.

This vowel nasalized occurs written *i* in the word *neu-hickyrr* 'uncertain' (p. 35), and I think we have it also in *haink*, still written *haink* 'came' (O. Ir. *tánic*, Mod. Ir. *thánaic*, *tháinig*, Sc. *thainig*, p. 25).

Long e.

This vowel nasalized occurs I think in words like *Smeale* (p. 32), but the whole vocalic portion of the word may, if one chooses to take it together, be regarded as a diphthong *ɛy*.

This vowel also enters into a diphthong *əu* in one of the two pronunciations given to the word *niau* 'heaven' (p. 35).

Another diphthong into which it enters may be described as *ɛi* or *ɛi̯*, as in *ain* 27, now *ain* 'with us, our' (Goi. *againn*); and I remember

noticing it in the Manx of the name written *Kneale*, namely: 'c'Neill for *Mac Neill* (Irish *McNeill*): thus an octogenarian with whom I had a talk not far from the Point of Ayre, is known among his neighbours as *Billy h-Iwan 'ac Rēt*, with a strongly nasalized pronunciation given to the last item in the combination. Here also comes *kangilt*, now written *kianlt* 'bound' (p. 36), but I have now and then heard this word pronounced more like *kiȝiɻt* or *kiȝiɻtsh*.

Short ɛ.

I have noticed no instance of a nasal which I could associate with short ɛ; but

Long ɛ.

occurs nasal in *méragh* 262, *méaragh*, *meragh* 263, now written *mairagh* 'to-morrow' (Ir. *amárach*, Sc. *am maireach*, Welsh *y fory*); and we have it also I think in words like *márisht* 53, 57, now *marish* 'with him or it, with, *apud*' (Ir. *immaille ris*, Sc. *maille ris*).

Short i.

As far as the nasals are concerned, I despair of being able to distinguish between i and ȫ, nor have I many instances of a simple short i at all. Sometimes I have thought that the initial of *injil* 'low,' is short, and oftener that the corresponding vowel of the comparative *s'inshtley* 'lower' (p. 36) is so: the same is the case with *sniem* 'a knot' (p. 34). This vowel enters decidedly into the diphthong ȫū in the prefix *neu-* 'un-' (p. 34).

If I were to conjecture instances of nasal ȫ, I should mention the surname commonly written *Kneen*, but pronounced in Manx approximately, *Crīñ*, 'ac *Rīñ* for *Mac Rīñ*, though more frequently I seem to have found the vowel made long; and, as an unaccented instance, I should venture to suggest the i of *awin* 'a river' (p. 35), pronounced ȫūñ.

Long i.

This is the vowel in words like *mi᷑*, now *mee* 'a month' (Goi. *mf*), and *mi᷑*, now *mee* 'I, me' (Ir. *me*, Sc. *mi*); and *ni᷑*, now written *nee* 'will or shall do,' now pronounced *nī* (not *ni᷑*); also in *insh* to 'tell' and mostly in *injil* 'low': so with the Northern Manx pronunciation of the name of *Snæfell* as *Shnīy*.

Here I should conjecture that the vowel nasalized in the last mentioned vocable is ȫ; also in *niee* to 'wash' (p. 34), and *ffyñ* 72, 137,

héyn 370, *hæyn* 512, *hiyn* 79, 357, *héyn* 363, now written *hene* 'self' (Ir. *fein*, Sc. *fein*, *fhein*).

Short o.

I know of no instance of *o* nasalized except some times in *modi*, now *moddee* 'dogs' (p. 41) and *ððlyn* for *ayns yn* 'in the ;' but the more usual pronunciation of this latter instance has

Long o.

This vowel may be heard in the Southern pronunciation of *cloan* 'children,' *croan* 'a tree, mast,' pronounced *clōn* and *crōn*, and so with other words of the same group. The vowel is also *ō* in *moddey* 'a dog' (p. 41), and in the Southern pronunciation of *noa* 'new,' and of *Snæfell* as *Shñōl* or *Shñōl*.

Short ɔ.

I am not sure that I have ever heard this vowel alone nasalized, unless I have now and then in *ðndyn* for *ayns yn* (p. 38) 'in the ;' in *noid* 'an enemy'; and in the surname *Vondy*, pronounced in the North *Vñðhi*, an abbreviation, as I take it, of what was at first probably a nickname, *Mac y Vondi*, where *Vondi* must be a mutation of *bondi*, genitive of *bondagh* 'a bondsman or thrall,' from Norse *band*, plural *bond* 'fetters.' Compare *Mac Vrimyn* (Moore's *Manx Names*, p. 78), in case it meant 'the Freeman's Son,' as I am inclined to think.

This *ɔ* enters into the diphthong *ɔi* or *ɔi* in *moir* 'mother' (p. 31), which is, however, sometimes long, and in *kianlt* 'bound,' as I have heard it pronounced *kiɔ̄iit* by a man from Kirk Lonan.

Also into a diphthong *ou* as in *mōu* 474, now *mow* 'ruined, undone' (Med. Irish *amuda* [Windisch s.v. *mudu*], Sc. *am mughadh*), and possibly in the Northern pronunciation of words like *cloan* 'children,' *shione* 'is known,' *glion* 'a glen,' *croan*¹ 'a mast' (Goi. *crann*, Welsh *pren*), *t'ayn* 'there is,' and other words discussed already, p. 37.

Long ɔ.

The vowel meant is *ɔ̄*, and to my ear it is the same as the *on* of the French word 'monter.' As to its occurrence in Manx, I am not sure

¹ I have heard a native of Ballaugh parish insist that the vowel of *croan* is not nasal, but only that of the plural *crouin*: I am inclined to think that he was thinking solely of the difference between the *n* of the former and the palatal *ñ* of the latter.

that I have not heard *əndhyn* or *əðhyn* for *ayns yn* 'in the,' and I find this vowel in the first syllable of *poanrey* 'a bean' (Ir. *pónar*, *pónaire*, Sc. *ponar*), of *ransi* 496, now *ronsee* 'search,' imperative of *rongsaghey* 'to search, *ransack*' (Ir. *rannsughadh*, Sc. *rannsachadh*), and *noa* 'new,' as pronounced in the North.

Short *u*.

I make no serious attempt to distinguish two qualities of nasalized *u*, and I have very seldom noticed short *u* nasal, but I think I have heard it, and not *u*, in such words as *coonlagh* 'straw' (Ir. *conlach*, Sc. *comhlach*); also sometimes in *Moirrey* 'Mary,' and in the *myle* of such names as *Myle-chreest*, but I am not certain.

Long *u*.

This vowel occurs nasalized in *ghamú*, now *chamoo* 'neither' (Sc. *cha mho*), *smú*, now *smoo* 'greater' (p. 32), *nú*, now *noo* 'holy' (p. 34), *tnú*, now *troo* 'envy' (p. 34). It is followed by *ȝ* in *múar*, now *mooar* 'great' (p. 42), and in *jiuumúygh*, now *jymmoogh* 'wroth' (p. 32). .

It enters also into *talúin*, now *thalloooin* 'of (the) earth' (p. 32). where, however, it should perhaps be represented as part of a diphthong *ui*, but I am unable to draw a hard and fast line between the *i* and the palatal consonant following it. However we have probably a diphthong *ui* in *mui* 341, 375, now *mooie* 'out, without' (Ir. *amuigh*, Sc. *a muigh*).

Short *y*.

This occurs in words like *kyns*, now written *kys* 'how' (p. 36), *mallagh* 'the top of anything' (Goi. *mallach*), *madi*¹, *modi*, now written *moddee* 'dogs' the tone vowel of which is always short and thus differs both in quality and quantity from that of the singular *moaddy*, now *moddey* (pp. 31, 41), *mun* 'middle' (Goi. *meadhon*) as in *munlaa* 'midday, noon' (Ir. *meadhon-lae*, Sc. *meadhon-latha*); and *aynyd* 'in thee' (Ir. *ionnad*, Sc. *annad*), where the spelling with *ay* is due probably to the influence of *ayn* (p. 37), and so with the forms for the other persons. It seems to enter into a diphthong *ȝi* (with a tendency to

¹ Phillips has *madi* as the plural in *madi alty* 333, but also as the singular, to wit, in *madiallity* 197, now *moddey-oaldey* 'a wolf,' literally 'a wild dog.' Here the adjective is also remarkable as compared with the Med. Irish which was *cú allaid*, plural *coin alta*, later Irish *madadh allaidh*, Sc. *madadh alluidh*, dative plural *madraibh allta*, Matt. vii. 15.

become *āi*) in the name *Mein*, now written *Mian* 'Matthew' (O. Ir. *Madian*, cited in Stokes' *Goidelica*, p. 175).

Here I should place *mar*, now written *myr* 'thus, as, like,' which, though I believe I have heard it sometimes slightly nasalized, would hardly do to cite as an instance of an unaccented nasal, as it had probably in such a case more of the stress than falls to the share of a proclitic as a rule. Conversely, when *kyns*, *kys* wholly loses the stress, it is completely denasalized.

Long y.

This vowel, nasalized into the sound of *un* in French, would be that of *mÿyl*, now *meayl* 'bald, polled,' if it be right to consider it nasalized (see p. 39); and we seem to have it in forms like *aynjee* 'in her' (Med. Ir. *indi*, *inte*, Mod. Goi. *innte*) derived from *ayn* 'in'; but all such forms as *aynjee* and *aynyd* are to be also heard pronounced with a vowel more nearly approaching *ø* or *œ*.

Short æ.

The sound I mean occurs, if I am not mistaken, in *smayl* 'the snuff of a candle, or the ashes which covers a fire that is allowed to burn nearly out' (Ir. *smál*, *smol*, Sc. *smal*), and in *Mayl* as in *Skeeylley Mayl* 'the Parish of Michael': the Manx is a contraction of 'Michael' and the Phillips Prayerbook gives the two forms *Mial* and *Mieal*, both nominative, p. 329. The same nasal vowel occurs in the first syllable of the surnames written in Anglo-Manx with *Myle-*, such as *Myle-chreest*, *Mylevoirrey*, *Mylecharane* and others: in documents the prefix is spelt *myle* and *molle*, which is borne out by the fact that it is still two syllables in Manx and pronounced *mælls* or *mÿls*, for I am not quite certain how to denote the accented vowel of the word. The whole was analysed sometime ago by me, into *mac guilley* (Ir. *mac giolla*), which was found by Mr. Moore to be borne out by such documentary evidence as that adduced in his *Manx Names*, p. 32, where the antecedents of *Mylevoirrey*, for example, count among them such forms as *Mac Gilvorry*, *MacIlvory*, *Macylvorrey* and *Macylworrey*, ranging from 1511 to 1744. Since the Publication of Mr. Moore's book I found an opportunity of looking at the parish registers of the Church of Jurby in the North of the Island, and I observed that the meaning of the word *mac* 'son' in this kind of surname was so remembered that it was not given to a girl. Thus in a fragment of the earlier

part of the seventeenth century where a boy would be called *Thomas Mc Ylevorey*, a girl of the same family would be *Isable Yllevorrey*—the two entries were made in the year 1627; and so with regard to earlier ones. The word following *mac* in the names here in question had lost its identity in such cases sooner; this was, according to the spelling in the Phillips Prayerbook 111, *gilly*, now written *guilley*. 'a lad,' and the Christian names from which the three surnames are instanced were respectively *Gilly-Khriüst*, *Gilly-Morre*, and *Gilly-Carayn*, that is to say Christ's Servant, Mary's Servant, and Cuarán's Servant¹. Lastly, one of the names just mentioned is possibly entitled to a place here: I mean that of the Virgin, which in the Phillips Prayerbook is variously written *Morre*, *More*, *Morey*, now *Moirrey*: sometimes I thought it had the vowel *æ* or *æi*, but at other times it seemed to be a sort of a nasal *u* or *o* or even *ui* or *oi*. In a word, I have never been able to fix it to my own satisfaction.

Long α

nasalized, is a sound which I am not aware of having heard, but that is no evidence of its absence in the language.

¹ In a laudatory review of Mr. Moore's book Prof. Zimmer, in the *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1891, p. 707, suggests that all the names with *giolla* were in the first instance those of Norsemen converted to Christianity, and that the word itself is but the Norse *gild-r* borrowed in the sense of a 'stout, brawny' young man. In any case the *giolla* formula is on the whole decidedly later than that with *mael*, as for example, in the Irish name *Mael-Patraic*, now *Mullpatrick* 'the tonsured man of Patrick, *Calvus Patricii*.'

CHAPTER III.

THE SEMIVOWELS.

BEFORE beginning with the consonants, certain sounds intermediate between vowels and consonants have to be noticed, and the first place may conveniently be given to the two semivowels; but in their case we have the preliminary difficulty how they should be represented in writing. The latest fashion, and perhaps the most correct, treats them as *ȝ* and *ȝ*; accordingly we should have to write the combinations with *a* for instance *ia*, *ua*, and *ai*, *au*. But in the latter case one might be content with the more familiar and simple *ai* and *au*, and all that I have to say with regard to these diphthongs has already been said in the chapter on the vowels. There remain then to be considered those combinations only, in which *ȝ* and *ȝ* take the lead; and here English orthography suggests the symbols *y* and *w* respectively. The latter might conveniently be accepted, but *y* is inadmissible as already employed in another capacity, and so is *j*. I venture therefore to use *ȝ*, and *ȝ* or *w*.

The Semivowel *ȝ* or *y*.

1. This sound, identical with that of *y* in the English words 'yes' and 'yield,' is cognate with the narrow vowels *i* and *e*, but it has mostly lost its sound both in Manx and the sister dialects, especially where it is not protected by a consonant preceding it, as in the examples about to be mentioned, such as *oarn* 'barley' and *ynnyd* 'place.'

2. On the other hand the semivowel *ȝ* is cognate with the consonants of the palatal and alveolar groups, that which comes nearest of all to it being the voiced palatal *ȝ* (or *ȝh*), which as subsidiary to *ȝ* will come under notice in its proper place. This *ȝ* is also the sound of the

j in German words like 'ja' and 'jener,' and that sound is supposed to have occurred sparingly in the Aryan parent speech, though most of the individual Aryan languages identify it with *ȝ*. This is the case with the Brythonic dialects of Celtic and probably with the Goidelic ones; but as a matter of fact, the semivowel of ancient Aryan standing has mostly disappeared in these last, though they show no lack of later instances. In the spelling of the Gaelic of Ireland and Scotland it is represented by an *e* standing mostly before an *a* or an *o*; but in the Manx of the Phillips Prayerbook it is written *i*, *j*, and *y* without any definite rule, while in the orthography of the present day it is only written *y*, which has the drawback, however, of leaving it undistinguished from the other sounds represented by *y*. As to the older instances of the semivowel *i*, one finds that in Manx it belongs, for example, to the word *órn* 111, *oyrn* 111, 287, 288, now written *oarn* 'barley' (Goi. *eórna*); for though it is wanting in this the dictionary form of the word, the moment *oarn* enters into the combination *yn oarn* 'the barley,' the *i* returns to palatalize the *n* of the article, since the pronunciation becomes *yñ ȝoarn* or *ñȝoarn*, better still *ñȝorn*. The semivowel here claimed by the Manx word *oarn* is not to be traced back to an Aryan semivowel, but through such a semivowel to the cognate consonant which I have just mentioned, as will be seen from the related forms, such as the Irish *eórna*, and the Greek ζεύι 'spelt': compare the Lithuanian *javai* 'corn, grain,' Sanskrit *yáva-s*¹ 'corn, barley.' A less certain instance occurs in the Manx *yn aegid* 'youth collectively, the young,' pronounced *yñ ȝaegid*, and derived from *aeg* 'young,' of the same origin as the English word *young* itself, O. Ir. *baic*, *bc*, Mod. Goi. *bg*, Welsh *ieuanc*: compare *Ovanos* as the equivalent (in Ogam) of the Latin *IVVENE*¹ on a stone at Killeen Cormac, near Kildare. I cannot fix on another instance to be discussed under this heading, but there is one which I may mention in this connexion, simply because the obscurity of its origin makes me unable to say where it exactly belongs: it is *oalys* 'divination, magic skill' (Med. Ir. *eōlas* 'knowledge,' especially the knowledge of the Irish druids or magicians, Sc. *eolas* 'knowledge, acquaintance, a spell

¹ On these and similar instances see Brugmann's *Grundriss der vergl. Grammatik*, i. 453, 4, where he briefly discusses the whole question of an Aryan *j* consonant of the value I have suggested. As to the original Aryan stem of such words as Latin *juvenis*, *juvencus*, and Gothic *juggs*, Brugmann hesitates, p. 140, between *jug-en-* and *jug-en-*, while Fick, in the last edition of his *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch*, i. 111, decides for the former.

or enchantment.' The simpler vocable from which it is derived occurs in the Phillips Prayerbook in the form *ioyl, iol* as in *shioyl* 303, *shóyl* 114, for **ish ioyl* 'is known,' *nagh nial* 114, 'that is not known,' *gha nioyl* 303, 'is not known,' and *gha niol dou ē* 155, 'I know him not': the two locutions are superseded in the Manx of the present day by *shione* and *cha nione*; but *is eol dhomh* 'I know' is still used in Scotch Gaelic.

3. Next come instances in which the semivowel *ȝ* directly takes the place of a vowel *i* in such combinations as *gyn'ys* (pronounced *gyñ ȝ'ys*) 'without knowledge, unknown' 101, more frequently 'without intimation given, secretly,' as to which it is to be observed that the unmutated form of the second word is now *fys*; but one has to suppose it to have been at an earlier stage *fiȝys* or *fiȝyss*, derived probably from an earlier *fiyss*, as indicated by the Irish forms *fiss, fios*, Welsh *gwysi* 'a notice or summons.' So with words like *ynnyd* 'a place' (Ir. *inad, ionad*) as in *yn ynyd* 51, 60, 99, *yn iynyd* 60, 62, 71 'the place, the place where, where,' *ayns yn iynyd* 433, 'in the place,' *ayns ynyd* 427, 'in a place'; and *yntsaghy* 400, 496, 'to teach' (Sc. *ionnsachadh*) as in *nan iynsaghy* 352, *nan ȝinsaghy* 351, 'teaching them,' where the waywardness of the spelling is merely an illustration of the incomplete differentiation of *y* and *i* in the manuscript of the Phillips Prayerbook. Whether *yi* or *iy* was written the pronunciation was doubtless the same, namely *iȝnsaghy*: similarly both *yinyd* and *iynyd* were doubtless pronounced *iȝnyd* as it is in the spoken Manx of the present day, though the *ȝ* disappears when such words stand alone.

Instances are about to be given of the semivowel *ȝ* developed between a consonant and a vowel in the same way as Latin *venit* seems to have become French *vient* through an intermediate *vienit*. In Manx, however, the *ȝ* mostly remains, but a tendency to drop it is suggested by the spelling of certain words in the Phillips Prayerbook: take for example *fer ghani* and *fer ghiani* at the beginning of the Litany, now written *fer-chionnee* 'redeemer,' literally 'man of purchase' (from *kionnee*, genitive of *kionnagh*, Goi. *ceannach*¹ 'a purchase, a bargain'); *kaltiin* 296, now *kialteenyn* (Sc. *cilltean*), plural of *keill*

¹ This word is derived from *ceann* 'head,' and the connexion of meaning is explained by the Welsh for 'bartering or bargaining,' namely 'rhoði un peth y'mhen peth arall' 'to set one thing *against* another,' where *y'mhen* (= *yn + pen*) means *against* as in *parwb y'mhen ei gilyd* 'every one (fighting) against his fellow': compare the Med. Ir. *hi cend Ulad* 'against the Ultonians,' Windisch's *Ir. Texte*, p. 212.

'a church'; *kángilt* 296, now *kiarlit* 'bound, tied' (Ir. *ceangailt*); *kaglygh* 458, now *cagliagh* 'a mere or boundary' (Med. Ir. *cocrich*, Mod. Ir. *coigcrioch*); and *shayght* 279, for the more usual *shiaght*, still written *shiaght* 'seven' (Goi. *seachd*). This kind of spelling cannot be wholly due to carelessness on the part of the scribe, and a corresponding pronunciation is sometimes to be heard at the present day. Thus I remember the word *kiarlit* pronounced with so little of the *i* that I did not recognize it, though it was one of the words which I learned first: the speaker in this instance was a native of the parish of Braddan.

In such instances as *gyn̄ iys* the *i* takes the place of a stem-vowel *i*: the next ones show *i* resulting from the development of a stem-vowel *ɛ* into *iē*—a phenomenon of capital importance in Goidelic phonology—and the instances may be classified according to the treatment undergone by the combination *iē*. (1) When it remains unchanged we have such forms as these: *ferr* 301, 308, commonly *fer* 'a man, *vir*' (O. Ir. *fer*, Mod. Ir. *fear*) but *dynn ierr* 90, 'to the man,' *yn̄ ierr* 84, 'of the man, *viri*' (pronounced *yn̄ ier*, *ñier*, or *ñer*); *liē*, now written *lieh* (pronounced *tiē*) 'a side, one side of a thing, a half,' as in *erliē*, now written *er-lheh* 'apart, aside,' *my liē* 113, now *my lieh* 'to my charge, to me,' *na liē* 66, now *ny lieh* 'to his account, against him,' (O. Ir. *leth*, Mod. Ir. *leath*); *liey* 492, *liøy* 551, *lyægi* 527, now written *lheiē* (pronounced *tiēi*) to 'melt, or smelt' (Med. Ir. *legaim* 'I melt,' Mod. Goi. *leagh* 'melt,' Med. Welsh *llei-th*, now *llaith* 'moist,' *dadlaith* to 'thaw,' *dylaith* 'dissolution, death'); *shenn*, still written *shenn* 'old' (O. Ir. *sen*, Mod. Ir. *sean*, pronounced *shan*, Sc. *sean*, pronounced *shen*), where the semivowel has been spent in converting an original *s* into *sh*. As a rule the vowel remains *e* in this word only when it is not followed by a broad syllable, as in *d'yn chen ierish* 239, 'from the old time,' or when it has an accent of its own as in *t'æ shenn* 222, now written *t'eh shenn* 'he is old.' Here, perhaps, should also be mentioned such a word as *gryæi* (now written *grih*) occurring in the Phillips Prayerbook in *ully yn gryæi aggu* 545, in the later version *oolley yn sorgh eu* 'all the sort of you,' for though the Med. Ir. was *graig* 'a stud of horses,' Mod. Ir. *groigh*, the Scotch is given as *greigh*, *greadh*, and the Welsh is *gre'*, all apparently derived

¹ Though all these forms are probably derived from the Latin word, the Goidelic may have come directly from Welsh *gre* in an earlier form *greg*, and the difference of vowel requires explanation. I have, however, no other to offer than that the Goidels first heard *greg* pronounced with an *r* which they were wont to

from the Latin *grex*, genitive *gregis* 'a flock or herd of animals, a company or band of men.'

(2) The combination *ie* is pronounced *ie* or even *ii* as in *iérisch* 26, 28, *iérish* 52, now written *earish* 'time, season, weather' (Ir. *eiris*), and pronounced with the article *niérisch* or *nirish*; and *yn iere* 90, now written *yn errey*, 'the burden' (Med. Ir. *ere*, *ære*, *eire*, Mod. Goi. *eire*).

(3) The combination *ie* has been made into *ia* or *ia* as in the following instances; *iyri* 97, now *arree*, genitive of *arragh* 'the spring of the year' (Med. Ir. *errach*, genitive *erraig*, Sc. *earrach*); *yn iaspick* 374, 408, *yn aspick* 21, 399, 408, now written *yn aspick* (pronounced *yn iásplik*, *niásplik*, and sometimes corrupted into *niásplish*, which I have heard near Bishop's Court) 'the bishop' (O. Ir. *epscop*, *escop*, genitive *epscoip*, Mod. Ir. *easbog*, genitive *easboig*, Sc. *easbuig*, from *episcopus*, but with the Manx and Scotch forms lineally representing the genitive, not the nominative); *faskyr* 20, now *fastyr* the 'evening' (O. Ir. *fescor*, Mod. Ir. *feascar*, Sc. *feasgar*, Welsh *gospers* 'evening service at church': compare Latin *vesper*), as in *ayns yn iáskyr* 543, now *ayns yn* or 'syn astyr' (pronounced *sniásstyrr*) 'in the evening'; *liattai* 96, 102, *liatty* 254, *lietty* 92, 93, now *lihattee* 'a side' (Ir. *leath-taobh*) a compound the first part of which is the *lie* already mentioned—it is liable to be modulated into *lia* (pronounced *tiá*) on account of the broad vowel in the syllable following, but the spelling *lietty* also occurs, as we have seen; *gniarr* 79, 566, *gniær* 529, *niar* 571, now *niar* 'from the east' (O. Ir. *an air*, but Mod. Ir. *a n-oir*, Sc. *an ear* 'from the east'); *gniart* 385, now written *niart* (pronounced *niärt*) 'strength' (O. Ir. *nert*, Mod. Goi. *neart*, Welsh *nerth*, Gaulish *nerto-* as in *Nertomáros* 'Him of great strength'); *shiaght*, still written so, but pronounced *shägh*, 'seven' (O. Ir. *secht*, Mod. Goi. *seachd*); and *shen* 'old,' which, forming a compound with the noun qualified by it, is liable in the Phillips Prayerbook to have its vowel made broad if coming before a broad syllable, as in *yn shann Adam*, 385, now *y chenn Adam* 'the old Adam' and 'sy chan amser', 523 'in the old time' (Ir. *annsa tsean-aimsir*, 1 Sam. ix. 9): the spelling *yn chenn amser* 568, also occurs, but the actual Manx tendency is to pronounce the word with *a* everywhere, regardless of the nature of the vowel following.

(4) I have noticed one instance where *ē* is treated somewhat like *e* in

pronounce with a broad vowel, so that some of them may be supposed to have introduced consistency by giving the word a broad vowel, while the others modified the *r* into the kind of *r* which they associated with narrow vowels.

the Manx of the present day, namely *yn eask*, 428, *yn t̄esk* 46, *iask* 578, now *yn easyst* (pronounced *ñ̄es̄t̄*) 'the moon' (O. Ir. *ésc̄a*, which is now, according to Mr. O'Grady, pronounced *ésḡa*—O'Reilly writes *easga* and *easḡ*).

4. Goidelic *ē* becomes in the Phillips Prayerbook *ie*, which, judging from the spelling and pronunciation of the present day, was sounded *īē* or *ie* as in *kielle* 'a companion, fellow, one another' (O. Ir. *céile*, Mod. Goi. *céile*) as in *an gīely* 46, 'one another,' *nyrg y ghielle* 19, 'one after another,' and *vei magh elle* 468, now no less absurdly written *veih-my-cheilley* (cf. *veim y* 481) 'from one another'; *fīlie* 378, *fēliy* 73, genitive of *fill*, now *feail* 'a festival or saint's day,' as in *yn ill* 17, *yn ill* 72 'the festival' (Ir. *féil*, genitive *féile*, Sc. *feill*, Welsh *gŵyl*, all from the Latin *vigilia*); *iém*, now *eam* 'a crying or calling' (O. Ir. *égem*, Mod Ir. *éigheamh*), as in *ann iém* 90, now *yn eam* 'calling them,' *er an ieym* 113, now *er nyn eam* 'after being called,' and in the derivative *iemagh*, now *eamagh* as in *nan iemagh* 431, 'our crying,' but *m'æmagh* 'my crying'; *ghanie* 60, 67, 234, *ghani e*, *ghani ē* 19, 'not, no,' for which *ha ñ̄iē* or *hā ñ̄iē* is to be heard in the South, for instance at Cregneish, where I have also heard *ñ̄ies̄* and *ñ̄iem* respectively for *ñ̄iest̄* 570, now *neesht̄* 'also,' and *ñ̄ims* 312, now written *nee'ms* 'I will do' (Mod. Ir. *ním* 'I do,' Sc. *ni mi* 'I shall or will do'). But the only pronunciation heard in the North and the prevailing one in the South makes *ie* in this word into *ī* or *ī*; so besides the *ghanie*, already instanced, Phillips has also *ghani* 50, now written *cha nee* 'not, no,' which is pronounced *hañ̄iē* or *hañ̄iē*, and has as parallels all words like *biē* 188, now *bee* 'food' and *jīh*, now *jee* 'a god' (p. 7). The same remark applies in some other instances: thus though Phillips gives an older spelling *inien* 141, his ordinary form shows no *e*, as for instance, in *mi iniēn* 104, now *my inneen* 'my daughter' (Ir. *m'inghean*, Sc. *mo nighean*), and *y hiniēn* 105, 'her daughter' (Ir. *a hinghean*, Sc. *a nighean*), but the Manx pronunciation of the present day is *ñ̄iēn*¹.

¹ At first sight some of these forms would seem to require one to suppose, that the Early Goidelic form *inigena* (not *inigina*, as I have lately ascertained by an inspection of the Ogam inscription on the spot, namely, Eglwys Cymun, in Carmarthenshire) to have been accented *inigēna*. But that is doubtful, and it may be that the accentuation of Manx *ñ̄iēn*, Sc. *nighean* and Ir. *inghín* derive directly from the proclitic pronunciation of the word when followed by a proper name of a person. In Scotch and Irish Gaelic the word has been further cut down to *ni*, whence *nic*, which McAlpine explains as *nighean n̄i*, as in *nic Dhomhnuil*

5. The vowel *i* is developed into *ii*, which in the case of the tone syllable is mostly written *ii*, that is *ii*, in the Phillips Prayerbook, as in the following instances; *kill*, now written *keill* or *keeyl*¹ 'a cell or church' as in *tdy ghiill* 28, *tdy ghill* 23, 57, now *dty cheeill* 'thy church,' with regard to which the related forms Med. Ir. *cell*, genitive *cille*, dative *cill*, Mod. Ir. *ceall*, genitive *cille*, Sc. *cill*, make it probable that the Manx form, together with the Scotch one, does not etymologically represent the nominative *cell*, derived from the Latin *cella*; *kiinn* 565, *kiin* 551, now *king* 'heads' (Goi. *cinn*); *yinnivyl* 110, in *yn yinnivyl*, now written *yn inney-veyl* 'the bondwoman'; *chiinn* 520, now *ching* 'ailing, sick' (Goi. *tinn*) mutated *hiinn* 443, in *yn duyne hiinn* 'the sick man's'; *fyirr* 62, 150, 190, *fyir* 56, 554, *firr* 306, now written *fir* 'men, *viri*' (Goi. *fir*, Welsh *gwyr*). Here it will be observed, that in Phillips' *ii* the accent distinguishes the vowel *i* from the semivowel *i*, but without indicating the length of the former; in fact words like *kiinn*, *chiinn* have their vowel still decidedly short, whereas it is now long in *fir*², while I am in doubt whether it should be called long or short in *keill*.

6. The vowel *i* becomes *ii*; and (1) the first place may be given to the instances in which the *i* was not immediately followed by a broad syllable: take for example such a word as *fyrriny*, now written *firriney* 'truth' (Ir. *fírinne*, Sc. *firinn*) as in *yn 'yirriny* 18, *yn iyirriny* 58, *yn ierinniy* 24, now *yn irriney* 'of the truth,' and *dygh ulla iyrriny* 367, now *dy chooilley irriney* 'all truth'; and *rii* 23, 29, *ryi* 477, now written *ree* 'a king' (O. Ir. *rí*, genitive *ríg*, Mod. Ir. *rí*, *righ*, gen. *ríogh*, Sc. *righ*, Welsh *rhi*).

(2) Next comes the case of the Goidelic diphthongs which yield in Manx the combination *iiy*. Far the most important of these is *ia* which is usually written *ie* in the Phillips Prayerbook, and was meant perhaps to be sounded like the *ia* of the word *grian* 645, *gríen* 163, *gríen* 271, now written *grian* 'the sun' (Goi. *grian*), and sounded *gríyan* or *grían*. The more usual pronunciation at the present day, however, is *iiy* as in the following words: *feanish* 53, 578, *fénish* 551,

'a female of the name of Macdonald.' So Mrs. McKellar the enterprising translator into Scotch Gaelic of the Queen's *More leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* calls herself in her preface *Mairi nic Ealair*.

¹ The word is spelt *keeyl* by Kelly and Gill, but Cregeen who is a more intelligent guide writes *keill* or *keehll*.

² It is not in common use in the North, so that in answer to my question as to the pronunciation I have heard it sometimes sounded like the English words *fir* and *fur*.

now *feanish* 'witness, presence,' and adverbially 'in the presence of,' *na ienishyn* 552 'in his presence,' *nan viényshyn* 140, *nan veanishsyn* 140 'their witnesses' (O. Ir. *fiadnisse*, Mod. Ir. *fiadhnuise*, Sc. *fianais*); *iesk* as in *da iesk* 111, now *daa eeast* 'two fishes,' *ieskyn* 242, 474, now *eeastyn* pronounced *iÿstyn* 'fishes,' plural of *eeast* 'a fish' (O. Ir. *iasc*¹, Mod. Goi. *iasg*); *giesaght* 351, now *geesaght* (for *ag-eeas-agh*) 'a-lending, in lending' (Goi. *iasachd*); *gniær* 566, *gniir* 79, now *neear* 'from the west' (Sc. *an iar* 'from the west').

An instance or two of Goidelic *íó* must be mentioned next as yielding also *iÿ* in the Manx pronunciation of the present day, as in the word *phien* 76, 406, now written *feeyn* 'wine' (O. Ir. *fin*, *finn*, Mod. Goi. *fion*), and *dien* 369, *d'ién* 370, now *dy feeyn* 'of wine' (Sc. *dh'fion*); *fír* 47, 94, 490, now *feer* 'truly, very' (Goi. *fior*, Welsh *gwir*).

Here also belong some words with Goidelic *é* compensating for the loss of a consonant, such as *skial* 591, now written *skeal* 'a tale or story' (O. Ir. *scél*, Mod. Goi. *sgeul*, Welsh *chwedl*, all from an early neuter *sqedlo-n*²); and *keyd* 147, *kied* 232, now written *keead* (pronounced *kiÿyd*) 'a hundred' (O. Ir. *cét*, Mod. Goi. *céud*, Welsh *cant*, Latin *centum*), *da ghied piyn* 111, now *daa cheead ping* 'two hundred pence.'

7. Lastly, those consonants with which *í* readily combines are liable, when, in the course of phonetic decay, they cease to be heard, to be left represented by the *í* alone. If this can be said of initial *f*, instances enough will be found to have been already given; but the blending of the *í* with a consonant is more complete in the case of certain other consonants such as *g* and *d*. The following instances are in point: *gann*, 272, 315, now *gien* or *gen*

¹ This Irish *iasc* has been supposed to be of the same origin as Latin *piscis* 'a fish'; but even granting it to have lost an initial *p* one would have to treat the Irish word as standing for an early Celtic (*p*)*esco-s*, genitive (*p*)*esci*.

² I say *sqedlo-n* as I think that form more probable than *squetlo-n*. The book-Welsh word *chwedl* may come from an earlier *chwedd* just as well as from *chwel*, as witness *bodlon* (the most common pronunciation of *bodlon*, 'contented, satisfied,' derived from *bbd* 'one's pleasure or humour.' On the other hand the prevailing Southwalian form of *chwend*, namely, *hweđel*, cannot be derived from *sqedlo-n*, but it can without any difficulty from a *sqedlo-n* standing for a European *sqedhlo-n*: so with regard to *anadl*, *anal* 'breath' (Manx *anal* 505, now *ennal*, Ir. *anál*, Old Breton *alazn* for **anazl*,) and *banadl*, *banal* 'broom' (Old Breton *banazl*, *balazn-enn*) and other instances which cannot be enumerated here. On the termination *dh-lo-* see Brugmann's *Grundriss*, ii. 200-3.

'humour, cheer, pleasure,' (Goi. *gean*) mutated as in *chass ieen* 258 'zeal,' literally 'hot humour,' and *dy iann* 226 'thy desire, thy pleasure,' so with the derivative *ganoil* 468, *gannoil* 551, mutated into *iənoil* 578, now *gennal* 'pleasant' (Ir. *geanamhuil*, Sc. *geanail*); *giallyn* 30, now *gialdin* 'a pledge or promise' (Goi. *gealltann*) mutated as in *y ialtyn* 31 'promising it,' *erna ialtyn*¹ 31 'after promising it,' and *er gnialtyn* 30 'after promising,' pronounced *er ɲialtyn* and derived from *er ngialtyn*, where *g* following the guttural nasal but not readily blending with it has caused it to give its place to *ñ*. So in the case of *d+i*, excepting that here the combination produces *dzh* or English *j*, which is so written in the Phillips Prayerbook. The mutation, however, is not affected by this development as it proceeds from *d+i* which it reduces to *i* as in *jeanu*, 357, 392, *janu* 20, 486, now written *janno* to 'do or make' (O. Ir. *denam*, *denum*, Mod. Ir. *deanamh*, Sc. *deanadh*) mutated as in *ern' ianu* 290, 'after making,' and *er na ianu* 53, *erna ianu* 52, now *er ny yanno* 'after making it'; *jesh* still written *jesh* 'right, south,' mutated into *iesh*, as in *er lau iesh* 20, 140, *er láu iesh* 52, now *er laue yesh* 'on the right hand' (O. Ir. *forláim deis*, Mod. Ir. *ar láimh dheis*, Sc. *air deas laimh*, Welsh *ar ḫeheu-lau*); *jei* 260, now written *jeih* 'ten' (Goi. *deich*, mutated *dheich*) as in *dy ixei* 505, now *dy yeih* 'of ten'; *jinsh* 569 'have told' (Sc. *dh'innis*); *jei* as in *jei mi* 469, pronounced *ȝei mi* 'I cried' (Sc. *dh'eigh mi*), which the spoken Manx of the present day replaces by the unmutated forms *dinsh* and *deie* respectively; *je* now written *jeh* 'of, from' (O. Ir. *di*, *de*, Mod. Goi. *de*, Old Welsh *di*, now *i*, Latin *de*) as in *ie* 54, 337, 347, 350, which would be now written *yeh*, except that the unmutated form *jeh* has the preference; so with *iim* 312, now *jeem* 'of me' (Ir. *díom*, Sc. *dhiom*). It is to be observed that another spelling of the *ie* of this and related forms is *je* in the Phillips Prayerbook, which accordingly leaves the reader at times in uncertainty whether the pronunciation meant was that of *ȝe* or of *dzhē*. Let us add the word *jsh*, already mentioned p. 7 above: it makes in the vocative *iish*, now written *yee* (Med. Ir. *dé*, Mod. Ir. *dhé* or *dhía*, Sc. *dhe*, Welsh *duw*); and *jeir* 'tears' as in *y ier* 437, now *e yeir* or *e yheir* 'his tears' (Ir. *a dhebra*, but Sc. *a dheoir*).

¹ This contains the pronoun of the third person singular but without being taken into account in the sense; since the formula for the third person singular is frequently used for the other persons and also where no pronoun is required. This is a Manx tendency important to be borne in mind and already illustrated in the case of *nylomarcan* p. 14 above.

The Semivowel *u* or *w*.

It is not certain that the Aryan parent speech had not, besides this semivowel, a cognate consonant; but in any case so little has been made out concerning this matter, that it would be useless here to try to distinguish Aryan *v* from Aryan *u* or *w*. The earliest written representative of the sound or sounds in question was mostly *v* or *vv* with its equivalent Ogam symbol of *rr* or *rrrr*. This has been variously treated in the later stages of Goidelic pronunciation: thus

1. (1) In certain positions it becomes *f* and *v*, which will be found discussed in their respective places among the consonants.

(2) Flanked by vowels it usually disappears wholly, as in Manx *oe* 'a grandchild' (Mod. Ir. *úa* or *ó*, genitive *úi* or *i*, Sc. *ogha*, O. Irish *aeu*, *ua*, genitive *auí*, Early Irish *avi*, *avvi*).

(3) In a few instances it has, when preceded by *r* or *l*, yielded the vowel *u* as in *marru*, now written *marroo* 'dead' (O. Ir. *marb*, Mod. Goi. *marbh*, Welsh *marw*); and *tarroo* 'a bull' (O. Ir. *tarb*¹, Mod. Goi. *tarbh*, Welsh *tarw*, Gaulish *tarvo-s*, Latin *tauru-s*): see other instances mentioned under the vowel *u* at pp. 13, 14 above.

2. (1) It is not certain whether the foregoing paragraph should not also include the mention about to be made here of the *u* or *v* involved in the early combinations *qu*, *gu*, *dhu*, *du* and the like, since the original sound of the second element in these combinations is not beyond question; but Manx distinguishes itself from the other Celtic languages in retaining this *u* in a small group of words, and its value is identical with that of *u* or *w* in such English words as 'quick' and 'dwindle,' a sound by no means to be identified with the bilabial consonant inheriting the same position in such German words as 'quick' and 'quelle.' The Manx instances in point here are *quellan*² 483, now *quallian* 'the young of certain beasts, such

¹ There is no reason to suppose that *marb* or *tarb* was ever sounded with a *b*, and this spelling only goes to prove that the Irish received the Latin alphabet at a time when *b* had come to be regarded as regularly standing for the sound of *v* (whatever the sound represented by the letter *v* might be considered to be) as well as for the sound of *b*. This began in Latin as early at least as the fourth century. The Roman alphabet with its anomalies was naturally adopted by the Brythons, and from them it eventually made its way to the Goidels, some of whom had previously adopted the Ogam system of writing; but one or two instances occur, in which the Ogam for *b* is used for *v*.

² With a different addition to the stem *quel* here implied, one seems to detect a kindred word in the English *whelp*, O. Norse *hvelpr*, and German *welf* (for an

as dogs and lions' (Ir. *coilén*, *coiléán*, Sc. *cuilean*, Welsh *colwyn*, borrowed probably from some such a Goidelic form as *cölén*); *quei*, now written *quoi* 'who' (O. Ir. *cía*, *ce*, Sc. *co*, Welsh, *pwy*=**quei*, Latin *qui* for an older *quei*); and a shorter form with *qu* mutated into *uh* occurs in *uhartyyl* 467, 'whatsoever,' literally 'what on the world' (like the modern *cre-erbee* 'what thing on the world,' which has taken its place, and *quoi-sy-theihll* or *quoi-theihll* 'whosoever,' literally 'who in the world'); also *queig*, still so written and pronounced *quēig* or *quēig* 'five' (O. Ir. *cóic*, *cúic*, Mod. Ir. *cúig*, Sc. *coig*). The common Goidelic form was once doubtless *quēcce* for an earlier *quēgque* of the same origin as the Latin *quinque*, Welsh *pump* and English *five*;¹ but in Irish and Scotch Gaelic a shifting of the accent transformed *quēcce* into *cēcce* or *cēcce*, whence the forms actual in those languages. In southern Irish, however, the *qu* must have remained intact late enough to suggest the fifth Ogmic symbol, , for what in our bilingual epigraphy is transliterated into Latin as *qv*.²

(2) In the history of the word *dēne*, now *deiney* 'men,' pronounced *dēniə* (O. Ir. *dóini* for early Goidelic *duán̄i*), the *u* has been spent in modifying the vowel portion of the tone syllable; and so it has in the Manx *skæly* now *skeayley* 'the act of dispersing': both words have been discussed at pp. 23, 26 above.

(3) In the great majority, however, of the instances in point the *u* has disappeared, leaving no trace remaining of its former presence, as for example in *mack*, now written *mac* 'a boy, a son,' O. Ir. *macc*,

older *hwelf*), in spite of Kluge's opinion in the 4th edition of his *Etym. Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*, that these Teutonic words stand all alone. Perhaps one might even go so far afield as to compare the Sanskrit *čūra* 'a wild animal of the lion, boar, tiger or panther kind.'

¹ Whether a pronunciation resembling that of the Manx *queig* may not be still the current one in some of the local dialects of Ireland or Scotland, it is impossible to say in our present state of ignorance as to the dialectal pronunciation of Goidelic. That ignorance, it is needless to say, is abetted by the inveterate tendency of editors—the editors of popular tales included—to efface any interesting peculiarity of speech which they happen to come across.

² There is one word which one looks for in vain in this group, and that is the Manx equivalent of the Irish and Scotch *cuid* 'one's share or part'; but for some reason, which I have not discovered, it was not *quid* but *kuidd* 228, now *cooid* (pronounced approximately *küdzh* or *kjüdzh*) 'a share, portion, property, goods,' *ayns nan guidj* 530, 'in their goods.' The word is used as a synonym for the English word 'goods,' and I am not sure that its pronunciation has not been influenced by the English 'goods.'

genitive *maicc*, Early Goidelic (of Ireland, England, Wales and Man) ~~maicci~~ *maqui*. The loss of this *u* took place earliest probably in unaccented syllables, and in this respect one may contrast with Manx *queig* 'five' the Manx *kegeesh* pronounced *kÿgish* 'a fortnight' literally 'a *quinzaine* or the fifteen nights delimiting the fourteen days of the reckoning intended' (Med. Ir. *cóicthiges*, Mod. Ir. *coicthighes*, Welsh *pythewnos* and *pythefnos*, literally 'fifteen-night,' from *pymtheng*, a form of *pymtheg*, 'fifteen'). The first syllable of *kegeesh* has most probably received its present short form comparatively lately, but the fourth Goidelic numeral carries the matter very far back; the form in the Phillips Prayerbook is *kéyr* 232, *kæyr* 60, now written *kiare* 'four,' O. Ir. *cethir*, Mod. Ir. *ceathair*, Sc. *ceithir*, Welsh *pedwar*, Latin *quatuor*, English *four*, Gothic *fidwōr*, and Sanskrit *catvāras*. These cognates taken together go to prove that the Aryan prototype is not likely to have had its first syllable accented, so the *quetyáres* postulated by the Celtic forms appears not only to have become *cetvár*, while *maqui* 'son's' still retained its *u*, but early enough to have suggested for the fourth Ogam its symbol , *c*, as contrasted with the , for *qu*, suggested by an early form of *queig* 'five.' The Ogam alphabet can hardly be supposed invented later than the fourth century: an earlier century does not seem improbable.

3. An *u* or *o* becomes *u*, and at first sight one would be perhaps tempted to say that this change applies only to *u* or *o* when unaccented. That would, however, be rash, not to mention the fact that a shifting of the accent is not unknown in Manx, and that such shifting might be expected to make *úa* and *óá*, for example, into *uá* or *wá*. So the decision must depend on the history of each individual word, and something will be added later on Manx accentuation; but at present I wish to come back to the change of *u* and *o* into *u* or *w* and to begin (1) with a few cases in which the result is *qu*, as for instance in the word *quing* 'a yoke' (Goi. *cuing*, as if derived from an early *co-ijung-* of the same origin as the Latin *jungo* 'I join' and its congeners); *quail* or *quaiyl* 'a meeting, a convention, a court of law' (Med. Ir. *comdál*, Mod. Ir. *comhdháil*, Sc. *codhail*), mutated in modern Manx into *whail* as in *ny whail* 82 'meeting him'; and from the same source are derived *quaaltagh* or *qualtagh* 'one who is met, the "first foot," on New Year's Day or on undertaking new work, also the first person to meet a woman when she first goes out after childbirth,' and *quayltys* 83, 259, 583, *qualtys* 82, now variously written *quaaltys*, *quältys* and *qualtys* 'the act of meeting one'; *quæagh* 555, now

quaagh 'alien, strange,' mentioned already, at p. 32 above. When the *qu* undergoes mutation it is written *ghu* most commonly in the Phillips Prayerbook and *wh* in the later orthography, as in the case of the *whail* just mentioned, in that of *ghueish* as in *y ghueish shenn* 52, now *wheesh shen* 'by so much, German *desto*,' *er ghuis* 548, now *ayns wheesh* 'insomuch,' *er ghueis* 49, now *son wheesh* 'whereas,' where *queish* seems to be a dative-accusative to be correlated with the Irish nominative *cóimheas* 'equality, comparison' (not *cóimhmeas*, which is given in the same sense by O'Reilly); and in *ghuiliin* as 61, *ghuiliin myr* 54, now *whilleen*¹ as 'as many as' (Sc. *coimhlion* 'as many (as), as often (as)'; compare the Welsh *cynifer ag* 'as many as, all who:' the Irish *cóimhlion* is given (by O'Reilly) in the sense only of 'an assembly, multitude.'

(2) The same sort of change may take place where other consonants than *q* or *gh* are concerned, as for example in *mwaagh* 'a hare' (Ir. *moidheach*, Sc. *magheach*); *muinal* 331, *mwannal* 'a neck' (O. Ir. *muinel*, Mod. Ir. *muineál*, Sc. *muineal*, Welsh *mynwgl*); *buias* 242, 268, 474, now written *booise*, pronounced *būys* or *breis* 'thankfulness, gratitude' (Goi. *buidheachas*, and so with *dwoaiys* 'abhorrence, detestation' (Ir. *dohuidheachas*) from *dúoi* 551, now *dwoaie* (pronounced *dūi*) 'hated, dislike.' So also with *ū* as in *tuoī* 342, now written *twoaie* 'the north,' *talu ny huei* 289, 'the Land of the North,' now *cheer twoaie*. Compare O. Ir. *antúaid*² 'a septentrione,' and *fa thuaith* 'ad

¹ In spite of the spelling *whilleen* the word is now a paroxytone, and accordingly Cregeen suggests that it should be written 'as it is always pronounced 'whillin or whyllin': the former is the pronunciation which I have heard.

² See Ebel, *Zeuss' Gram. Celica*, pp. 611, 2; also Rhys' *Welsh Philology*, p. 10. In Celtic the cardinal points are named relatively to the body of a person looking towards the east: so the east is spoken of as being in the direction forth from the face, O. Ir. *anair* 'ab oriente,' Sc. *an ear*, Manx *yn gniarr* 79, 566, *nier* 529, now *niar* (p. 53), all of which mean 'from fore' or 'from before' (with *air*, *oir* of the same origin as *ar* 'for, against, on'). The west is the direction forth from a person's back and is called in O. Ir. *antar* 'ab occidente,' Sc. *an iar*, Manx *yn gniær*, now *neear* (p. 56), all meaning literally 'from after' or 'from behind' (with *tar* of the same origin as *tar n-* 'after'). Compare the Welsh *for* 'west,' namely *gortlewin*, literally meaning 'the back near the shoulders' and standing for *gyor-tiengin* with *tiengin* cognate with the Manx *shling-an* 'the shoulder,' Med. Ir. genitive *slindein*, Sc. *slinnean* 'the shoulder-blade.' The right hand is the seizing, grasping hand capable of action and skill, called in O. Ir. *dess*, Sc. *deas*, Manx *jesh* (p. 57) from the same origin as Welsh *dheu*, Latin *dexter* and its congeners. So the South is in O. Ir. *andess* 'from the right' or *fa dess* 'ad dextram,' literally 'sub dextram,' Manx *yn jass* 566, now

sinistram,' literally 'up toward the left hand,' Sc. *bho'n tuath* 'from the north, northward'; and so with *galtuði* 220, now written *goll-twoate* 'a rainbow,' meaning literally perhaps the 'English, foreign, or non-Goidelic bow,' from obsolete Manx words corresponding to the Irish *gall*¹ 'foreigner, Englishman,' and *tuagh* 'a bow.'

4. (1) An *ð* may develop into *uð* or *wð* as in *fuo* 61, 62, 63, 343, now *fo* 'under, throughout' (Goid. *fð*, Welsh *guo-*) from an early Celtic *yo*, derived, with the usual elision of *p*, from an Aryan *upo* (compare the Greek *inrō* 'under'); *bub* 112, now *baa* genitive of *booa* 'a cow' (O. Ir. *bou*, *bó*, genitive *bou*, *bó*); and *bwoirry* 'female' (Goi. *boirionn*).

(2) Far oftener the *yo* undergoes further changes, and in conjunction with a palatalized consonant following it usually yields a diphthong *ji* or *ðe*. The exact nature of the changes undergone is a matter of conjecture, but one of the steps in the series I take to be *uē* or *wē*, but whether the whole series should be represented as *ð*, *uð*, *uē*, *ð*, or *ð*, *uē*,

written *yn jiass*: compare the same habit of designating the south by reference to the right hand as evidenced by the Sanskrit word *dakshina* 'right, south, the Deccan,' and among Teutonic peoples by the names *Texel* and *Teisterbant*. The word for 'north' offers more difficulties, and to begin with the instance in the text, it should have been either *ny tuei* (genitive feminine) or *yn huei* (genitive masculine). But the Goidelic *tuath* is probably derived from the Celtic root *su* to 'turn' as in O. Ir. *imphith* 'a turning' for *imb-hiith* (= *sūth*), Welsh *ymod* (= *ym-hod*) 'a turn or upset' (whence *ymodren*, commonly shortened to *mopren* 'a stick with which to stir porridge or flummery'), and O. Ir. *tintluth* (= *do-ind-hiith*) 'a turning, especially in the sense of translating into another language,' Sc. *tionndaidh*, Manx *tyndd* 365, 420, *chynnda* 358, now written *chyndaa* to 'turn or return.' Thus *tuath* would seem to be for *do-hūth*, and from the same root comes the Welsh for the left hand namely *aswy* or *asen* = *ad-sou-i* or *ad-sou-*. In fact both seem to agree in being words meaning 'turning to' or 'turned to.' The exact connotation, however, escapes me, but the Welsh word for 'north,' *gogled*, should be borne in mind as equating with the Irish *fochla* 'a place of safety or concealment, the seat of the driver on the warrior's left in an Irish war-chariot,' as it may possibly help to an understanding of *tuath*. Even as it is, this group of words makes one fancy that in the time-dimmed picture one beholds the outlines of a priest or angur standing in a solemn attitude with his face to the rising sun and his right hand held forth, while the left hangs at his side or clings immovable to his breast.

¹ I have heard another *goll* compound in use, namely *goll-tooit*, pronounced *gol-tūit* and meaning 'thatched in a particular way without ropes,' which may have originally signified 'thatched in the English, Scotch or foreign way.' The Irish word *gall*, plural *gaill*, formerly applied to the Scandinavian invaders, now refers to the English; but in point of origin I can only regard it as the name of the *Gall-i* or Belgic Gauls, who invaded Britain after it had been settled by the Goidels. The *Brittones* constituted their chief tribe but their generic name was *Gallo-s*, plural *Galli*. See also the *Revue Celtique*, xi. 438, 9.

ʃ, I cannot say; but the former, in conjunction with the consonants, namely *gh* (velar) and *ȝh* (palatal), playing the most important rôle in these modifications, would stand thus: *ðg*, *ȝðgħ*, *ȝégh*, *ȝéigh*, *ȝéi*, *ȝi*, *ȝi*. In some of the instances about to be mentioned I have occasionally heard *ȝi*, as for example in *oie* 'night' and *oai* 'face'; but I am disposed to regard *ȝi* as the normal pronunciation of the present day, though *ȝi* may, perhaps, have preceded *ȝi* in most cases in point. Let us first take examples involving the guttural, such as *fyeir* 528, *feyr* 290, now written *feiyr* 'a sound or noise' (Ir. *foghar*); *lyiyms* 279 'I shall forgive,' *lyoig* 58, 360, *lyoyi* 380, *lyoi* (*loyi*) 28, 35, 347, 364, 384, *loiyg* 364, *loig* 404, *lyi* 342, now *leih* 'pardon' (Med. Ir. *logaim* 'I pardon,' Mod. Ir. *loghadh* 'forgiveness,' Sc. *logh*), as in *loyi uin nar loghbyn* 27, *lyi uin nar loghbyn* 371, now *leih dooin nyn loghbyn* 'forgive us our trespasses' (Med. Ir. *log dun ar fiachu*, but Mod. Ir. *maith dháinn ar bh-fiacha*, Welsh *maðeu i ni ein dyledion*); *lyyi* 362, *lyei* 42, 52, 191, 483, *lyi* 143, 164, 471, 529, 586, now *lhie* to 'lie down' (Med. Ir. *laigim* 'I lay me,' Mod. Ir. *luigh*, *luidhe* 'a lying down,' *luighthe* 'laid,' Sc. *luidh*, *laidh* 'to lie down'), and so in the preterite *lei mi shiis* 469, now *lhie mee sheese* 'I laid me down' (Sc. *luidh mi sios*); *lyoi* 337, 620, *lyei* 41, 42, 63, 344, 348, 467, now written *leigh* 'law' (Sc. *lagh*, but Ir. *lágħ*, O'Reilly) probably from the O. Norse *lög* 'law'; *ryei* 90, *ryi* 63, 469, now *reih* 'the act of electing,' participle *ryit* 30, 83, 337, now *reih* 'elect, chosen' (O. Ir. *rogu* 'a choice or selection,' Mod. Goi. *rogha*); *tyoi* 158, *tyei* 72, 150, *tyi* 44, 502, now written *thie* 'a house,' mutated as in *y hyei* 107, now *e hie* 'his house,' *my hyei* 108, now *my hie* 'my house,' agglutinated as in *styei* 341, 407, *stei* 188, 375, 519, now *sthie* 'within, internally,' literally 'in the house,' O. Ir. *istaig*, on which see p. 38 above, and notice here that it implies the same broad-vowel stem as the Manx *tyoi*, now *thie* and the Scotch *taigh* (usually misspelt *tigh*) 'a house,' whereas the O. Ir. was *ȝeg*, *tech*, now *teach*, genitive *tige*, now *tighe*, dative *tig*, derived together with the Welsh *ty* 'a house' from the same root and declension as the Greek *στέγος*, *τέγος* 'a roof, a house.' These belong to the narrow-vowel stem *steg*; but the broad-vowel stem *stog* is evidenced not only by Manx *tyoi*, now *thie*, Sc. *taigh*, but also by an occasional Irish genitive and dative *taige* and *taig* respectively, and by the *teu* of Welsh *teulu* 'a family' literally 'house-army' for an older *tou-lu* for an early Celtic form **tög-slög-* not **ȝög-ȝlög-*. Here perhaps may be mentioned *yui* 253, *yei* 140, now *oai* 'a face or countenance,' which, with *ayn* 'in,' and with possessive pronouns,

enters into the agglutinations *nyoi* 83, 107, 345, now *noi* or *n'or* 'against,' literally 'in vultum' or 'in faciem'; and *na yei* 141, 'against it'; the related Irish forms are Med. Ir. *aged*, *aiged*, and Mod. Ir. *aghaidh*, which is incompatible with the older ones, while the Manx agrees altogether with neither, since it seems to point rather to some such origins as *oged* or *oghaidh* as opposed to *aged* and *aghaidh* respectively.

The next instances involve a dental consonant; take, for example, *kyei* 527, 577, now written *keoie*¹ 'raging, savage, wild' (Ir. *cutha* 'rage,' *cuthach* 'raging,' Sc. *cuthach* 'madness'); *lyoi* 43, now written *lhiy* 'a colt' (Goi. *loth*², Welsh *llwvd-n* 'one of the offspring of certain animals such as deer, sheep, goats, swine, geese, and hens'); *ryei* 481, *ryi* 88, 139, now written *roie* to 'run' (O. Ir. *rith*, Mod. Ir. *rioth* and *ruith*, Sc. *ruith*³); *syei* 29, 467, now *soie* 'sitting, a seat' (O. Ir. *suid*, Mod. Goi. *suidhe*), mutated as in *na hyei* 96, 152, *na hei* 43, now *ny hoie* 'in his seat, sitting or seated' (Goi. *na shuidhe*), and as preterite of the cognate verb, *hyei* 139, *hei* 150, *heé* 116, now *hoie* 'sat'; *yei* 592, *yi* 61, 341, now *oie* 'night' (Med. Ir. *oidche*, *aidche*, Sc. *oidhche*), which not only oscillates in pronunciation between *fi* and *yi*, but may be found also reduced to the minimum of *i*, and as such occurring (after *s*=*sh*) in *er liées it* 482, also *ayns liæsh ny hyi* 482, now *ayns imbagh ny hoie* 'in the night-season' (Ir. *a n-aimsir na h-oidhche*, Sc. 'n am na h-oidhche'). Here perhaps should also be placed such words as *klyei* 545, 577, now *cleiy* 'a fence or hedge,' plural *kluei* 230, now *cleiye* (Ir. *cláidhe* 'burial, interment, digging' O'Reilly, Welsh

¹ Why it is so written I cannot say: I have heard it pronounced only with a velar guttural, not with the palatal, which, however, may have been usnal in some parts of the Island. In the North, Jurby, for instance, it is so pronounced as to rhyme with *lheice* 'calves.'

² If Fick's *putlus*, as the earlier form inferred for the Latin *pullus*, has ever been an actual word, a slight re-shuffling of its consonants would yield *plutus*. This latter as *pluto-s*, or perhaps a neuter *pluto-n* would fit as the starting point of Celtic *loth* and *llwvd-n*, the *p* disappearing after the usual Celtic analogy; but see now M. Duvau's *Italo-Celtica* in the *Mém. de la Soc. de Linguistique de Paris*, viii. 262.

³ The change to a broad vowel took place probably under the influence of 'such forms of the perfect as *rordith*, *rdith* 'ran:' at any rate that is what I should infer in the absence of a noun cognate with the perfect and corresponding to the Welsh *rhawd* 'a course.' The slender vowel duly appears in the Manx *riyym* 634, 'I shall run,' O. Ir. *rethim*, Mod. Ir. *reithim*; O'Reilly gives also *riothaim* and *ruithim*. In the Manx *ryei* 184, *ryi* 55, 139, 184, now *roie* 'ran,' we appear to have the noun used as a verb, which happens frequently.

*clawd*¹ 'a ditch, a dike'), related to the Welsh *cladu* 'to scratch or dig a hollow in the ground, to bury, to deposit spawn,' *clad* 'a hollow or digging made in the ground,' Med. Ir. *claidim* 'I dig or hollow out,' *fochlaídí* 'I dig out,' *clad* 'a ditch or dike,' Sc. *cladh* 'a burial-ground, the depositing of spawn,' while the whole group is supposed to be of the same origin as the German *kratzen*, English *scratch*.

5. (1) Goidelic *úa* seems to have had a tendency to become *wúy*, *wý* or *wý* in Manx: here and there (1) the *w* remains as in *boalíym* 136, now *bwoaillarym* 'I smite' (Med. Ir. *búalaim*), *bwoalley* 'to strike or thresh' pronounced *buýlə* (Goi. *bualadh*); and *boily* 218, now *bwoaillee* 'a pen for cattle or sheep' (Goi. *buaile*).

(2) Now and then Goidelic *úa* or *ó* is represented in Manx by *ó* as in *bóghilly* 218, *boghilly* 196, *boghily* 136, 493, 576, *boghill*² 19 now *bochille* and *bochil* (Med. Ir. *buachaill*, *bóchaill*, but Sc. *buachaille*, Welsh *bugail*).

(3) The *u* or *w* has been silenced after helping to give rise to the *gh* prefixed in the modern pronunciation of *yen* 'a lamb' and *uynæ* 'green' as mentioned at pp. 20, 24 above.

(4) In a small group of words already mentioned (p. 14) *ó* or *úa* has yielded in the Manx pronunciation of the present day the same resultant diphthong *ýi* as has just been traced (p. 63) to *ue* for *ó*. One of the instances in question is *slyéi* 83, now *sleih* 'a host, people' (O. Ir. *slög*, *slúag*, Mod. Goi. *sluagh*), mutated as in *d'yn drogh lyyi* 464, 'to the wicked,' *shiuusse lyei kayragh* 505, now *shiuish sleih cairagh* 'ye righteous,' and with the article *y lyei* 320, oftener how-

¹ This would seem to make *klyei* represent *cläd-*, but of that I am by no means certain, and I prefer regarding it as coming from *clod-*. The Welsh *clawd* stands in the relation of an ahlaunt to *clat*, somewhat in the same way as Welsh *rhwawd* 'a course' does to *rhed* 'run'; but Welsh *aw* does not always prove an earlier *ā*: witness *prawf* 'a proof' from Latin *próba*, and *mawl* 'praise' as compared with Irish *molaim* 'I praise.' Nor do Irish forms like *ro-ráith* 'ran' or *fo-roichláid* 'effodit,' supposing that to mean *fo-roichláid*, produce complete conviction, as we have also such words as Irish *scáth* 'a shadow,' Welsh *isgaud* 'darkness' (Evans' *Black Book*, facsimile, fol. 18^a), Mod. Welsh *cy-sgawd*, *cy-sgod*, 'a shadow' to equate with the Greek *σκότος*. In fact we seem to have something here resembling the rule requiring *ā* in Sanskrit for Aryan *o* in open syllables (Brugmann, i. 70); but this question has never been thoroughly examined on Celtic ground.

² The severing of the final vowel of this word on pp. 136, 196, 197, 493, 576, is due to an error of the scribe, who seems not to have been familiar with the longer form. The Irish *buachaill* belongs to the contracted *Io* Declension: see Stokes' *Celtic Declension*, p. 21, where the Scotch and the longer Manx form might have been mentioned with advantage.

ever *y klyei* 'the people' as in *ráyd yn klyei ynrick* 467, now *raad y sleih ynrick* 'the way of the righteous.' The other words referred to are *tryei*, now *treih* 'wretched,' and *teigyn*, now *teighyn*, the plural of *teigh* 'an axe.'

(5) Similarly the diphthong *úai* has in a few words fallen into the same analogy of *ye* for *ð*: take for example *yyi* 164, *yei* 164, 471, *yxei* 531, now *oae* 'a grave or tomb' Med. Ir. *uam*, Mod. Ir. *uaimh*, *uaigh*, Sc. *uaigh*; *lyi* 112, now *leoie* 'ashes'; *leoae* 'lead, the metal so called.' Of these words *oae* is pronounced mostly *ʃi*, but sometimes also *ʃʃi*, while the other two words are mostly *ʃʃi*: see pp. 14, 18. Here may perhaps be mentioned the name of *Glenmaye* borne by one of the show places in the Isle of Man; for its second and accented part is in Manx pronounced *M̄yi*, which suggests as its exact Irish equivalent the name of the river Moy between the counties of Mayo and Sligo, in Irish *Muaidh*, genitive *Muaidhe*: there was formerly one so-called also in Munster: see the *Irish Topographical Poems* edited by O'Donovan (Dublin, 1862), pp. 102, lxv.

(6) In one or two instances Goidelic *ói* has come under the influence of the analogy of *úai* or *úá*, namely, *lyei*, *lyxei* 614, *lyoi* 220, *lyi* 500, now *lheiy* 'a calf' (p. 14), pronounced *ʃ̄i* and *ʃ̄ʃi*; and *freoagh* 'heather or ling' (p. 18). With these may probably be ranked, though its diphthong is nasalized, the word *nyu*, *nȳy*, now *nuy* 'nine' (O. Ir. *nói*, Mod. Ir. *naoi*, Sc. *naoidh*, p. 34).

6. Consonants with which *u* or *w* more or less closely combine, are, when they come to be mutated, left represented by the *w* alone, as for instance in the case of the word *buaigh* 72, now *bwooiagh*, *booiagh* 'pleasing, pleased' (O. Ir. *buidéch*, Mod. Goi. *buidheach*), mutated in *fír vuiaigh* 628, now *feer wooiagh* 'well pleased,' and so with *búias*, now *booiys* 'pleasure' as in *y vías* 423, now *y wooiys* 'to please him'; so with *as voail* 154, now *as woail* 'and struck' from *bwoalley* 'to strike' (Med. Ir. *búalad*); and with *yn vuely* 197, now *un woaille* 'one fold' from *bwoaille* 'a fold' (Goi. *buaile*). Similarly with regard to *múar*, now *mooar* 'great' as in *fír vuuar* 635, now written *feer vooar* 'very greatly;' but the most common pronunciation of the mutated form is represented by the spelling *woar*. So with regard to all cases where the modern orthography has *u*, *w*, or *o* following an initial *b* or *m* as the radical or dictionary form of the word. The same thing happens at times in the case of *ghw* or *ghy*, written *gu* in the Phillips Prayerbook, as for example in connexion with *duyne* 'man,' now *dooinney*, mutated *guyne*, now *ghooinney*, liable

accordingly, to be reduced to *yne* as in *yn shann yne* 387, now written *yn chenn ghooinney* 'the old man,' and in *dygh snn yne* 54, 111, *dygh yn yne* 451 'every man,' and the vocative *yne* 265, now written *ghooinney*, and mostly pronounced *uññis*, which constantly recurs in the sense of 'you man, now man' in Manx conversation. Similarly *dúi*, now *dooie* 'proper, natural' (p. 12), when mutated, occurs written either with or without the *gh*, as in *na ghorp úi* 453, now *ny chorp dooghyssagh* 'a natural body,' literally 'in its natural body'; and *niau' ú[i]* 356, also *niau-ghui* 357, 'unkind,' but in both instances it would now be pronounced *uñi* though written *ghooie*. And as to its derivative *dúghys*, now *dooghs* (p. 13), mutated *ghooghs*, I have heard a good Manxman in the south of the Island read it *uñys* or *uñuys*, to wit in *lurg e ghooghs* 'after its kind,' Genesis i. 12.

Before leaving the semivowel I wish to add one or two explanations of the theory implied, and to revert first to the last paragraph, more especially to the reference to the associating of the *u* or *w* with a foregoing labial: what seems to happen is, that in order to utter the *w* the lips are rounded for it either before the pronunciation of the labial consonant begins or while it is going on, instead of immediately after it has taken place. In that case *múar* 'great,' that is to say *mwúar* or *mwúyr* may be supposed to have in mutation successively become *vwúyr*, *wíyr* and *wýr*, which last is also to be heard often enough as *wýr*, with its vowel shortened. Instead, however, of *vwúyr* it would be more exact possibly—for I am by no means certain—to give *ðwúyr* with *ð* indicating a *v* pronounced with the two lips (like the *u* in the German words 'quick' and 'quelle') in the place of our *v* uttered with the aid of the lower lip and the upper teeth. The series would then stand somewhat thus, *mwúyr*, *ðwúyr*, *wúyr*, *wýr*, *wýr*, and it rightly represents the *w* as no representative of the radical consonant *m*, except merely by association. Possibly, however, the other theory is tenable, that the *w* is a direct phonetic representative of the *m*. One may, however, urge against it the fact, that the more prevalent change of *m* or *ð* is to *v*, and that *v* is the regular representative of *m* and *ð* in the Brythonic languages without any regard to the nature of the vowel following, and in all the Goidelic dialects where that vowel is a narrow one, *i* or *e*. In the presence of a broad vowel, it is true, a distinction is observed which at first sight seems to countenance the view here rejected. For there are Irish dialects which, while mutating *ð* or *m* before *i* or *e* into *v*, mutate the same before any broad vowel whatsoever into *w*: thus in the

Connaught Irish spoken at Tuam in county Galway¹ not only is *sean bhean mhín* 'a smooth old woman' pronounced *sean vean vin*, but the vocative *mo bhúachaill mháith* 'my good boy' becomes there *mo wuachaill waith*. The pronunciation of *mháith* as *waith* (and not *vaith*) I should, however, be inclined to regard as due to analogy; and so in all instances of *m* or *b* (before an *a*) making *w* in mutation. In other words I should say that *w* as the result of a purely phonetic change may be treated as having no phonological standing in Irish mutation except where the unmutated labial happens to stand before an *u* or an *o*. Traces of the same encroachment of analogy appear to present themselves in Manx in the case of the equivalent of the last mentioned Irish word *maith* 'good.' In Manx it is now written *mie*, mutated *vie*, pronounced *mäi* and *väi* respectively, which are mostly written *mei* or *mæi*, and *vei* in the Phillips Prayerbook; but *vei* also occurs written *vyei* 22-26, as if it had gone through changes analogous to those whereby a Goidelic *uaimh* or *uaigh* 'a cave or grave' becomes Phillips' *yei*, pronounced at the present day *ÿi* or *yi* (p. 66). If, then, we suppose Phillips' *vyei* to have been sounded *vÿi* or *vyi*, then we must suppose a further change to have taken place in order to reach the *väi* of the present pronunciation; and we possibly have a parallel to this in the word *gháí*, now written *hie* 'went' (Irish *chuaidh*, Sc. *chaidh*) which is not now sounded *hÿi* or *hyi* but *hái*. This agrees with Phillips' spelling, while *hÿi* is the pronunciation of another preterite, namely, Phillips' *hyei*, now written *hoie* 'sat.' It is not likely that the two verbs were at any time sounded alike, for had that happened it is far more probable that either would have been dropped out of use rather than differentiated by means of a new pronunciation: see page 25 above.

Lastly I wish to revert to the development which I have assumed of *ø* into *ye* in the case of certain Manx words such as *fyeir*, now *feiyr* and others mentioned at page 63 above. Such an assumption may at first sight appear a violent one, and at one time I was inclined to believe that Phillips' *tyoi* or *tyei*, now *thie* 'a house,' derived its narrow vowel from the genitive case or some other form with *i* or *e*; but not only did this always seem to imply a large demand on one's belief in declensional confusion, but it fell short

¹ This dialect, thanks to the aid of the late Canon Ulick Bourke, I was able in 1872 to speak with some approach to the native pronunciation, but I cannot now say whether *mín* and *maith* had their vowels slightly nasalized or not.

after all of supplying any explanation of some of the instances. Thus for example, whence was the narrow vowel to come in such a case as that of Phillips' *ryei*, now *reih* 'a choosing or election' (p. 63) to which the O. Irish *rogu* of the same meaning corresponds? The same question is suggested also by such a verb form as *lyiyms* 279, 'I shall forgive' (O. Ir. *logaim-se* 'I forgive' ¹). So one is forced to believe in a purely phonetic change from *ó* to *úé*, and that not brought about by the influence of an inflectional *i* or *e*. Such a change can readily be paralleled elsewhere as, for example, in the Romance languages, especially Spanish. It is needless to say that the tone syllable is the one in point, as in the words *nueve* 'nine' from the Latin *novem*, and *cuerpo* 'a body' from Latin *corpus*: also in verb forms such as those of *rogar* 'to request' as follows: *ruego*, *ruegas*, *ruega*, *rogamos*, *rogais*, *ruegan* for Latin *rogo*, *rogas*, *rogat*, *rogamus*, *rogatis*, *rogant*, respectively.

¹ In Manx, Scotch Gaelic, and spoken Irish, as also in the Brythonic languages, there has, I ought to explain, been a sort of provection of these tenses, the old present having been as a rule made future, as here, while the modern present is mostly supplied by periphrastic formulæ. But exceptions occur now and then in the Phillips Prayerbook as in *nar hynddys yn chiarn* 480, now *tra ta'n Chiarn chyndaa* 'when the Lord turneth.'

CHAPTER IV.

THE ASPIRATE.

THE sound of *h* is that of a voiceless vowel—more correctly speaking I should say voiceless vowels: for it represents an indefinite number of such vowels, as anybody can satisfy himself by setting his mouth in the proper position for sounding *a* as in the English ‘father’ and then pronounce *h*: let him repeat the experiment with the mouth prepared for the pronunciation of *u*, and of *i*. The result in the three cases is three sounds differing from each other very perceptibly in pitch, and, probably, in other respects too; but Aryan nations at least do not usually find it necessary to distinguish these sounds from one another by appropriating separate symbols for them. So we ordinarily speak of *h* as if representing a single sound, and we mostly treat that sound as a consonant. That practice is fairly convenient and we need not depart from it, especially as we are much more interested here in the functions discharged by the aspirate than in phonologically defining the breath of its whisper.

Its chief function in Modern Goidelic may be described to be that of acting as the representative of all the voiceless spirants when they undergo phonetic decay. Taken, then, in the order of their importance as regards the aspirate, they would be *s*, *th*, *ch*, and *f*. How such sounds pass into a mere *h* our phoneticians scarcely deign to tell us, but when one comes to consider it, one cannot help coming, roughly speaking, to something like the following conclusion. The breath as it passes through the larynx is much the same in all those consonants, the differentiation being made in the mouth by bringing certain parts of it so nearly together that the breath rubs against them on its way out: the audible friction so produced constitutes the recognized characteristics of the consonants

in question respectively. If, however, the parts of the mouth to which I have alluded are not brought together so nearly as to produce the friction suggested, the whisper only is heard, which the comparatively unimpeded breath produces, and that is recognized as belonging to the group of sounds which we indifferently denote by the symbol *h*. Thus the use of *h* as the continuator of those consonants when they are submitted to mutation may be aptly described as the outcome of the laziness of speech. The instances may be conveniently classed as already suggested.

(1) *H* stands for an original *s*, as in *my húlyn* 479, now *my hooillyn* 'my eyes' from *sooilyn*, plural of *sooill* 'an eye' (Med. Ir. *súil*, plural *súli*, Sc. *suil*, plural *suilean*); *dhy hauálys* 490, now *dty haualtys* 'thy salvation,' from *sauáel* 524, now *sauail* to 'save' (from the English *save*). Similarly in the case of *sh* (or *s* before a narrow vowel) as in *hyir* 490, now *hir* 'asked, sought,' preterite of *shirre* 380, now *shirrey* 'to seek' (Med. Ir. *síriud*, Mod. Ir. *síreadh*, Welsh *chwilio* 'to search'); and *dy hyrvæs* 638, *dty hirveish* 'thy service,' radical *shyrvæs*, now *shirveish* 'service,' *dy hyervaynt* 345, now *dty harvaant* 'thy servant,' radical *sharvaant*.

(2) *H* takes the place of Goidelic *th* which, though still written *th* in Irish and Scotch Gaelic, appears to have been reduced to *h* at a comparatively early date, as will be seen in the chapter on the dentals. As instances may be mentioned *háink* 296, still written *haink* 'came' (O. Ir. *tánic*, Mod. Ir. *thánaic* or *tháinig*, Sc. *thainig*¹); *harrish* 23, still written *harrish* 'over' (Ir. *tairis*, Sc. *thairis*); *héid* 20, *helyd* 484, now *hed* 'shall go' (O. Ir. *dutét*, *dothéit*, Mod. Ir. *teidhim* 'I go,' *téid* 'goes,' Sc. *theid* 'will go'). So also with *t* (now written *ch*) coming before a narrow vowel or *i*, as in *hinn* from *chinn* 'sick, ill' (Goi. *tinn*) as in *tei duyne hinn* 430, now *thie dooinney hing* 'a sick man's house' and *kristiȝht yn duyne hínn* (pronounce *hínn*) 443 'the sick man's communion.'

(3) *H* takes the place of velar *ch* (Phillips' *gh*) as in *gháí*, now *hie* 'went' (Ir. *chuaidh*, Sc. *chaidh*); *hugge* 416, now written *huggey* 'to it, up to it' (O. Ir. *cuci*, Mod. Ir. *chuige*, Sc. *thuige*); and words like *ghuȝeish* now *wheesh* (p. 32) have two pronunciations to this day, the old one written *ghu* pronounced *chȝu* and the later one with *hȝu*. On

¹ The Old Irish *tánic*, 'came' proves that *haink*, *thanaic*, and *thainig* owe their initial mutation solely to the force of analogy, as they are neither enclitics nor decapitated forms.

the other hand the negative *gha*, now written *cha* 'not' (Sc. *cha*) is always pronounced as if written *ha*.

(4) In a few instances *h* takes the place of *f*, which is treated as mutated into zero: the principal exception which occurs to me is *héyr*, 64, 91, 120, *hæyr* 651, which is also *föyr*, now *hooar* (p. 25) 'found, gat, begat' (Ir. *fúair*, Sc. *fhuair*); and the same seems the case with *héyn* (also *fíyn*), now written *hene* (p. 44) 'self' (Ir. *fein*, Sc. *fein*, *fhein*).

In none of these cases can *h* be regarded as original; nor is there any Celtic word of which that sound forms an organic part. Still it may be pronounced as ancient as anything else in Celtic phonetics; for it is the sound used in Celtic, especially Goidelic, to avoid the occurrence of a hiatus, as in *gyháyrd* 267, 'high, aloft' from *áyrd* 'high' (Goi. *ard*); *gy holk* 20, written in the modern Prayerbook *dy olk* 'ill, badly,' from *olk* 'bad; ' *ny horáyn* 610, in the mod. Prayerbook *ny arraneyn* 'the songs,' from *oráyn*, now *arraneyn*, the plural of *oráyn*, now *arrane* 'a song' (Ir. *amhrán*, *orán*, Sc. *amhran*); *ny hatiáni* 615, in the mod. Prayerbook *ny ashoonyn* 'the nations,' plural of *atiún*, now *ashoon*, borrowed from the English *nation*. In these instances the dropping out of the *h* is to be put down to the pleasure of the editors, for no Manxman would dream of reading them otherwise than *dy holk*, *ny harraneyn*, and *ny hashoony*, or of dealing otherwise in conversation with the hiatus in cases of this kind.

It is to the hiatus too that I would trace the *h* of such a word as *hoght* 31, still written *hoght* 'eight' (O. Ir. *a ocht*, pronounced presumably *a hocht*, with an *h* like the actual Goidelic *a h-ochd* 'eight'.) This *hoght* had a proclitic *a* which is found prefixed in Irish and Scotch Gaelic to numerals used absolutely or as substantives, as in O. Ir. *a hóen*¹ 'one,' Scotch *a h-aon*; and thus

¹ This is given by Stokes, in his *Celtic Declension*, p. 106, in a *hoen-dec* '11,' literally 'one-ten'; he also gives *a ocht* '8,' and *a dō* '2.' See also Ebel's *Zensus' Gram. Celta*, pp. 301-6, where several instances are cited from O. Ir. sources such as *aben* '1,' *adó* (in Cormac's Glossary, also *a dhó*) '2' (Scotch *a dha*), *a cethar* '4,' *a coic* '5,' *aocth* '8,' *annoí frisinna tri* 'novem ad tria.' As to the phonetics of these combinations suffice it to say, that the numerals with consonant initials have the latter doubled as in the case of Ir. *mo* 'my' and *do* (for earlier *to*) 'thy' as in *dit nirt* (Windisch, *Ir. Texte*, p. 209) 'from thy strength' (**de-tto*) = Welsh *o'th nerth* (**o-tto*); and so with *mo* as in *dom churp* (Windisch, p. 51) 'to my body,' with *dom* for *dommo*, which seems to occur, to wit, in *dommo iundái* 'to my wife' (Windisch, p. 298) = Welsh *i'm bân*. The dual is

the Manx *hoght* proves to be abridged from *a-h-ōght*. It is possibly to a confusion of the adjective *yn* 'one' (p. 18) with the substantive which should correspond in Manx to O. Ir. *a h-ōen*, that we owe Phillips' occasional spelling *hyn* for *yn* 'one,' as in *hyn tyei* 107 'one house,' *hyn ryd* 497, now *un red* 'one thing.' In any case the Goidec *a h-ōen* takes us back towards the time when the Ogam alphabet was invented (p. 60); for to it must be traced the Ogmic symbol \perp for *h*, the first five being originally, I take it, \perp *h*, $\perp\perp$ *d*, $\perp\perp\perp$ *t*, $\perp\perp\perp\perp$ *c*, $\perp\perp\perp\perp\perp$ *qu*, suggested by the distinctive initials of the first five numerals, which must have run approximately thus: *a-hoino-*, *a-dubu*, *a-ttris*, *a-cctuóir*, *a-qquēqque*. That Manx inherited this formula with *a* can be proved not only by the evidence of *hoght* but even more decisively by that of *ghaa* (not *gaa*) 'two' in such a locution as *ghaa ny three dy buick*¹ 'a few horses, literally 'two or three of horses:' *ghaa* is the modern Manx for an older *a-ḡd* like the Scotch *a-dha* 'two.'

The foregoing remarks concern the question of the origin of *h* in Manx, but something must now be said as to what becomes of *h* in the language. Setting aside the mere spelling expedients which involve the letter *h*, one may say that the sound of *h* is treated as follows: (1) It is retained as an initial in the words already instanced, such as *hoght* 'eight' and *harrish* 'over.'

(2) As a medial or final it is mostly omitted, as for example, in the words *seir* 504, 629, *sæir* 648, now *siyr* 'haste, passion' (O. Ir. *sáihar*, neut., Mod. Ir. *saothar*, mas., but Sc. *saothair*, fem. 'toil, pains, trouble'); *trymlays* 76, *trynlás* 522, now *tranlaase* 'oppression' which represents what would be written in Irish as *trom-fhlaiheas* 'heavy rule or sovereignty'; and *mei*, *mæi* 81, 649, now *mie* 'good' (Ir. *maith*, Sc. *math*, Welsh *mdd*).

(3) *H* followed by *ȝ* passes into the sound of a palatal *ch*, which to avoid confusion had better be represented here by *kh*, the exact sound meant being that of *ch* in the German words

mostly an exception in favour of the mutation usnal in the case of duals: Manx *ghaa*, Scotch *a-dha*, and Cormac's *a dhó* have already been suggested; but there is an exception to this, for I learn from Mr. Standish O'Grady, that he regards not *a dhó* but *a dþ*, as the proper formula in modern Irish.

¹ This ought to be the mutated form *buick*, but the mutation is neglected in the Manx of the present day just as often as not. I heard the phrase in the South of the Island at a time when I could make nothing of *ghaa* in such a position; but since then I have found *ghaa* used in the same way in the North.

‘ich’ and ‘bücher.’ Thus *chiarn* ‘a lord’ (O. Ir. *tigerne*, *tigerna* Med. Ir. *tigerna*, *tigernd*, Sc. *tighearna*, *tighearn*, Welsh *tëyrn*, *teyrn*) becomes in the vocative case *hiarn*, pronounced *khiarn* or *kharn*, and *s iaght* ‘seven’ (Goi. *seachd*) mutates into *hiaght*, pronounced *khiaught* or *khaght*. But Phillips has not only *chaghtyr*, *chiághtryryght* 303, now *chaghter*, *chaghteraght* ‘annunciation, message’ (Goi. *teachdaireachd*) but also *my hiaghter* 49, 277, now *my haghter* ‘my messenger’; so with *hambyl* or *hampyl* and *hiampyl*, as mutations of *chiampyl* 500, now *chiamble* ‘a temple’ (Ir. *teampoll*, Sc. *teampull*) as in *y hiampyl* 498, now *e hiamble* ‘his temple,’ *dthy hambyl* 529, *tdy hampyl-s* 575, now *dty hiamble* ‘thy temple,’ as to which I can certify that I have heard the two pronunciations *hiamble* and *hamble*,¹ while what is now written *haggil* ‘did assemble’ (1 Kings viii. 1) and is pronounced so in the South, is *khaggil* in the North, as if written *hiaggil*: the imperative is *chiaggyl* 616, now *chaggil* ‘gather,’ from an earlier form of *chaglym* ‘a collection’ (Ir. *teaghlaem* O'Reilly, *teaglamhadh* O'Donovan, Med. Ir. *teclam* for a more correct *tecmall*).

These and other instances which might be adduced show that Manx orthography is very uncertain as to the writing of *i* for *ȝ*. Some of them, however, do more: they raise an interesting question of phonology. Thus *hiaggil* (pronounced *khaggil*) and *haggil*, *hiagher* and *hagher*, and *hiinn* together with the actual pronunciation *hing* (from *ching* ‘sick,’ p. 55) suggest that *h+ȝ* first became *hȝ* pronounced *kh*, and that the latter was afterwards reduced to *h*. Against this view, however, I would urge that *kh* as a mutation of *k* does not usually become *h*: take for instance such a word as *kied* ‘first’ (Ir. *clad*, Sc. *ceud*, Welsh *cynt-af*) mutated into *ghied* (pronounced *khed*) as in *yn ghied 'ielagh* 89, now *yn chied eallagh* (= *yn+kied+feallagh*) ‘the first (set of) people.’ So I am inclined

¹ Here perhaps one ought to mention *sharroo* ‘bitter,’ of which the mutation according to Cregeen is *harroo*, not *hiarroo*. In the Phillips Prayerbook the radical is written, as already mentioned, *shiarru* or *shiaru*, nevertheless it may be that the pronunciation of the word did not involve *ȝ* till comparatively lately, so that the pronunciation *harroo* of the mutated form would so be accounted for. This is suggested as possible by the fact that the word originally involved the other semivowel, since it must have been *shewr-* or *shery-*, as is proved by the Welsh equivalent which is *chwewr* ‘bitter.’ Compare Welsh *gieu*, *giau* ‘sinews,’ *giewyn*, *gewyn* ‘a sinew,’ from *guioy-*, where the *ȝ* has prevented *gȝ* from following the Celtic rule of becoming *b* as happens in the Greek *βίός* ‘a bow,’ as contrasted with Lithuanian *gija*, *gijė* ‘a thread or string,’ and Sanskrit *jyā-* ‘a bow-string.’

to take another view, namely, that we have here traces of two pronunciations to be explained by reference to a previous stage at which the *h* and the *i* retained their respective sounds as in the Welsh *ei hiaith* 'her language,' where *hiaith* is pronounced *hiāith*, with *h* never influenced by *i* to assume the sound of *kh*. The two pronunciations would, for example, in the case of *hiinn* be (1) an older one retaining the *i*, and (2) another omitting it: the former would be *hiinn* resulting in a modern Manx pronunciation *khīng*, and the latter *hinn* which is now *hīng*: I have heard both. The tendency to drop the semivowel *i* has already been mentioned, at p. 51, as illustrated by Phillips' spelling: it is needless to say that it applies to other combinations besides *hi*. One of them deserves a mention here: I have heard the word *shassu*, now written *shassoo*, pronounced also *sassoo* 'the action of standing' (Goi. *seasamh*), and *shass* as *sass* 'do thou stand,' so that one cannot be surprised at *na hassu* 55, now *ny hassoo* 'in his (posture of) standing,' or the past tense of the verb, which is always *hass* 'stood,' never *hiass*.

CHAPTER V.

THE CONSONANTS.

THE following table will serve to show what consonants belong to the Manx language and to indicate their relationship to one another. For the convenience of the treatment of them in detail it is found expedient to pursue the order indicated therein, excepting that the nasals, the liquids, and the sibilants are taken together in separate chapters.

THE MANX CONSONANTS CLASSIFIED.			MUTES.		SPIRANTS.		NASALS.—Voiced and Voiceless.		LIQUIDS.		SIBILANTS.	
			Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.			Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.
Labials	Bilabial		p	b		v	m					
	Denti-labial				f = ph	v						
	Ambidental		t	d	th	ð = ðh	v		λ	p	σ	ζ
Dentals	Alveolar				(th)	(ð)	n		l	r	s	z
	Mouillé		(t̪)	(ð̪)			ñ	t̪	t	r̪	s̪ = sh	z̪ = zh
Gutturals	Palatal		k	g	kh = h̪	g̪ = gh	y = n̪					
	Velar		c	g	ch	g̪ = gh	y = ng					

As to the order of the details to follow, suffice it to say, that, generally speaking, it will be indicated first from what origin each consonant comes, and the next thing will be to show the fortunes in Manx of each consonant whatsoever its origin may be. This can be

the more readily done after a brief explanation of some of the principal phenomena of consonantal change common to Manx with the other Goidelic dialects.

The changes to which the consonants are liable are in the majority of cases to be traced to the unconscious carrying out of the principle of the least effort on the part of the speaker. Generally speaking this tends to reduce any disparity which may exist between sounds that have to be uttered in immediate succession. Described from the physical side, that means the reduction of the number of movements which the organs of speech have to make in the utterance of the words intended. This process is briefly called assimilation, and there is no limit to its play so long as it does not overstep the bounds of intelligibility, which is assumed to be the object of speech. Take for instance the Manx word *shassu*, now written *shassoo* 'the act of standing' (O. Ir. *sessom*, *sessam*, Mod. Goi. *seasamh*): at the present day the word is never sounded with *ss* or *s* but with a far softer consonant which is sometimes nearly identical with *z* in English words: let us call it ζ . This change implies that in pronouncing *assu* we begin with a voiced sound (the vowel *a*) and pass to a voiceless one (the consonant *ss*) to return to a voiced one (the vowel *u*). In other words the action of the vocal chords in sounding *a* has to be discontinued in sounding *ss* and to be commenced anew when *u* comes to be pronounced; so that it would be simpler if the action of the vocal chords could be continued without the interruption, and that is just what is secured by the substitution for *ss* of the voiced consonant ζ . Hence it is that *shassu* has become *sha ζ u*, with a reduction of the labour of pronunciation effected by the partial assimilation of the sibilant to the vowels before and after it. Take also the case of a word like the Manx *pobyl*, now written *pobble* 'a people' (Ir. *pobul*, Sc. *pobull*), and you are warranted in supposing, that, by the time when these Goidelic spellings with *b* were fixed upon, the vowel-flanked *p* of the Latin word *populus*, which is here the starting point, had been mutated from *p* to *b*. I may add that Manx has since gone further, for it has reduced the *b* to the corresponding voiced spirant which may be written θ ; for the present pronunciation of *pobyl* is *pōbyl* or *pō θ l*, which means the substitution of a continuous sound (the spirant θ) for the stopped mute *b*.

It is not to be supposed that this kind of mutation is confined to Manx: it is in fact one of the oldest attested in Goidelic, and it is well known to Celtic scholars, that such a word, for instance, as

boghilliy, now written *bochilley* 'a herdsman' (Ir. *buachaill*, Sc. *buachaillé*, Welsh *bugail* (pp. 28, 65) must originally have had, not *gh* or *ch* but *c*, just as much as the kindred Greek *βουκόλος* had a *κ*. In *bochilley* the velar *ch* remains; but *ch* or *gh* is exceptional in Manx, since most Manx spirants situated as the *ch* is in this instance, have disappeared wholly, as may be seen in the case of the Manx words *gyn ghrú* 18, now written *gyn chroo* 'uncreated,' literally 'without a forming.' This would be written in Mod. Irish *gan chruthughadh* and in Scotch Gaelic *gun chruthachadh*, with three consonants which have wholly ceased to be either sounded or written in Manx, though some of them may still be heard in the sister languages. On comparing *gyn chroo* with the Irish *gan chruthughadh* it will be noticed that some of the factors of the mutation in the latter have wholly disappeared, even in Irish, namely the vowel that once followed the dental at the end of the noun: we know that it was once there and that it was *u* the stem of the word being *qurtagatu-*, of the same formation as verbal nouns of the Latin Fourth Declension. The other factor lost is the vowel which ended *gyn*, Irish *gan*, and helped to bring about the mutation of *croo* into *chroo*. That such a vowel was once there is made certain by this mutation; for if *gyn* ended originally with the nasal we should now have not *gyn chroo* but *gy groo* or *gyn groo* compare *nyn groo* 36, 'our creation.' As to the mutation following a nasal see the remarks which are shortly to follow on that subject.

It will suffice to have here called attention to the fact of the disappearance of some of the factors of a mutation, in other words to the necessity of always bearing in mind, that the most modern or corrupt pronunciation—I use the word 'corrupt' in its popular sense: it has no scientific sense in glottology—of a Celtic phrase cannot be phonologically explained without reference to a stage of phonetics corresponding to that of ancient Greek or Latin with their thematic vowels and complete system of case endings. This is accounted for by the universal Celtic custom of speaking in phrases, which may be described as highly agglutinative; and it may, to a certain extent, be illustrated by means of French, which, though consisting chiefly of Latin words, inherits in its phrasing of them the agglutinative tendency of Celtic: I refer to what French grammarians call a *liaison* between two words. Take, for example, such combinations as *a-t-il*, which can only be explained by means of the Latin original *habet ille*. As already suggested, vocalic mutation must have begun early in Goidelic, for it is attested by the Ogam inscriptions of Ireland. In fact it is probable

that no simple or single *t* or *c*, for example, between vowels had regularly any other sound in Early Goidelic than that of *th* or *ch*; so, when the mute *t* had to be written in Ogam, resort was had to *dd*; and instances occur of *gg* and *bb* used probably in the same way. Moreover the negative evidence of loanwords from Latin favours this conclusion, as the bulk of them show only the later mutation of *t* and *c* into *d* and *g*. A few, however, show the older mutation to *th* and *ch*, such as the following:—Med. Ir. *clérech*, Manx *cleragh* ‘a clerk,’ from Latin *clericus*; Ir. *croch* ‘a cross,’ from Latin *crux*, *crucis*; Med. Ir. *deochan*, Manx *joghan* ‘a deacon,’ from Latin *diaconus*; Ir. *domhnach*, Manx *dánagh*, now written *doonaght* ‘the Lord’s Day,’ and ‘the Lord’s house,’ from Latin *dominicum*; Ir. *láech*, now written *laoch* ‘a soldier, a hero,’ from Latin *laicus*; and I may add Ir. *peccad*, now written *peacadh*, Manx *pecky* 22, now written *peccah*, from Latin *peccatum*¹.

The *ch* in *gyn chroo* is there for the same reason, as has already been shown, as the *ch* in *bochilley*; but there is practically this difference, namely, that the *ch* in *bochilley* is constantly medial, while instead of *chroo* we have the word sometimes in its dictionary form of *croo* or else in that of *groo* as in *nyn groo*. Here then the one form is kept more or less in check by the other two, while, in the case of *bochilley*, there would be no such a check. The result on the whole is that a medial consonant offers less resistance to the working of phonetic decay, as may be seen from such an instance as *pobyl* ‘a people,’ but *t^{dy} phobyl* ‘thy people,’ where the mutation leaves the one *p* of *populus* represented by *ph* (or *f*) and the other by the far softer consonant *t̪*. The strongest position for a consonant in Celtic is that of an initial—a real initial, not one reduced for the time to a medial by the prefixing of a particle—and the working of the system as a whole seems to have a tendency to throw emphasis on the difference between initial and medial consonants. At any rate initial consonants are often pronounced with a force which may be said to amount to aspiration, as is well known in the Anglo-Irish pronunciation of *Pat* as *P'hat* and the like: similarly in Welsh such a word as *t^{dn}* ‘fire’ is mostly pronounced as if written *t^hdn*. This kind of pronunciation allows a considerable margin, so to say, for the display of exceptions. These latter are usually particles not bearing the stress of the voice, certain pronouns

¹ I add the following from Stokes’ *Celtic Declension*, pp. 8, 10, 16: *ciúach* (*caucus*), *fích* (*vicus*), *cailech* (*calix*), *cuthe* (*puteus*), *bachall* (*bacilla*), *braissech* (*brassica*), *lurech* (*lorica*), *srathar* (*stratura*), *tiach* (*theca*), *tonach* (*tunica*).

or adverbs, and other subsidiary vocables, possibly also vocatives, which may, however have originally been preceded by a vowel particle like the interjection *O* in English. So, if we leave them on one side as doubtful, we may take as our example the preposition *dy*, still written *dy*, but pronounced *ðy* 'to, of' (Goi. *do*, *de*, Med. Welsh *o* for *ðo* in *oe* 'to his,' and O. Welsh *di*¹, pronounced probably *di*; Mod. Welsh *i*). Here there can be no question of any vowel preceding the *d* or *ð* and any vowel following is inadequate to account for the mutation; but the toneless² pronunciation of the word gives a favourable opportunity for phonetic decay to tell on the consonant, and this circumstance may, therefore, be regarded as not wholly to be overlooked in any explanation of the change of sound in a case of this kind.

The initial mutation, in which the vowels play the most important part, and which one may characterize as vocalic or smooth mutation, has long occupied the attention of the native grammarians of Ireland: it is known to them by the name of 'aspiration.' In other words when *cruthughadh* becomes *chruthughadh* the *c* is said to be aspirated to *ch*; but that is not true except in so far as concerns the spelling, which involves writing an *h* in the digraph *ch*. This should never be forgotten when their term aspiration is used in reference to the mutations. Their scheme recognizes the reduction of *p, t, c* to *ph, th, ch* and of *b, d, g* to *bh, dh, gh*, to which they add *f, s, m*, as liable to become *fh, sh, mh* respectively. The other mutation, namely that which involves a nasal consonant, is termed in Irish grammar *eclipsis*, as will be explained presently, but the name is nearly as unfortunate as that of aspiration in the previous case. According to the theory underlying this name, *p, t, c*, are eclipsed by *b, d, g*, and original *b, d, g* by *m, n, and y* (or the sound of *ng* in the standard pronunciation of the English word 'song' and 'hang'). Leaving for consideration later the supposed eclipsing of *f* by *bh*, which likewise forms a part of this scheme, it is to be noticed that the rest of that scheme consists of two dissimilar portions. Thus the second half means that *mb, nd, and yg*

¹ These words are not identical but there has been persistent confusion of the two prepositions *do* 'to' and *di* 'of' in the Celtic languages.

² When not toneless it has been preserved in Welsh unmodified either in consonant or vowel: thus the affirmative answer to a question whose verb is a preterite, is *do*, as for example in the following, *A wnaeth efe hynny? Do*, 'Did he do that? Yes.' Here *do* is an abbreviation of some such a form as *do-wnaeth* 'he did,' with the verb repeated according to the Celtic rule, the *do* being used as a prefix marking one of the verbal aspects, as they would be called in Slavonic grammar.

become *mm* or *m*, *nn* or *n*, and *yy* or *y*: in other words the mute is totally assimilated to the preceding nasal. The other half of the scheme may likewise involve a nasal, but the latter instead of assimilating the mute, submits to be itself assimilated to the mute: thus *mp*, *nt*, *yc* become respectively *pp*, *tt*, *cc*, which chiefly means that the passage for the breath is submitted to an appreciable interval of interruption. At any rate it has proved such as to prevent the next stage from being the entire removal of the interruption, which would mean a mutation to *ph*, *th*, *ch*. What we have, therefore, as the resultants here, is another series of stopped mutes, namely the voiced ones *b*, *d*, *g*, which, it is unnecessary to add at this point, are subject in Manx to a further change, namely one which reduces them to the corresponding voiced spirants or even to zero. Lastly when an enclitic which happens to begin with *t* or *c*—no *p* enclitic occurs—is subjected to mutation of its initial, the changes undergone are those of medial *pp*, *tt*, *cc*; for the absence of a vowel preceding the consonant means insufficient inducement to mutate the stopped consonant into a continuous consonant or spirant: so the resultants are as already said *b*, *d*, *g*, not *ph*, *th*, *ch*. Take for instance the Manx possessive pronoun spelled in the Phillips Prayerbook *dy* 38, 57, 123, *thy*, *dthy*, 473, 477, *tdy* 21, 31, now written *dty* 'thy' (Goi. *do*, Welsh *dy*) and contrast it with the cognate Goidelic *tú*, 'thou,' Welsh *ti*. The Goidelic dialects in common brought the original initial *t* down to *d*, and since then Manx has gone a step further, for the present pronunciation of the word is *ðy*. Now as to the term 'eclipsis,' let us take it as applied, for instance, in the case of Irish *ar mbó* 'our cow' (from *arn* + *bó*): here the *b* having been assimilated to the *m* is said to be eclipsed by it, and the modern spelling is *ar m-bo*, with the hyphen regarded as indicating that the consonant before it is to be sounded instead of the one following it. So far as this case is concerned the mischief done is not very serious; but when for instance *arn* + *ceart* comes to be written *ar g-ceart* 'our right,' for an older *ar cceart*, sounded now *ar geart*, the explanation is wholly inadmissible. For to say that the mutation implied is an eclipsing of *c* by *g* is a serious distortion of the fact, that *yc* has by successive stages been reduced here to *g*; and so with the other consonants in point. Whenever, therefore, the term *eclipsis* is used one has to bear in mind, that what fitness it may be said to have, applies alone to the spelling in Irish, and, to a less extent, in Scotch Gaelic, rather than to the pronunciation in any Goidelic dialect.

The strongest position for a consonant in a Manx word as already hinted is that of an initial, and next in the order of strength is probably that of a final, while the weakest is undoubtedly that of a medial flanked by vowels. In this last, the consonants more liable to change are as a rule reduced to the softest spirants of their respective organs, or else they are squeezed altogether out of the pronunciation. In Old Irish one of the strongest positions for a consonant was a medial one protected by a preceding *l* or *r*, but this is hardly to be noticed in Manx except in an occasional instance like *fárkey* 81, 110, *farkey* 82, *fayrke* 530, *fargey* 570, now written *faarkey* 'sea, ocean' (Med. Ir. *fairggæ*, *fairge*, Mod. Goi. *fairge*), and the borrowed word *sagart* now written *saggyrt* 'a priest' (Goi. *sagart* from the Latin *sacerdos*).

As the term vocalic mutation has been suggested where a mutable consonant flanked by vowels is modified by their joint influence, one might apply some such a term as subvocalic mutation to any case where one of the two vowels is absent, or where the place of one or both of the vowels is taken by such a sonant as *n*, *l*, or *r*, or even where the two vowels, though present, have not so far influenced the intervening mute as to reduce it to the state of a voiced spirant. Thus 'subvocalic mutation' would cover a good deal more than what is understood by eclipsis or nasal mutation, a good deal, in fact, that ought not to be dissociated from it. Lastly, as a recapitulation of these remarks, one may say, that the chief accidents to which the consonants of the Goideic languages are liable, may be comprehensively classified somewhat as follows :

- i. 1. Weakening by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \text{ Vocalic Mutation.} \\ \beta \text{ Subvocalic Mutation.} \end{array} \right.$
- 2. Extinction by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \text{ Complete Assimilation.} \\ \beta \text{ Elision.} \end{array} \right.$
- ii. Reinforcement by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \text{ Emphasis.} \\ \beta \text{ Grouping.} \end{array} \right.$

But these various processes are so intimately associated in the history of many of the words produced as examples in the following chapters, that it would not conduce to clearness or brevity to arrange the details with any regard to such a scheme as I have just sketched.

LABIAL CONSONANTS—THE BILABIALS.

The group meant is that to which *p* and *b* belong as pronounced in English: all the sounds embraced are formed with the help of the two lips as distinguished from somewhat similar sounds uttered with the aid of the lower lip and the upper teeth, such as *f* or *v*.

The voiceless Mute, *p*.

It is well known to the student of the Celtic languages that Aryan *p* never remains in Celtic words, but is either swept away without a trace as in Manx *áer*, now written *ayr* 'father' (Goi. *athair*, Latin *pater*, English *father*), or replaced by another consonant as in *shiaght* 'seven' (O. Ir. *secht*, Mod. Goi. *seachd*, Med. Welsh *seith*, Mod. Welsh *saith*, Latin *septem*). Add to this that the Goidelic dialects have not made *qu* into *p* as the Brythonic ones have, and it follows that in Manx a *p* can only be regarded as (1) either a sporadic product as in the *peyn* of *iim peyn* 312, now *jee'm pene*¹ 'of myself,' as compared with *ffýn*, *héyn* (pp. 44, 72), now *hene* 'self' (Ir. *feín*, Sc. *fein*, *fhein*), or else as part of a borrowed word.

(2) Under this second head may be mentioned the following instances: *payg* 154, now written *paag* 'a kiss' (Goi. *póg*, from the Latin *pax*, ablative *pāce*, 'peace' with which should be compared the Welsh *impog*² 'a kiss' from the Latin *in pace*); *spyryd*, now written *spyrryd* 'spirit' (O. Ir. *spírút*, *spiurt*, Mod. Goi. *spiorad*, Welsh *yspryd*, from Latin *spiritus*); *spuindg* 177, *spuindg* 146, now written *spunge* 'a sponge,' borrowed from English; and *knapp*, now *cramp* 'a plague,' from the English *knappe* (p. 33).

(3) This classification is definite enough in theory, but the worst of it is, that it leaves us with a margin of instances of obscure origin, which may, however, be expected to prove mostly to be likewise loan-words. Take for example, such words as *páa* 177, 546, 617, now *paa* or *paagh* 'thirst, the act of feeling thirsty' (Ir. *fádhadh*, Sc. *pathadh*); *palchey*

¹ McAlpine in his Gaelic Dictionary mentions the Argyle form *sibh pein* 'you yourselves;' and in Ireland I have heard *péin* repeatedly from the mouth of no less accurate a speaker of Irish than the late John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, who pronounced it so in his sermons.

² See my remarks on this word in the *Rev. Celtique*, vi. 44. No native Celtic word for a kiss has as yet been discovered.

32, still *palchey*¹ (also *palchys*) 'plenty' (Ir. *paitl* O'Reilly, *páilteas*, Sc. *paitl* 'plentiful,' *páilteas* 'plenty'); and *Parláyn*, now *Parlane*, a native name, possibly Pictish, but identified with that of St. Bartholomew (p. 4).

A word now as to the treatment of *p* in the Manx language:—

1. It remains intact as in *paa* 'thirst,' and *paag* 'a kiss'; also in *spyrryd* 'spirit.'

2. It is mutated (1) into the voiceless spirant *ph* as in *tdy phobyl*, now *tdy phobble* 'thy people' (radical *pobyl*, *pobble*), and *yn phessún* 18, now *un phersoon* 'one person' (radical *pessún*, *persoon* 'person').

- (2) Into *b* as in *nan bekaghyn* 27, now *nyn beccaghyn* 'our sins' (radical *peccaghyn*); *fer ny bott* 125, 'the potter,' literally 'man of the pots' (radical *pott*); also finally, as in *paab* 'a pope' from the Latin *papa*, 'father,' and in *poib* 'a pipe,' borrowed from the English word.

- (3) When this *b* finds itself between sonants it is liable to be reduced in the pronunciation of the present day to the corresponding voiced spirant *ð*, as in the case of *poibyn*, plural of *poib* 'a pipe': for other instances see under *ð*.

The voiced Mute, *b*.

In Manx this consonant regularly represents Goidelic *b*, whatever the origin of the latter may be, Aryan *b* or *bh*, *gu* or *ghu*. It also takes the place of *p* as already indicated.

1. In point of treatment in the language, it may remain intact (1) initially as in *bé*, *be*, now *be* 'to be, being' (Ir. *beilh*, Sc. *bith*); *bée* 23, 347, now written *bea* 'life' (Goi. *beatha*, Welsh *bywyd*); *bí*, now written *bee* 'world' (O. Ir. *bith*, Mod. Ir. *biot*, Welsh *byd*); *bi* 608, now written *bee* 'food' (Goi. *biadh*, Welsh *bwyd*); *benn*, now *ben* 'a woman' (Goi. *bean*, Welsh *benyw*), and *ben rií* 30, 'a queen,' literally 'a female king' (Sc. *banrigh*), eventually made in Manx into *ben riín* 23, now *benrein* 'a queen' (Ir. *bain-rióghan*, Sc. *banrighinn*, the logic of which words is not very apparent, as they seem to involve the equivalent of O. Irish *rígan*, Mod. Ir. *rióghan* 'a queen').

- (2) Non-initially it remains when protected by *r* or *l* as in *karbyd* 265, now *carbyd* 'a bier or hearse' (Mod. Goi. *carbad* 'a chariot or coach, a bier or hearse, the jaw of an animal,' O. Ir. *carpat* with *b* sharpened after *r* into *p*, which is proved to be secondary by the

¹ Had I been able to convince myself that the first syllable is nasalized in Manx, I should have felt inclined to think these words not unconnected with the English 'plenty.'

Welsh *carfan* = **carbant*- 'a frame or frame-work, the cops or ripples of a cart or wagon,' and by ancient names like Ptolemy's *Καρβαντόρην*, while the Welsh *cerbyd* 'a chariot or coach,' is probably a loan-word from Goidelic). It remains preceded by *l* in the Manx name of Scotland which with the definite article always prefixed to it is '*n Albin*' (Sc. *an Albainn*), representing strictly speaking only the Goidelic dative-accusative form, while the remarkable genitive *Alba* always occurs in *Meayl ny h-Alba* 'the Mull of Galloway' (Scotch genitive also *Alba* in *feadh na h-Alba* 'through the length and breadth of Scotland'). On the other hand the O. Irish nominative was *Alba*, genitive *Alban*, dative-accusative *Albain*, sometimes with a *p* instead of *b*; the latter, however, is proved to be the more original of the two by the early form *Albio*, genitive *Albionis*, given by Latin authors.

2. (1) It becomes *v* (written *bh* in Irish and Scotch) as an initial in vocalic mutation ('Aspiration') as in *tdy váys* 22, now *dly vaase* 'thy death' (radical *báys*, Goi. *bás*); *dy vegg* 18, now *jeh veg* 'from nothing' (radical *beg* 'little, a little,' Goi. *beag*); and *yn vrii* 17, now *yn vree* 'the substance' (radical *bree*, Goi. *brígh*).

(2) When that *v* as an initial in mutation is followed by *u* or *w* it becomes zero, as in *vuiagh* 628, now *woiagh* 'pleased' (radical *bwoiagh*², O. Ir. *buidech*, Mod. Goi. *buidheach*), as to which see p. 66 above.

(3) As a medial also the *v* regularly disappears, as in *góyr* 112, now written *goair* 'goats,' plural of *goayr* 'a goat' (Ir. *gabhar*, Sc. *gobhar*, *gabhar*, Welsh *gafr*); in *eany* 432, now *eunys* 'felicity' (Med. Ir. *óibinnius*, *óibnius*, Mod. Ir. *aoibhneas*, *aoibhnius*, Sc. *aoibhneas*); and *tóyr* 246, *toer* 27 'give, do thou give' (Med. Ir. *tabair*, Mod. Ir. *tabhair*, Sc. *thoir*). So also in contact with another voiced spirant as in *oeyr* 621, now *oyr* 'a cause,' (O. Ir. *adbar*, Mod. Ir. *adhbar*, Sc. *aobhar*).

3. It is assimilated to a preceding *m*, as in *y mayg* 31 'their

¹ Sometimes I thought I heard this pronounced with *v* and always with *o* = English *aw*, that is to say *Nóλvīn*. Kelly and Gill, however, conspire to write *Alpin*, though it is needless to say that they now and then forgot that spelling, which probably represented a pronunciation not current in the Island in their time, if ever: they got the hint from Irish sources and from their own etymologizing.

² This is pronounced *búéigh* and it has to be carefully distinguished from *bwaagh* 'pretty,' pronounced *búagh*, Med. Ir. *buidech* (? *bílaidech*) Mod. Ir. *bóidheach*, Sc. *boidheach*. These two have been identified by Windisch in the Glossary to his Ir. Texte, s. v. *budech*, p. 407.

drowning, i.e. the drowning of them' for *ym-bayg* from the radical *bayg* (O. Ir. *bádud*¹ 'a shipwreck' Welsh *boði* to 'drown or be drowned'); and *nan mée* 31, now *nyn mea* 'our life' (for *nym* + *bea*) from the radical *bea* (O. Ir. *bethu*, Mod. Goi. *beatha*), where it is to be observed that the pronunciation may be represented as *nymé*, and that the second *n* has only been re-introduced into the spelling from full forms like *nan aran* 27, now *nyn arran*² 'our bread.' The same thing happens when the *b* is not initial, as in *imm* 538, now *eym* 'butter' (Med. Ir. *imb*, *imm*, Mod. Goi. *im*, Welsh *ymenyn*, all from the same root as the Latin *unguo* 'I smear').

The voiced Spirant, *ð*.

By this I mean a bilabial spirant *b*, or, otherwise described, a *v* formed with the help of the two lips, not of the lower lip and upper teeth: it is the *u* of the German words 'quick,' 'quelle,' and it has been already mentioned. It suggests a companion sound which might be called a spirant *p*, otherwise described as an *f* pronounced with the two lips—it might be designated *ɸ*; but this I have never noticed in Manx. I must confess also that I am far from certain as to the extent to which *ð* prevails; but I have ascertained with care, that it is the labial occurring medially in the present pronunciation of such words, for instance, as the *poibyn* 'pipes' already mentioned; and it is commonly sounded for *p*, *pp*, or *bb* flanked by vowels, as in *käyl* 132, 552, *käyl* 567, now *cabbyl* (pronounced *cäɔl* or *cäðl*) 'a horse' (Ir. *capull*, Sc. *capall*, Welsh *ceffyl*); *cabal* 'a chapel' (pronounced *cäbäl*), from the late Latin *cappella*, applied to any sacred edifice of small dimensions; *pobyl*, now *pobble* 'a people' (p. 77); *obyrr* 48, now written *obbyr* 'work, business' (Med. Ir. *opair*, Mod. Goi. *obair*, Welsh *gober*, all from the Latin *opera*); and *tappi* 49, now *tappee* (pronounced *täbi*) 'quick' (Goi. *tapaidh*).

On comparing *v* and *ð* together the question suggests itself as to whether *b* subjected to mutation became *ð* or *v* previous to its disappearing. Looking at it from a physiological point of view one might expect the former (*ð*) as a pure labial to take the place of a pure

¹ The modern Goidelic dialects have *báthadh* to 'drown' with a *th* due probably to association with another verb of the same origin as O. Ir. *at-bath* 'died.'

² It matters not here whether we set out from *nan* or *nam* in the case of *nyn mea*; for even in the former case *nan* + *bea* would have to become *nam-bea*: that is to say, the nasal must be homogeneous with the mute which it is to assimilate before that assimilation can take place; and so in other cases.

labial (*b*); on the other hand the *v* of such instances as *váys*, *vegg*, and *vrii* is not bilabial. It may, however, have in such words superseded the bilabial, but I have no evidence of the succession *b*, *þ*, *v* which that would imply. One may add for what it is worth, that foreign *v* undergoes the same treatment as native *v* (for an older *b*), that is supposing the former was *v* and not *þ*, in such a word, for instance, as *foayr* 'favour' (Ir. *fábhar*, Sc. *fabor*, Welsh *ffafr*, from Latin *favor* through English or French). Lastly it is to be borne in mind that the mutation in Manx from *b* to *v* is Goidelic, in the sense of being far older than that of *b* (for *p*) to *þ*. In fact this mutation is not yet quite closed, for between *p* and *þ* one may still hear various grades of pronunciation including *b*; thus, besides *cabbyl* pronounced *cább'l*, you may hear it also with a *b* occasionally. In a word this mutation is one which is establishing itself, and till it is established a certain latitude would be allowed in the pronunciation.

THE DENTILABIAL CONSONANTS.

These are the consonants *f* and *v* pronounced with the help of the lower lip and the upper teeth as in English: the corresponding mutes are, as far as I know, not recognized in any civilized speech, though the two, namely, a *p* and a *b* pronounced with the upper teeth and lower lip, sometimes occur as a personal peculiarity of men or women with prominent upper teeth: they seem to find it troublesome to bring the upper lip down far enough to meet the lower one every time they have to pronounce labial mutes.

The voiceless Spirant, *f*.

This occurs in Manx mainly (1) as an initial and the representative of Aryan *u* or *w*: it is mostly written *f* as in the other Goidelic languages, for instance, in the words *fer*, still written *fer* 'a man' (Ir. *fear*, Sc. *fear*, Latin *vir*, p. 52); *fys*, now written *fys* 'knowledge, intimation' (Goi. *fios*, Welsh *gwys*); *fiir*, now written *feer* 'true' (Goi. *fior*, Welsh *gwir*, Latin *vérus*). But with thorough inconsistency *ph* is used instead of *f* in a few Manx words such as *pháys* 301, *pháas* 603, now *faase* 'empty' (Goi. *fás*); and *phadeyr* 61, still written *phadeyr* 'a prophet' (Ir. *fáidheadóir* 'a prophet', *fáidheadóireachd* 'prophecy' Sc. *faidheadaireachd*).

(2) It also occurs as the mutation consonant for *p*, as in *tdy phobyl* 'thy people' already mentioned, p. 79.

Now Goidelic makes Aryan *u* initial into *f*, and allows the same semi-vowel *u* to be elided when flanked by vowels (p. 58), while it modifies it into *v* when it is a medial preceded by *n*, *l*, *r* (p. 89); but the facts could hardly be expected to present themselves in this relation to one another to anyone not looking beyond the bounds of Goidelic: such a one would naturally think that *f* is simply liable in the one case to be mutated away altogether and in the other to remain as *v*. So in the former case Irish and Scotch orthography sometimes inserts the digraph *fh*, to which no sound is given, and employs in the latter the digraph *bh* which is sounded *v* or *w*. This view does not represent the direction of the phonetic changes in question, but it indicates the lines on which analogy moves with regard to *f*; and as an illustration it may be mentioned, that even *ph* when it is the successor of a *p* is now and then treated in Manx just as *f* is supposed to be in vocalic mutation. Take for example the word *lhieng* 'a halfpenny' (Ir. *leithphighein*) from *lieh* 'half' and *ping* 'a penny.'

It is an interesting question how Aryan *u* became *f* in Goidelic: it is written in Ogam *TT*, which in Latin versions of the inscriptions is represented by *V*; but it is open to grave doubt that it was ever sounded like English *v*, as one would have expected accordingly to find it written *b T*, as in the case of *nv*, which in one Ogam inscription at least is found written *TTTT*, *nb*¹. The vocable in which it occurs is *Sdanbi*, the genitive of a name written *Sanb* or *Sanbh* in later Irish. On the whole it is perhaps safer to suppose that initial *u* was treated somewhat as it was in Brythonic, where the stages of the development are fairly clear. Simultaneously with the rounding of the lips a narrowing of the passage from the throat was effected by nearing together the back of the tongue and the *velum palatinum* which produced a very gentle spirant *gh*, so that an initial *u* became *ghu*; and occupying thus the strong position in the word it was strengthened either into *gu* or *chu*. Hence it happens that most of the Welsh words

¹ This is an instance of the influence of the Latin alphabet, in which *b* had the value of *v* (as well as of *b*) from the fourth century down, if not earlier. In the ordinary spelling of O. Irish, *b* is the regular representative of *v* as in *marb* 'dead' (later *marbh*, Welsh *marw*), and *fedb* 'a widow' (later *fedhbh*, Welsh *gwestw*, Latin *vidua*). In no such a word can the sound in question have ever been the bilabial mute *b*, though constantly suggested by O. Ir. orthography, the simplicity of which is far more misleading than the longer spelling of later Irish. Since this was written an Ogam inscription found at Silchester has *T b* in the genitive *Ebiciatos*, which had it come from a Brythonic source would probably assume the form of *Evo-cati* in Latin. See the *Academy* for 1893, ii. 153.

in question now begin with *gw* or *chw*; nor is that all, for some of them had the option between the two: take for instance, *chwareu* or *gwareu* 'to play,' and *chwysigen* or *gwysigen* 'a bladder,' from the Latin *vesica*. In Goidelic, however, the process is more obscure, and best compared perhaps with the blending of *h* or *ch* and *w* into *f* in the Scotch dialect of Aberdeen which has *fu* and *far* corresponding to standard English *who* and *where*. But whatever the exact nature of the process may have been, the old spelling with *v* comes down into the eighth century manuscript of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba in the Irish names, for instance, of *Vinnianus* and *Virgnous*, that is to say *Finnian* and *Fergna* respectively.

The voiced Spirant, *v*.

In Manx this occurs (1) chiefly as a mutation of initial *b* or *m* as in *idy váys* 'thy death' (radical *báys*, p. 4 above), and in *veck 28* 'son' (Irish *mhic*) the vocative of *mack*. There is no distinction, it may be observed, between *v* for *b* and *v* for *m*, except that *m* nasalized the vowel of its syllable before undergoing the mutation to *v*, and that the nasality remains.

(2) Original Aryan *u* after *n*, *l*, *r*, appears in Goidelic as *v*, but Manx has made final *nv*, *lv*, *rv* into *nu*, *lu*, *ru* (p. 58). When, however, the *v* is not final it may remain as in such instances with *nv*, as *gha vel*, interchanging with *gha nel* or *gha nell*, now written *cha nel* 'is not' (Sc. *cha'n 'eil*); *vel* 'is' after the relative *an*, which has disappeared, as in *káid as vell é chiit 222*, 'whence it cometh' literally 'from where (is it) that it comes;' so also with the particle *an* in *an vell 391, 395*, 'is there' (Ir. *an bh-fuil*, Sc. *am bheil*), as to which one must explain, that the particle is never present in the Manx of the present day, except in its mutational effect, though it occurs sporadically in the Phillips Prayerbook as in *an jean aydyn 539* 'shall they do,' and in *an bií 586*, 'num erit.' The permanence of the *v* is not confined to the verb *vel*: witness *gha váyg 514*, now written *cha vaag* 'will not leave' (Sc. *chan fhag*), and the following, where both the nasal and the *v* are retained, in the Phillips Prayerbook—*er an vakin ayd 256*, now *er vakin ad* (radical *fakin*) 'after seeing them,' more literally 'after the sight of them.' We next come to *lv* and *rv*, and find an instance of the former in *shallváyn, shalvayn 82*, 'a herd' (derived from an earlier form of the word *shelloo* (p. 12); and of the latter in *marvaanagh* 'mortal' (from *marvaane* 'mortality,' derived from an earlier form

of *marroo* (p. 13), and in such combinations as *er nan vrial* 33, 83, 514, now *er nyn vendeil*, *er nyn goadey* 'preserved, defended,' and *d'an vrialy shin* 77 'to defend us,' where the radical would be *frial*, *frialy* (Med. Ir. *frithailem* 'attendance on,' Mod. Ir. *fritheoladh*, Sc. *frithealadh* to 'attend on, minister to'), whence the imperative *frial* 35, 'deliver.'

As to the treatment of this *v* in Manx, whatever its origin may happen to be, suffice it to add (1) that it remains intact initially in such cases as *y ven* 'the woman' (radical *ben*), and *tdy vâys* 'thy death' (radical *bâys*). So also when the radical is *m* as in *veck*, now *vac* (the vocative of *mac*) 'son'; *yn gheid veass* 234, now *yn chied-vess* 'the firstfruits' (radical *meass*, *mess*, Goi. *meas*); and *er y ghiaru vêyr* 417, 'on the fourth finger' (radical *meyr*, Goi. *méur*).

(2) But it may disappear initially in this mutation when followed by *o* or *u* giving rise to *u* as in *vuiagh*, now *wooagh* 'pleased,' radical *buiagh*, *booiagh*; and *vúar*, now *wooar* 'great,' radical *muar*, *mooar* (p. 66).

(3) Medially *v* disappears whatever the vowels may be, as in *four* 488, now *foawr*, *fowar* 'giant' (Ir. *fomhor* 'one of the *Fomoiri*', Sc. *fomhair*, *famhair* 'a giant'); *tóer* 'give' (Ir. *tabhair*); *y ghueish*, now *wheesh* 'so much, insomuch' (Ir. *cóimheas*, p. 61); and in the remarkable form *iyny* or *iúyne* (O. Ir. *inmain*, Mod. Ir. *ionmhuin* 'dear, beloved,' comparative *ionmhuine*) in formulæ rendering the English verb to 'love,' such as *shuyne*, *búyne*, and *niyny* or *núyne* in the following instances—*shiuss shúyne laym gy dýar* 224 'dearly beloved,' more literally 'you that are dear to me tenderly'; *eshyin shieny lesh anayn elle* 41, 'he that loveth another'; *gy búyne lesh-syn shuiniyn* 224, 'that he loved us' literally 'that we were dear to him'; *bíyñy lats* 505, 535, 'thou hast loved' (Sc. *b'ionmhuin leat*); *nagh nýyne lesh y vráer* 225, *nagh niyny lesh y vráer* 228, now *nagh nhynney lesh e vraar* 'that loveth not his brother'; and *erson gy niynny lein ny bráeraghyn* 228, now *er-yn-oyr dy nhynney lhien ny braaraghyn* 'because we love the brethren'; *gy niény leyf yn darrie yn je elle* 41, 'that ye love one another.' The Manx *iyny* or *iúyne* seems to analyse itself into *iyn* or *iúyn* plus the pronoun *é* 'he, it'¹ and in the former we recognize the

¹ Another explanation would be that *iúyne* represents the Goidelic comparative *ionmhuine*; but this is rendered less probable by such a parallel as the above Scotch Gaelic *b'ionmhuin leat*. Accordingly the Manx *gy bíyñy lesh-syn shuiniyn*, for instance, must be construed literally somewhat as follows: 'that it was dear to him, [to wit] w.'

Goidelic *inmain* made into *invuin*, from which the first nasal disappeared, just as in the archaic word *inniwyyl* (now written, but seldom used, *inney-veyl*) for **inniín-výyl* 'a bond-maid, a maid-servant,' literally 'a shorn or hairless girl' (p. 17); and as in *cha vel* and other instances noticed in this chapter.

(4) *V* disappears sometimes in nasal mutation, especially when the nasal is retained as in *ghánel* 291 (more rarely *gha vel*) 'is not' (Sc. *cha 'n 'eil*), and *gha nou* 59, 'will not find or get,' now respectively *cha nel* or *cha vel* and *cha now* or *cha vow* (Ir. *nocha n-fagham* 'we do not find,' O'Donovan's *Ir. Grammar*, p. 158); and so with *noagh* as in *nagh noagh* 59, (Ir. *nach bh-fuigheadh*, Sc. *nach faigheadh*) 'should not get,' which is now written *nogh* or *vogh*. But I have never heard the forms with *v* used in conversation in the North of the Island, and I believe that even in the South they are less used than those with *n*. The two forms, *gha nel* and *gha vel* for instance, postulate as their common starting point *ghán vél*, which in the one case became *chánél*, *hanél*, and in the other *chávél*, *havél* (p. 89). The Old Irish forms of this verb substantive are found written *fil*, *fail*, *feil*, *fel*, Scotch Gaelic *feil*; but the Modern Irish is *fuil*, so that the Manx *cha nel* or *cha vel* would be represented in Irish by *nocha bh-fuil*, though the usual combination is *ní fhuil* 'is not,' pronounced *ñil*. This verb is not known to have any word related to it in the Brythonic languages and its origin is wholly obscure.

CHAPTER VI.

DENTAL CONSONANTS—THE AMBIDENTALS.

THE consonants here meant are formed by the contact of the tongue with the edge of the upper teeth, or at any rate at so low a level that it usually touches the edge of the lower teeth as well, and this circumstance it is that has suggested to me the term ambidental as the best fitted to convey a fairly correct idea of the sounds in question. The tongue may be protruded between the teeth in forming them, but that is not necessary, so I have abstained from calling them interdental. Practically, however, the English reader will form a sufficiently correct notion of them by watching his own pronunciation of *th* in the word 'thin' and *th* in 'this,' for I find no great difference between them and Manx *th* and *ð*. Now these teeth-edge consonants form a very important feature of all Goidelic dialects, so that it is essential to distinguish them carefully from the alveolars, the position of the formation of which is higher and practically identical with that of English *t* and *d*. Now the alveolars go with the narrow vowels *e* and *i*, while the ambidentals on their part have their affinity with the broad vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *y*. Lastly the group contains not only *t*, *ð*, *th*, *ð* but also a corresponding nasal, sibilant, and at least one liquid.

The voiceless Mute, *t*.

This consonant is formed by bringing the tongue in contact with the upper teeth near their lower edge, but instead of allowing the breath to squeeze through, as in a voiceless English *th*, a complete interruption takes place. At the moment, however, of the removal of the tongue from its contact with the teeth an after-sound is apt to

be produced which seems to me to consist of a whispered *th* very slightly touched. This may be indicated by a *v* and the combination by *tv*, which, it is needless to say, is chiefly perceptible in the position of a final; and so in the case of *ð* which becomes *ðv* in a final position. A somewhat exaggerated effect of it may be acquired by the English reader by trying to pronounce *bat* or *cat* with the tongue slightly protruded between the teeth. It is the Irish *t* which becomes *th* in English caricature as in *Pathrick* for *Patrick*, and the sound is quite familiar to me in North Wales, from the Vale of Conwy¹ to Snowdon.

This consonant initially represents (1) Aryan *t* preceding a broad vowel, a liquid or a nasal; and (2) non-initially it represents Goi-delic *tt* similarly situated, whatever the process may be to which the *tt* may owe its origin. (3) Another source of this sound is *sc*, which in the modern Manx pronunciation becomes *st*, as to which see the velar mutes. (4) It is introduced between *s* and *r* in words like *strian* 505, *stryan* 517, now *streean* 'a bridle' (Goi. *srían*, Welsh *ffruwyn*, from Latin *frenum*); and *struan*, now *strooan* 'a stream' (Ir. *srothán*, Sc. *sruthan*, Welsh *ffrydan*), mutated *truan* as in *harrish y trúan* 168 'over the brook,' and *as y truan* 511 'out of the river,' where *truan* postulates a radical *sruan*². (5) Lastly the origin of the final *t* in such words as the following is obscure and the consonant itself is not constant: *saylt* 85 now *soalt* 'a barn' (Med. Ir. *saball*, Mod. Ir. *sabhal*, Sc. *sabhall*, *sobhal*); *chiymmylt* 67, *chyimmylt* 66, 67, also *chimmyl* 575, now written *chymmylt* 'circumference, borders,' and, adverbially, 'round about' (Med. Ir. *timmchell*, Mod. Goi. *timchioll*); and *ffreskoylt* 17, *freskoylt* 205, 208, now *frastal* 'Ascension-day' (Ir. *freasgabhall*).

It remains intact in the following positions: (1) As a radical initial; and then it is represented by *t* in the Phillips Prayerbook, but by *t* or *th* in the modern spelling, as in *tyei*, now *thie* 'house' (Sc. *taigh*, p. 63); *talu* 468, genitive *talúin* 31, 468, now *thalloo*, genitive

¹ It is sometimes caricatured by saying that if you wish to enter on a *tête à tête* with a native of Bettws y Coed you should put up your umbrella to defend yourself against the spray of his dentals. I remember being amused at hearing a woman in the neighbourhood of Llanberis addressing another on the subject of her baby and exclaiming, *yv rydi o'r ð byg i ðâð!* 'Isn't he like his father!' But I did not then expect to hear her dentals out of the Principality. Nor do I even now know the exact area of Gwynedd occupied by the dialect so characterized, but it is very desirable that it should be accurately ascertained.

² The English word *street* has been borrowed and made to conform to the analogy of *strooan* as in *gys y traíd* 295, 'to the street' from the radical *straid*.

*thallooin*¹ the 'earth' (Ir. *talamh*, gen. *talmhan*, Sc. *talamh*, gen. *talmhainn*); *tríi* 21, now written *three* 'three' (Goi. *trí*); *ta*, still written *ta* 'is' (Ir. *tá*, Sc. *tha*); *tarroo* a 'bull' (Goi. *tarbh*). So with the dental mute of the definite article when it becomes the initial of the word to which it is prefixed as in the genitive for instance, of *sýyl* 'world,' as in *kiin yn týyl* 551 'the ends of the world,' where the noun without the article would be *sýyl*, and so in *peccaghý[n]* *yn týyl* 26, now written *peccaghyn y theihll* 'the sins of the world,' and in the dative as in *er y týyl* now written *er y theihll* 'in the world.' But before an *l* this *t* becomes *k* as in *ráyd yn klyei* 467, now (with the radical consonant restored) *raad y sleih* 'the way of the people.' The analysis of the agglutination implied in *yn týyl* is as follows: the article in the genitive in its early Goidelic form was approximately *ndi*, and that of *sýyl* was *soigali* or *saigali* (borrowed possibly from the Latin *sæculum*, genitive *sæculi*); but according to Goidelic rules of phonology *ndi* *soigali* must become *ndi hoigaili* (p. 71), which, with the case endings discarded, would be *nd hoigail*; but *d* and *h* coming together could only produce *t* or *t'h*, whence *nt'hoigel*, making in Manx *yn týyl* or *y týyl*, now written *y theihll*. The case of the dative is analogous.

(2) It remains when protected in certain combinations, for instance, such as final *nr* and final *lt* as in *jeant*, still written *jeant* 'done, made' (Goi. *déanta*), and *áylt* 436, now written *olt*² 'a member' (Goi. *alt*); in *rt* final and medial, as in *oyrt*, now written *ort* 'on thee' (Goi. *ort*); *kiannúrtys* 23, 32, now *kiannoortys* 'government,' *kiannoort*³ 'governor';

¹ Cregeen calls it masculine but not without betraying some hesitation and calling attention to Psalm cvi. 17, where it is masculine, and Mark iv. 28, where it is feminine. In spite of the former passage I should treat it as a feminine: I am so familiar with *Thaloo Vretnagh* for 'Wales.'

² In the word *toshtal* as in *laue-hoshtal* 'lefthand,' we have both an irregular change in the liquid consonant and the loss of a final *z*, that is if I am right in equating the word with O. Ir. *tuascert*, Mod. Ir. *tuaisceart* 'the north.' The change is in that case not purely phonetic but due probably to the influence of some other word: compare *freskylt* now *frastal* 'Ascension' (p. 93). As to the connexion of meaning between 'left' and 'north' see the note on *twoaie* 'north' (p. 61), the equivalent of which we have in the Irish *tuascert* = *tuath-scrt*. Another Manx word for 'lefthanded' is *kiuttagh* (Goi. *ciotach*), but it is of obscure origin.

³ I am not sure about the derivation of this word, but I should have possibly regarded it as the exact equivalent of Sc. *ceannard* 'commander,' had there not been also a Sc. *ceannabhard* of the same meaning. Can it be that the latter part of these words is the English word *ward* as in 'wood-ward?' the whole would in that case mean 'head ward' or 'chief protector.'

and *gniartaghy* 489, now written *niartaghey* 'to strengthen or confirm' : (Ir. *neartighadh*, Sc. *neartaich*) ; *ght* and *st* (both medial only) as in *boghtyn*, still written *boghtyn*, plural of *boght* 'poor' (Goi. *bochd*) ; *austyl*, now written *ostyl* 'apostle or disciple' (O. Ir. *apstal*, Mod. Ir. *absdal*, Sc. *abstol*) ; and *ū*, now written *oo* 'thou,' similarly retains its original *t* after verbal forms ending in *s* in the Phillips Prayerbook, while the modern orthography levels the dental away, as the result probably of analogy rather than of a purely phonological change. Thus we have *káid iághyst us* 510, now *caid yeeaghys oo* 'how long wilt thou look' (Ir. *cá fad bhias tú dhá fhaicsin*, Sc. *cia fad a sheallas tu*). Here also should be mentioned Teutonic *ft*, for the dental remains in Manx though the *f* is there represented by *u* as in *giut*, now written *gioot* 'a gift,' and *kroubyn* 27, now written *croulyn*, plural of *crout* 'craft, cunning.' Lastly, the support given by the terminal dental of the third person singular of the present indicative of the Goidelic verb to the *t* of the Goidelic pronoun *tú* 'thou' enables that consonant to remain in the Phillips Prayerbook, though it has since disappeared in obedience to analogy. Take for instance *jeaghyt us* 482 'thou shalt show' (Ir. *taisbeanfaidh tú*, Sc. *nochdaidh tu*), and *kluinyt us* 483, 'thou shalt hear' (Sc. *cluinnidh tu*), as to which it is needless to say that the form of the third person singular is made the stem for that of the second, as it is in fact for all the others likewise in this tense.

(3) In certain positions *t* remains as the continuator of Goidelic *tt*, as for instance when preceded by a short vowel bearing the stress, in such words as *slatt*¹ 494, now written *slat* 'a rod, twig, or mace' (Goi. *slat*, Welsh *llath*) ; and *Bretyn*² or *Bretin* 'Wales, Britain,' which is in

¹ This looks like a derivative from the root *slad* 'to cut,' as in Irish *slaidim* 'I hew or cut down,' Welsh *llat* 'to cut or mow, to kill ;' so that *slatt* may be conjectured to have originally meant 'a cutting, a twig or rod.' The Welsh is *llath*, which has in English become *lath*.

² *Bretyn*, which is Cregeen's spelling, is probably to be preferred to *Bretin*, but as the word is no longer in use I have not been able to bring it to the test of pronunciation. It would seem, however, to match the Sc. Gaelic *Breatunn* and the Irish genitive *Bretan*, also to run parallel with the Med. Ir. *Saxain*, *Saxsain* 'England,' literally 'Saxons,' the genitive of which should be *Saxan*. To this last the Sc. Gaelic *Sasunn* 'England' seems to point, together with the Manx for 'England' which is written *Sostyn* (Cregeen) and *Sausin* (Kelly). The latter I have never heard, but the other is pronounced *Sóscyv*, which seems to be derived directly from *Sascan* for *Saxan*. The spelling of the Irish *Breathnach* 'Welsh,' as contrasted with the Manx *Bretnagh*, suggests that *tt* has been mutated into *th*; but it would be more correct to regard the *tt* or *t* as having been elided in Irish

Mediæval Irish *Bretain*, gen. *Bretan*, literally 'Britanni, Britannorum,' but in Mod. Ir. *Breatain*, as a feminine singular (Sc. *Breatunn*); and from this is derived *Bretnagh* 'Welsh' (Ir. *Breathnach*, Sc. *Breatunnach*)—the native name was *Britto*, *Brittones*, whence the Welsh *Brython* 'Welsh or Briton').

This dental in vocalic mutation becomes *th*, a spirant which is further changed as follows: (1) Initially it becomes *h* as in *dy hyei* 497, now written *dy hie* 'thy house' (Sc. *do thaigh*), and *dy húyr* 38, now *dy hoor* 'thy tower' (radical *toor*). But before an *r* this *h* is now pronounced a velar *ch* as in *pecki hryei* 21, now *peccee hreih* 'miserable sinners,' radical *treih* 'miserable' (Med. Ir. *tróig*, *trúag*, Mod. Goi. *truagh*).

(2) The mutation spirant, when not initial, ceases mostly to be heard, though a final *h* sometimes appears in the modern spelling, as in *áer*, now *ayr* 'a father' (Goi. *athair*), and *fúa* 470, *fuya* 318, now *feoh* 'hatred' (Goi. *fuath*). But what stages it passed through ere it was elided it is difficult to say with precision.

(3) In some instances, however, it was undoubtedly softened to *t* (= *th* in English *than*), which, like *ð* derived from *ð*, was subject to the change to *g*, to be noticed under the velar gutturals. This has come to pass, for instance, in all third persons singular of the secondary present, as for instance in *nagh vodagh* 573, 'might not' (Sc. *nach faodadh*); and *nagh noagh* 59, 'should not find' (Sc. *nach faigheadh*, Mod. Ir. *nach bh-fuigheadh* or *nach bh-faghadh*, Med. Ir. *fagbad*, with *ad* supposed to represent an ending *-a-tw*. This reduction of *th* to *t* is the explanation of the common interchange of *th* and *d* in Irish manuscripts, as for example in *cath* 'war, battle' (Manx *cah*, Welsh *cat*, *cad*, Gaulish *catu-*) as compared with the compound of the same word, Med. Ir. *cocad*, Mod. Ir. *cogadh* 'war, battle,' which becomes in Manx *kagey* 538, 567, genitive *kagi* 61, 570, now *caggey*, *caggee*; and in O. Ir. *mádramil* for *máthramail* which in Manx is fashioned into *moiroil* 'motherly,' from *moir* 'a mother' (Goi. *máthair*). The uncertainty was probably not confined to the spelling: for a time there would seem to have been a certain amount of choice of pronunciation

before *v*, and to treat the *th* as merely a trick of the spelling. Witness *Bretnaig*, quoted by Stokes from the *Lebar Brecc* (fol. 24, col. 2). Compare the case of the Manx *tatnys* 461, 632, now written *tatnys* 'delight,' with the Ir. *taith-neamhas*, Sc. *taitneas*. This treatment of *tv* as *thv* is not even now universally Irish—it is not Manx at all: thus the actual pronunciation in the County of Waterford of the word for 'Welshman' is *Bȝtnách*.

between $\tau\theta$ and δ . In fact one seems to detect this even in the Isle of Man, namely in the ancient Ogam inscription containing the genitive *droata*, which I take to be a defective spelling of *droatta* representing $\delta_\theta oatha$ instead of the $\delta poa\delta a$ which was to be expected (Med. Ir. *druad*, genitive of *drui*, Mod. Ir. *draoi* 'a magician or druid'). Lastly the reduction of Goidelic $\tau\theta$ to δ is proved by an occasional loan-word in Welsh, such as *me\ðal* 'soft, tender,' from an Irish *maothal* postulated by the derivative *maothalachd* 'a mollifying' (O'Reilly): in Sc. Gaelic it means 'delicacy, tenderness, softness,' and the adjective is *maothail* 'emollient' (McAlpine).

(4) In some instances the $\tau\theta$ seems to have undergone a direct change to the velar guttural *ch*, as in *daghy* 131, now written *daaghey* 'to dye or colour,' *daghit* 130, now *daahit*, usually pronounced $\delta\ddot{a}i\tau\theta$ 'dyed' (Ir. *daite*, Sc. *daihle*), from *d\theta* 526, now written *daah* 'colour' (Goi. *dath*); and in *myghin*¹ 28 'mercy, clemency,' derived probably from the Goidelic word which is in Irish *maoth* 'tender, soft,' and takes in Manx the form *myú* 319, now written *meigh* 'tender' and pronounced without the *gh*. So with the plural *caggaghyn* of *caggye* 'war (p. 96),' with *souraghyn* and *geuraghyn* the plurals of *sourey* 'summer' (Med. Ir. *samrad*) and *geurey* 'winter' (Med. Ir. *gemred*). These and others like them have served to a certain extent as models for the plurals of other nouns, especially those ending in *r*, such as *cheeraghyn*, plural of *chiir* 82, now *cheer* 'land' (Goi. *tír*), and *bráeraghyn* 152, now *braaraghyn*, plural of *braar* 'brother'; or ending in a vowel such as *neauthyn* 488, now written *niaughyn*, plural of *neau*, now *niau* 'heaven,' and *núghyn* 583, now *nooghyn* plural of *nú*, now *noo* 'a saint.'

In nasal mutation τ becomes δ , and (1) that δ remains, written *d*, both initially and finally, as in *dan dulliú* 31, 'multiplying, in multiplying,' radical *tulliu* 'increase, multiplication' (Goi. *tuille*); *er doilchyn* 31, 'having deserved,' radical *toilchyn*, now *toil\chi\in* 'merit' (Sc. *toilltinn*); and *kéyd*, now *keead*, 'a hundred' (Goi. *céud*, Welsh *cant*, Latin *centum*). Also in the combinations *vt* and *\lambda t* not final, as in *ientys* 106, now written *yindys* 'a wonder' (Ir. *iongantas*); and *gialtyn* 30, now written *gialdin* 'grant, promise' (Sc. *gealltann*), and I

¹ In spite of the wide difference of meaning, this is probably the same word as the Scotch *maothain* given by McAlpine as 'n. pl. abdomen,' also 'a disease of young persons arising from raising burdens.'

have heard *molteyragh* 'fraudulent' pronounced *moldeyragh*, from *molteyr* 'a deceiver' (Ir. *mealltibir*, Sc. *mealltair*).

(2) A special habit of Manx pronunciation further reduces the δ into δ when flanked by vowels, as for instance in *modi* 553, now written *moddee* 'dogs' (p. 31), pronounced *myði*; *foddey* 438, still written *foddey* 'far' (Med. Ir. *fota*, Mod. Goi. *fada*); and the τ of a word like *slatt* or *slat* 'a rod' becomes δ when a vowel follows as in *slattyn* 'rods.' This is not confined to the limits of a single word: witness the phrase *shooyl ny dhieyn* to 'go begging,' literally to 'walk the houses,' where I have heard the *dh* repeatedly pronounced δ in the North of the Island. This is a case where one would have expected δ as the result of nasal mutation, but δ may be heard instead of δ in words also like *yindys* and *gialdin* already mentioned.

The same softening happens in certain proclitics such as the Manx for 'thy' which is variously written by Phillips *dy*, *tdy*, and *dthy*, now *dty* (p. 81). One notices a similar variety of ways of representing this δ in the case of the synonymous verbals *geddyn*, *feddyn* 'to get' (Ir. *gabháil*, *faghbháil* or *fagháil*, Sc. *faghail*, also *faotainn*): witness *geadthy* 18, 19, *getdyn* 108, 379, *getden* 423, *geathin* 499, *feadthy* 600, *fyæthyn* 530, *feattyn* 52, 65. These show not only that the same sound was meant as in the proclitic, but that there was a sort of attempt to fix on a special way of denoting it. Otherwise the habit prevailing in the Prayerbook is to write it *d* between vowels, sometimes *dd*; whereas the modern orthography regularly uses *dd* in that position, which would seem to point to *th* as its direct antecedent, and to indicate that the sound remained δ after the proclitic written *dty* and *tdy* had begun to be sounded δy 'thy.'

Judging from analogy this vowel flanked δ might be expected to be now and then elided in Modern Manx; but I cannot recall an instance. There are, however, certain combinations into which τ , entering as a final, is lost in the modern pronunciation. Take for instance *Khriſt*, *Khriyst*, now written *Creest* 'Christ' (O. Ir. *Críst*, Mod. Goi. *Críosd*). But the most important combination here is *ght*, the silence of the *t* in which occasions considerable uncertainty of spelling, which had begun before Phillips' time. Take such instances as *agh*, still written *agh* 'but' (Med. Ir. *acht*, Mod. Ir. *achd*, Sc. *ach*); *tossiagh*, *tossiaght* 53, now written *toshiaght* 'a beginning' (Goi. *toiseach*); and *iémagh* 71, *iæmaght* 531, now written *eamagh*, to 'cry or call,' (p. 54) *kújaght* 19, now *cooidjaght* or *cooidjagh* 'in company with, together with' (Goi. *cuideachd*); *kinnjaght* 406, now *kinjagh* 'constant,

continual' (Goi. *cinnéach* 'positive, certain'). In modern Manx the *t* in such words as these becomes a spelling expedient for securing its full sound for the *gh*.

The Voiced Mute, δ.

This consonant stands (1) as an initial for Goidelic δ, whether that represent Aryan *d* or *dh*, as in *dáa* 290, still *daa* 'two' (Goi. *dá*, Welsh *dau*, Latin *duo*, Eng. *two*), and *duyne*, now written *dooinney* 'man, homo' (Goi. *duine*, Welsh *dyn*, cognate with Greek *θυγτός* 'mortal' and English *dwine*, *dwindle*, p. 26).

(2) It is one of the mutation consonants for *t* as mentioned under that dental; and when it happens to be final it may be accompanied with a whispered sound¹ analogous to that in the combination *tʃ* mentioned at p. 93 above. In its place as a radical it remains initially as in *dáa*, and *duyne*, and in nasal mutation it may remain both initially and finally as indicated at p. 97.

2. When subjected to change it may become *ḡ* and *ð*, and it may in more ways than one be reduced to zero. Thus (1) in vocalic mutation it should become *ð* but as a matter of fact a change of organ has occurred, substituting for *ð* the corresponding guttural, *ḡ* or *gh*, as to which see under the velar consonants. This change of organs is somewhat concealed in Irish by the fact of the mutation consonant being written *d*, later *dh*, which, however, is treated in the pronunciation just as if written *gh*. This change is amply proved by early Mediaeval Irish texts, and its beginnings date undoubtedly far earlier, since we are forced to regard it as a feature which the Goidelic dialects have in common. Wherever this mutation consonant remains it is written *g* in the Prayerbook and *gh* in the present orthography, as for example in *ga*, now written *ghaa* 'two' (for an older *a-ghaa*), radical, *daa* 'two' (p. 73); *dygh ulla guyne* 20, now *dy chooilley ghooinney* 'all men,' radical *dooinney* 'man'; *O veck gavid* 28, now *O Vac Ghavid* 'O son of David,' radical *David*; and *y guxere* 514, now *y gheyrey* to 'condemn him,' radical *deyrey* (Ir. *daoradh*).

(2) This *ḡ*, however, only remains as an initial, for elsewhere it is gone as in *jere* 20, now written *jerrey* 'end' (Goi. *deireadh*), and in

¹ This used to be as a Welsh sound very familiar to me in my undergraduate days when several natives of Carnarvonshire were fellow-students of mine at Jesus College: one of them in particular had the habit of addressing me as *brawðv* or 'brother.'

shil náau 401, *shilnau* 444, *shilnáu* 417, now *sheelnaue* 'mankind' literally 'Adam's seed'¹ (Med. Ir. *sil n-Adaim*, Welsh *hil Aðaf*). Neither does it always remain as an initial: witness, for instance, the vocative *yne* 'man' for what is more commonly now written *ghooinney*, as mentioned at p. 67; *er y cheu unagh* 85, 'on the sixth Sunday,' radical *dúnagh*, mutated *gúnagh*; and 'a (for *gaa*, mutated from *daa* 'two') in *əedyr a nolick* 62 'between (the) two Nativities.'

(3) I find the syllable *að* submitted to the same sort of treatment that is described by O'Donovan in his *Irish Grammar*, p. 9, as dealt out to *adh* in Irish, namely when there is given to it a sound 'like the English word *eye*, or the German *ei* in *wein*' all over the southern half of Ireland, while the southern counties of Ulster, also Meath, sound it 'somewhat like the *ay* in the English word *mayor*.' One of the words specified by him is *adharc* 'a horn' which is represented in the Phillips Prayerbook by *ærick* 566, now *eairk*, plural *æyrkyn* 557, now *eairkyn*, where *eairk* sounds *éirc* (also *íyre*). The word is evidently contracted in the usual Manx way from such a form as *ái-arc* or *éi-yrc*. This may possibly serve as a sort of key to the history of the Manx word *graih* 'love' (Ir. *grádh*, gen. *gráidh*) which enjoys a variety of spellings in the Prayerbook such as *grayg* 403, *graiyg* 362, *grayig* 363, 364, 401, 402, *gráyi* 363, 434, as does also its derivative *graygoil* 568, *grayigoil* 581, *grayiúil* 495, 519, *graiúill* 545, now written *graihoil* 'lovely, affectionate' (Ir. *grádhamhuiil*).

(4) When *ð* flanked by vowels represents a mutation of *t*, or when *ð* serves as the initial of certain particles, it is subject to be softened into the spirant *ð*, as indicated at p. 98, which see. It is now needless to remark that Manx has no antipathy to the sound of *ð*: nay it will be seen as we go on that it evinces a decided fondness for that softest of the spirants.

¹ As *Adam as Aue* 423, now written *Adam as Aaue* 'Adam and Eve,' are comparatively modern forms drawn from English, the term *sheelnaue* has given rise to curious speculations. Cregeen says: 'This word no doubt is from *sheel* (seed) as in Job xxi. 8; and *naue*, a corruption of *niau* (heaven), the seed or offspring of heaven.' Kelly began by explaining it to be '*Sheel Nieu*, the race of Noah,' but he or his editor Gill hastens to add 'or rather *sheel yn Aue*, offspring of Adam.' The *n* of the old Goidelic neuter *sil-n* was naturally unintelligible to him; so he treats it as the definite article, and *Aue* 'Adam' appears in its place in the Dictionary, by the side of *Aue* 'Eve,' which the editor says ought to be written *Eue*. Whether he had ever heard or read *Aue* 'Adam,' or simply inferred it from *sheelnaue*, I cannot say: it is unknown to the Manx speaking people of the present day.

(5) Lastly, radical δ in nasal mutation loses its identity by being assimilated to the nasal, as in *ern'óll* 42, 'after going,' for *ern+doll* (Goi. *dol*); *goyr 'an rommey* 169, now written *gour nyn drommey* 'backwards', radical *drommey*, genitive of *dreeym* 'a back or ridge' (Med. Ir. *druim*, genitive *drommo*, Sc. *druim*, genitive *droma*, Welsh *drum*, *trum*, cognate with Latin *dorsum*); and *nan'rogħ jalllyn* 108, now *nyn ghrogh yanno* 'our evil deeds,' radical *drogh* 'evil' (Goi. *droch-*, Welsh *drwg* 'bad'). So also finally, as in the article *yn* 'the' from an early form *ŋda-s* or *ŋdo-s*, and in *klaun* 379, now written *cloan* 'children' (O. Ir. *cland*, p. 37).

The Voiceless Spirant, *th*.

The sound meant is that of *th* as in Wclsh, and in the English word '*thank*.' It is not a common sound in the Goidelic languages as it is in Welsh, and I have only heard it a few times in Manx, as for instance when *cassyn* 'feet' is pronounced *caðyn* and a singular *cath* inferred from it; but most Manxmen who can speak their language would disown the pronunciation *cath* for *eas* 'foot' (Ir. *cos*, Sc. *cas*). Somewhat better established, especially in the South, is the sound of *th* in *ayns shoh* 'here,' pronounced sometimes *ðnchó* or *ðthó* for the more usual *ayns shoh*: compare the two Irish demonstratives *so* and *seo*. It is needless, perhaps, to point out that some people think that they hear *th* as the initial of the Manx word *trií*, now written *three* 'three,' that it is in fact sounded exactly like the English word; but that is not so, the initial being a mute (*τ*) and not a spirant (*th*). However, I will not maintain that the English pronunciation may not be sometimes given to the word by men who habitually talk English.

At one time nevertheless Goidelic must have had *th* common enough in its words, namely, wherever *τ* has been mutated to *h* in Manx and where *th* pronounced *h* is written in Irish and Scotch Gaelic as a mutation of *τ*. But the present sound *h* of the Goidelic digraph *th* is of no recent date: it goes back beyond the Norman conquests in Ireland and as far, perhaps¹, as the Norsemen's rule in the country.

¹ Prof Zimmer in the *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1891, p. 699, admits no doubt on this point: he instances the Manx *Tinwald* from the Norse *Thingvöllr*, and the Irish *Tomrair* from **Thonr(g)eibh*, which in Icelandic becomes *Thórir*, as showing that the digraph *th* in the Irish manuscripts of the ninth century was no longer pronounced *th* but *h* as at present. He omits, however, to notice (1) the comparatively close similarity of sound between English *th*, for example, and Goidelic *τ*, and (2) the weight of analogy tending to make a Celt regard a word

On the other hand we know from the nature of Ogmic spelling that it must have once been practically identical with Welsh *th*: for in Ogam inscriptions there was a tendency to write *uuu* (*th*) and *uuuu* (*cc*) for what was written later *th* and *ch*. There is, however, nothing in Goidelic phonetics to suggest such a spelling, whereas there is in Welsh, seeing that Welsh at an early date reduced its *tt*, *cc*, *pp* to *th*, *ch*, *ph*, that is to say from being mutes or stopped consonants to be spirants or continuous consonants. It is natural, therefore, to infer that the feature in question of Ogmic spelling was suggested by a phonological trait of early Welsh, and thus we have indirect evidence as to the sound of the dental afterwards written *th* in Irish¹.

The Voiced Spirant, δ .

This sound, identical with Welsh *ð* or *dd* and English *th* in 'that' and 'those' occurs (1) chiefly as the Manx reduction of *t* and *ð* as already explained at pp. 96-8 above.

(2) Also frequently for vowel flanked *σ* or *σσ* as in *cassyn* pronounced *caðyw* 'feet' plural of *cass* 'foot' (Ir. *cos*, Sc. *cas*); and *shassu*, now written *shassoo* to 'stand, the attitude of standing' (pp. 75, 77). The same lisping happens also in the case of proclitics, as for example in *assyn* 'out of the,' pronounced *aðyn*; *ayns yn* 'in the,' pronounced *ðdyn*; and *gysyn* 'as far as the, up to the,' pronounced *gyð yn* or *ðyð yn*.

As to changes undergone by this spirant there is very little to say, except that (1) according to analogy one would expect it to be sometimes elided, but I cannot recall a single convincing instance.

beginning with *th* as being in mutation, and restore it out of that mutation into what he comes mechanically to regard as its radical form beginning with the corresponding voiceless mute. So I am forced, against my inclination, to regard the reasoning as inconclusive.

¹ For some more remarks on this question see a note of mine in the preface to Evans' *Book of Ilan Dâv* (Oxford, 1893), p. xliv. Here let me mention the fact that the Irish word *ráth* 'a rampart or fort' lives in the English of Pembrokeshire, pronounced like the English word *wrath* with its vowel made long. I would also call attention to Prof. Zimmer's proposed equation of the Welsh *Math vab Mathonwy* of the Mabinogion with such an Irish name as *Math mac Mathgamna*, as to which see the *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1890, p. 512. This conjecture as to the practically Irish nature of the name is countenanced by the case of another of the heroes of the Mabinogion, namely, *Uwyd vab Kel Coed*, on whose designation see my *Arthurian Legend*, pp. 292-4; compare also the Welsh *Twrch Trwyth* for the Irish *Orc Tréith*.

(2) There is, however, one small change which it undergoes when it is the initial of a proclitic: if that proclitic happens to have more stress laid on it than usual, its initial ceases at once to be the spirant δ and becomes the mute δ : thus *dy* 'to' and *dys* 380, 548, now written *gys* 'to,' from being pronounced δy and $\delta y\delta$ become δy and $\delta y\delta$: see also p. 16, where *gyn* 'without' is cited as pronounced *dan*, that is to say δav .

THE ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS.

By the term alveolar consonants are meant the dentals which are produced like the English dentals with the tip of the tongue forming a contact with or approach to the roots of the upper teeth or to the upper gums: the point of contact is higher than in the case of the ambidental consonants and nearer to the roof of the mouth or the *alveolus*, whence is derived the term alveolar applied to them. First comes

The Voiceless Mute, *t*.

This consonant, sounded like English *t*, should represent Aryan *t* associated with a narrow vowel *e* or *i*, and we have it occasionally as in *tatnys*, 106, 461, 632, now written *taitnys* 'joy, delight, pleasure' (Mod. Ir. *taithneamhas*, Sc. *taitneas*, p. 96). But Aryan *te*, *ti* appear to have very commonly become *t̄e*, *t̄i*, and that probably in the Goidelic period. At any rate the actual continuators of these combinations both in Manx and most of the dialects of Irish and Scotch Gaelic are *t̄e*, *t̄i* or *ts̄e*, *ts̄i*¹. These are mostly written in Manx *che*, *chi*, which Kelly in his dictionary has bettered into *ȝhe*, *ȝhi*, in order to distinguish the *ch=t̄* from the velar and palatal spirants likewise written *ch*. Kelly also gives occasional spellings with *te*, *ti*, chiefly, I suppose, under the influence of Irish orthography. So we have here to do largely with a *t* accompanied by assibilations.

(1) The following may be taken as instances in point: *chiarn*, written by Kelly *ȝhiarn* (and *tiarn*), and now pronounced as if written *ts̄arn* or *ȝharn* 'a lord' (Ir. *tighearna*, p. 74); *chiñn* 520, *chinn* 433, 436,

¹ In one instance in the Phillips Prayerbook this assibilations shows itself among the palatals, namely in the case of the word now written *kiangley* to 'bind or tie:' thus the Prayerbook has *changilt* 124, now *kianglt* or *kianlt* 'bound.' The case of Kelly's *ȝheayrt* 'exact, exactly' would not be parallel, for it would have to be regarded as derived, perhaps, from 'sh *kiart* and meaning literally 'it is right.' I have never by any chance heard this word used, but as to *sh+k* see the chapter on the gutturals.

now *ching* 'ailing, ill' (pp. 55, 71); *chiür* 82, now written *cheer* 'land' (Goi. *tír*, Welsh *tir*); *chymdá*, *tyndá* (p. 62) now written *chymdaa* (*tiondaa*) to 'turn' (Mod. Ir. *tiontodh*, Sc. *tionndadh*), which is perhaps the only word to which Phillips repeatedly gives the two spellings; and *cheu*, now written *cheu* (*tieu*), as in *cheu háll* 51, now *er cheu elley* 'on the other side, beyond' (Goi. *taobh* 'side'), on the *ch* of which see p. 22 above.

(2) Just as a word beginning with *s* acquires with the article a quasi initial *t* as in *sýyl* 'world,' *yn tyyl* 'the world' (p. 94), the dental superseding *s* is *tſ* (written *ch*), as in *shellu*, now written *shelloo* 'possession, a herd or drove' (pp. 12, 89), which assumes a new initial in *d'yn chellu* 119 'of the flock'; and so with *shelgýr* 'hunter' (Ir. *sealgaire*, Sc. *sealgair*), in *ribbey yn chelgýr* 592, now *ribbey yn shelgeyr* 'the snare of the hunter.' So also with the nominative feminine as in *yn chééu gunagh* 237, 263, 'the sixth Sunday,' radical *shééli*, now *sheyoo* 'sixth' (Ir. *seiseadh*, but Sc. *seathadh*), and *yn chiaghhtú gunagh* 241, 265 'the seventh Sunday,' radical *shiaghtu*, now *shiaghtoo* 'seventh' (Ir. *seachdmhadh*, but Sc. *seachdamh*).

(3) Sporadically the same *tſ* or *ch* occurs in medial positions, as for example in *klastchen* 25, now written *clashtyn* but pronounced *clás-tſyn* to 'hear' (Ir. *cloisdin*, Sc. *claistinn*); *bastchey* 378, *baschey* 399, now *bashtey* 'baptism' (Ir. *baiste*, Sc. *baisteadh*, Welsh *bedydd*, all probably from late Latin forms derived from the Greek verb *βαπτίζω*); and *Schóauyn* 55, *Schoauen* 54, now written *Steaon* 'Stephen,' and pronounced with the initial combination *sſ* or *shſh* (Ir. *Steaphán*, genitive *Steapháin*, from *Stephanus*).

(4) *Tſ* may sometimes be heard for Goidelic *t* in words like *tuitchym* 25, 477, *tuittym* 540, still written *tuittym* to 'fall' (Ir. *tuítim*, Sc. *tuileam*), but much oftener the medial *tſ* is reduced to *dž* and even to *z*, which, however, is not, so far as I have noticed, reduced to zero, as happens sometimes to *t* standing for *d-d*, namely, in the case of *kredjell* 45, now written *credjal* to 'believe,' pronounced *credžal*, *crežal*, and even *creial*, *criál*, of the same origin as *krediu* 17, now written *credjue* 'faith' (O. Ir. *cretem*, Mod. Ir. *creideamh*, Sc. *creidimh*, Welsh *cretu*, *credu*, Latin *credo*, Sanskrit *craddhā*).

In the case of vocalic mutation we have to go back to a stage anterior to the assibilations, for *tí*, at any rate initial *tí*, became *thí*, which was further changed into *hi* as in *hiarn* (p. 74), radical *chiarn* 'a lord;' and *hiinn*, *hinn*, radical *chiün*, *chinn*, now *ching* 'ailing, sick,' (Goi. *tinn*, pp. 55, 71, 74, 5). So also the word *chæyf*, *cheu* 'side,' mutates

into *hieu*, but this is apt to be concealed by the spelling, as in *er gygh yn chéyf* 249, 505, *er gygh únn chæyf* 586, 599, now *er dy chooilley heu*¹, or *er dagh cheu* 'on every side.' A good Manx reader, however, unhesitatingly pronounces *hieu* in both: I have never heard *heu*, though it may have formerly existed, as I gather from *er my' hæyf* 630 'on my side' (Sc. *air mo thaobh*). The same mutation to *hi* may have taken place non-initially as may be gathered from the dialectal Irish pronunciation 'maich,' for *maith*, Manx *mæi*, now *mie* 'good,' but I know of no certain instance of this in Manx.

(2) The initial *hi* just mentioned is found sometimes represented by *h* as in *my hiagher* 49, now *my hagher* 'my messenger' and *hiinn*, now mostly *hing* as in *ro hing*, 'too ill'; so also with *hiæm* 550, *hey* 119, now *hem* 'I shall or will go.' As to the relation between *hi* and *h* in such words, see pp. 74, 5.

(3) When non-initial *t* is similarly mutated, the substituted dental disappears as in *leidg* 348, *leid* 17, now written *lheid* 'the like of, such as' (O. Ir. *lethit*, Mod. Goi. *leithid*), *kæyf* 513, 551, *kæf* 471, to 'waste, wear away' (Ir. *caitheamh*, Sc. *caitheadh*); and *floil* 204, *phloil* 254, now *flaoil* 'fluent, eloquent,' literally 'princely' (Ir. *flaith-eamhul*, Sc. *flathail*). Here it should, however, be mentioned that Old Irish spelling teaches us that *th* before being silenced was, when medial or final reduced extensively to the corresponding voiced spirant *ð*, written *d* and subject to the same laws as *ð* derived from an original *d* (p. 108, below). For this is part of the explanation (pp. 96, 7) of the interchange between *th* and *d* in Old Irish manuscripts. Take, for example, the Manx word *ænn* 567, now *enn* (also *enney*) 'knowledge of, acquaintance with'—the O. Ir. is found variously written *aithgne*, *aidgne*, *æcne*, *ecne*, now *eagna*, but Sc. *aithne*. So with the Manx *lie* 113, now *lieh* 'side, half' (O. Ir. *leith*, *leth*, *leid*, *led*, now *leith*); and with the Manx *biit us* 485, 'thou wilt be,' for **biid tū-s* (O. Ir. *bith*, *bid*, *biid*), see p. 95, above. We seem to have an instance of this *ð* from *th* in a Welsh word probably borrowed from Goidelic, namely *matðeu*, to 'forgive,' from the Goidelic word represented in Med. Irish by *mathem*, Mod. Ir. *maitheamh*: compare also Mod. Ir. *maithim*, 'I forgive,' Sc. *maith*, to 'forgive,' Manx *maih-t* 'forgiven²'.

¹ Some of the modern editions have *er dy chooilley cheu*, with *cheu* (not = *cheu*) instead of *heu* in Psalm iii. 6 and lxxix. 3, for instance.

² Possibly one should here contrast *Laa'l Sushin* 'Swithin's Day': see Cregeen's Dic. s. v. *Sushin*.

We now come to a change of organ, for I may observe that just as τ mutates into h , so does t , and presumably the intermediate steps were analogous. Thus as τ became τh which eventually became h , so one may suppose that t became th which in its turn became h . It is not necessary, however, to suppose the aspirate to have been the same sound exactly in the two cases, as will have been seen at p. 70; nor is one forced to identify th with τh . It is easy enough for an Englishman or a Welshman so to sound a dental spirant as to have his tongue slightly protruded between the teeth, and that was possibly the τh of early Goidelic, which was written tt in Ogam. The English and Welsh th is usually, however, uttered with the tip of the tongue held inside the teeth and at a somewhat higher level than the edge of the upper teeth. This seems to fall somewhat below the level of the articulation of consonants of the alveolar group, but it is quite possible to produce the spirant th at that level also; and even as pronounced ordinarily in English and Welsh th goes readily not only with i , e , but also with the semivowel \dot{i} , as in the English word *Pythian*, and in the Welsh *teithiau*, 'journeys.' It can hardly have been far otherwise in early Goidelic: witness the Ogam inscription brought from Co. Cork to the British Museum, and found to read *-mattias*, pronounced probably with th . The word is the genitive of an adjective which by the ninth century had become *maith* 'good,' with a th possibly reduced to h . Even this disappears in the Manx equivalent *mæi*, *mei*, now written *mie*. Somewhat similar remarks apply to the corresponding voiced spirant \ddot{d} , as in the English word *Lothian*, and the Welsh *meidio* to 'dare.' In fact one might go so far as to say that in the Northern half of the Principality of Wales *thi* and *di* are favourite combinations, and we are not wholly without facts indicating that Goidelic th before it was reduced to h was practically identical with Welsh th ¹. Thus Irish *Orc Tréith* 'the Hog of Triath,' was made in Welsh into *Twrch Trwyth* 'the Boar of Trwyth,' in the tale of the great hunt in the story of Kulhwch and Olwen¹.

In nasal mutation where τ becomes δ (p. 97) our *ti* becomes *dž* or *dzh* variously written *j*, *di*, *dj*, *dg*, and *id*, as in *narjarn*, *nanjarn*, now written *nyn Jiarn* 'our lord' (Ir. *ar dTighearna*, but Sc. *ar Tighearna*); and so with words like *noidj*, *noidg* 452, *nóid* 502, now written *noid*

¹ See the Red Book *Mabinogion*, pp. 123-141, Guests' *Mabinogion*, ii. 286-316; compare also the note on th at p. 102 above.

'an enemy or foe,' the exact equivalent of Mod. Ir. *námhaid*, Sc. *namhaid* all from the dative-accusative *námit* of old Goidelic *náma* 'a foe.' We now come to nouns like the following:—*agidg* 438, *agidj* 649, *agid* 649, now written *aegid* 'youth,' from *aeg* 'young (p. 4)'; *difnidg* 439, *dyfnid* 570, now written *diunid* 'depth,' from *dowin* 'deep' (p. 10); *bóiydg* 310, *boiđ* 498, now written *bwoyid* 'beauty,' from *bwaagh* 'beautiful' (p. 85). This is the favourite way of forming nouns from adjectives in Manx, but it is only here and there that the equivalent can be found in the sister dialects, as for example, in *leidg*, *leid*, equated with Ir. *leithid* (p. 105) 'the like, a compeer': so with a noun only used now as an adverb or preposition *tryid* 28, *tréyfd* 621, now written *trooid* 'through' (Ir. *treimhid*). To this group of words belongs probably O. Ir. *méit*, Mod. Ir. *méid*, fem. 'size, quantity,' which was in O. Welsh *meint*, fem., now written *maint*; and the proper name *Brigit* 'Bridget, Bride,' which has been equated with Sanskrit *br̥hatī*, feminine of *br̥hant* 'big, great, high.' A Welsh word of the same origin is *braint* 'a privilege,' Med. Welsh *breint*, O. Welsh *bryeint*¹, mas., probably from a neuter stem *br̥igntio-n*. The declension of the Irish forms *méit*, *Brigit* being known² enables one to compare the Goidelic nouns in question here, including the Manx *aegid*, *duinid*, and the like, with feminines like the Latin *sapientia*, the *-entia* of which is a Latin form of the ending making *idj* or *id* in the Phillips Prayerbook. Somewhat similar must be the phonetics also of the verb form *heidg* 310, *hædj* 527, *hæd* 543, *heid* 135, *hæid* 582, now written *hed* 'shall or will go.' The Scotch Gaelic is *theid*, which agrees with the Manx in suggesting a Med. Ir. *dothéit*, while

¹ See Evans' *Book of Llan Dâv*, p. 121.

² See Stokes' *Celtic Declension*, pp. 18-20; also Brugmann's *Grundriss der vergl. Grammatik*, ii. 314. The inflections are those of a modified Jā Declension, and a somewhat cognate instance offers itself in the vocative of Manx *carrey* 'a friend' (Goi. *cara*, Welsh *câr*), namely, *gharrid* 121 (Sc. *charaid*), plural *karjyn* 232, now *haarjyn* 'friends,' Scotch *cairdean* but Irish *cáirde*, which shows that Manx and Scotch Gaelic have appended their prevalent plural ending to a form which was already plural. *Cáirde* appears in Old Irish as *cairtea*, functioning as an accusative plural by the side of a nominative *carit*. The final *a*, however, appears to me to have been added here (as in some other accusative plurals) after the analogy of *filid* 'poets' *fileda*, *cathraich* 'cities,' *cathracha*. Our instance, then, reduces itself to *carit*, Welsh *carant* (for *carnt-es*), and a new stem forming a collective singular, *carnt-ja-m* functioning as a plural and corresponding exactly to Welsh *cereint*, *ceraint*, which is similarly used as the plural of *câr* instead of *carant*. Further, the *te* of *cairtea* is probably to be equated with that of the Med. Ir. *sleibte*, *slebti*, plural forms of *sllab* 'a mountain.'

the Mod. Ir. *téid* 'goes' equates with Med. Ir. *téit*, which possibly may be for *do-sét*, partly connected with O. Ir. *sét* 'journey,' Welsh *hynt*.

The same reduction to *dž* takes place in cases involving no nasal, as for instance where *l* immediately precedes, in such words as *kallchy* 104, *kailchey* 436, now *cailjey* 'lost' (Goi. *caille*), and *malchey* 25 (now *mollit*) 'deceived' (Goi. *meallta*). Unassimilated *nt* follows suit, as in *muinjer* 292, now written *mooinjer* 'servants, retinue, family' (Ir. *muintear*, Sc. *muinnitir*).

When *l* flanked by vowels is reduced to *ð* (p. 98), *dž* or *dzh* becomes *z* or *zh*, as in *credjal* already mentioned, and *tuilym* to 'fall,' which mostly has its *tt* reduced not only to *dž* but further to *z*. So in the case of *noidjyn* 23, now written *noidyn* 'enemies' (Sc. *naimhdean*), plural of *noid* 'enemy,' and *sleichyn* 161, now *sleilyn* (plural of *sleau* 'mountain,' Goi. *slab̍h*) 'mountains,' Med. Ir. *slébe*, *slébi*, *slébti*, Mod. Ir. *sléibhте* or *sléibhthe* O'Reilly, Sc. *sleibhte*, *sleibhtean*). So with *Bridey* or *Breeshey* (both pronounced *Bríðə*), genitive of St. Bridget's name (Med. Ir. *Brigiti*, genitive *Brigte*) as in *Keeill Vreeshey* 'St. Bridget's Cell,' *Skeelley Vridey* 'the Parish of Bride,' and the *Myle Vridey* which appears in documents as *Mc Gilbrid*, *Brideson*, and *Bridson*¹.

As we have *Bridey* and *Breeshey* representing the same pronunciation at the present day, so we have the two words *sheidey* and *sheshey* of very different meanings and origins sounded the same, *shēzə*. The former *séje* 222, now written *sheidey*, means 'the act of blowing' (Med. Ir. *sétiud*, Mod. Goi. *séideadh*, Welsh *chwytu*), while the latter *sheshey* means 'a mate, fellow, or companion' (O. Ir. *séitche* 'uxor', Mod. Ir. *seitche* and *seiteach* 'a wife' (O'Reilly), all apparently from O. Ir. *séit* 'way, journey,' so that the derivatives may be taken as referring to one of a number who journey together, like the German words *gefährte* 'a companion,' *gefährtin* 'a female companion'), and from it is derived *sheshiagh* 73, 414, *shessagh* 57, 418, now *sheshaght* 'company, companionship.'

(3) The *z* may disappear likewise, as in *criál* for *credjal* to 'believe,' as already suggested. This can hardly be said, however, to warrant our regarding Manx as generally distinguishing between *t=d+d* and *t* of other origins, and it is to be noticed that *t* = Welsh *th* (as in

¹ See Moore's *Manx Names*, pp. 56, 151. *Brideson*, *Bridson* are not based on the English pronunciation of *Bride*, for they are commonly sounded *Bréidzən* or *Bréidzən*, not *Bride-son* or *Bríð-d-son*.

Ir. *sétiud* and Welsh *chwytu* is treated just the same as *t=n+t* (as in Ir. *Brigit* and Welsh *braint*).

The Voiced Mute, *d*.

The voiced mute *d* pronounced like English *d* should stand for *d* before *e* or *i*, whether that *d* represent Aryan *d* or *dh*, but as *di*, *de*, some time or other became mostly *dzi*, *dze*, those combinations are now commonly *dži*, *dže* in Manx. So we have here to do in great measure with an assimilated *d*. Take for instance such words as *jíh*, now written *jee* 'god' (Goi. *día*); *jogh* 544, now written *jough*, though still pronounced *jogh* 'drink' (Goi. *deoch*); *jiarg* 'red' (Goi. *dearg*); *jéagh* 585, now *jeeagh* 'look, see, behold' (Sc. *deuch*, connected with Ir. *déachain* of the same meaning as Ir. *féach* 'look, behold'); and *jeoul* 27, now written *jouyl* 'devil' (Ir. *diabhal*, Sc. *diabholl*, Welsh *diafol*, *diafl*, *diawl*, from *diabolus*).

(2) This combination *dž* also stands as the result of the subvocalic mutation of *tj* (*tš*) as mentioned at p. 104.

As to the changes which the combination *dž* here in question may undergo, they result in reducing it to *ž*, and to zero. This occurs especially in the case of *dž* standing for *tš* or *tsh* between vowels, where it becomes *ž* or even disappears, as in the case of *credjal* to 'believe,' already instanced, p. 104.

In vocalic mutation affecting *dž*, that combination completely loses the consonantal element in the modern pronunciation: take for instance the words *my ieir* 539, *my ieru* 471, now *my yeir* 'my tears,' *dy ibæryn* 577, now *dy yheir* 'of tears' (Sc. *do dheoir*), radical *jeir* (Med. Ir. *dér*, plural *déra*, Welsh *dagrau*); *fuill ióri* 149, 'strange blood,' radical *jóri*, now written *joarree* (in vocalic mutation *yoarree*) 'strange, alien' (Med. Ir. *deoraid*, Mod. Ir. *deoraidhe*); *mack iih* 19, now *mac Yee* 'Son of God,' radical *jíh*, now written *Jee* 'God' (Goi. *día*). When non-initial the semivowel as well as the consonant loses its identity as in *jori*, already instanced, and in *kri* 22, now written *cree* 'a heart' (O Ir. *críde*, Mod. Ir. *croíde*, Sc. *crídhe*, Welsh *craig* 'centre'). The spelling with *yh* is peculiar, but besides *yh* and *y* there is also *yi*: thus while Phillips has *jarg* 130, 'red,' as in *jargorym* 173 (for *jarg+gorym*) 'purple,' and *iárg* 613, 614 in mutation, the modern forms are written *jiarg* and *yiarg* respectively; but this is hardly to be compared with the case of *ghí* and *gh* mentioned at p. 74, as we seem to have here to do solely with a perverse spelling, *yiarn* 'iron,' for example, being pronounced just as if written *yarn* or *garn*.

In the foregoing instances *dʒ* has been treated as yielding *ʒ* in mutation, but there were doubtless intermediate stages, for probably *dʒ* was softened to *dʒ̪* and that superseded by *ʒ̪*, whence the *ʒ* of the forms enumerated. We seem in fact to have some evidence to the *ʒ* in such an occasional spelling in the Prayerbook as *báyg* to 'drown' (Welsh *boddi*, p. 85). Compare also the case of *ð* becoming successively *ð̪* and *ð̪̄*: see p. 99.

In nasal mutation *dʒ* is reduced to (*ñ*)*ʒ* as in *er an ianu 101* 'they having been made' (radical *janu* for *djanu*), and *ern'ianu 20*, now *er n'yannoo* 'having done'; and *ern iæerty 575*, now *er gheayrtey* 'having shed,' radical of *dýarty 148*, *dýerty* or *dýrty* (as in *dýrtit 136* 'shed, poured forth'), now *deayrtey* to 'shed or spill' (Ir. *dóirte* 'poured out,' for *do-ferte*, from the same origin as Ir. *fearaim* 'I pour or shed.'

The alveolar mutes *t* and *d* play a minor part in Manx pronunciation, except when accompanied with assibilation or with a certain other after-sound. The assibilation has already been discussed, and the other sound should now come under notice, as a sort of accompaniment of *t* and *d* mostly at the end of words. I have, however, to confess that I am by no means certain as to its exact nature. On the whole, however, I think that it is either a whispered form of the *s* and *z* (*sh* and *zh*) occurring in *tʒ* and *dʒ* (*ch* and *j*), or else of a consonantal form of *ʒ*. I propose to write it here *ʃ*, but I am not certain whether *tʃ* and *dʒ* should not rather be written *tʃ̪* and *dʒ̪*. In other words it is possible that, besides being accompanied with the sound *ʃ*, the *t* and *d* in this combination are themselves slightly different in sound from *t* and *d* as alveolars proper, being in fact in the state which may be described as *mouillé*. Leaving that question unanswered as being one of much subtlety and little importance, I proceed to discuss briefly and chiefly the accompanying sound *ʃ*. Now in treating of this, especially in the case of *tʃ*, it will be found that our most reliable data are supplied by the passive participles, and they therefore claim some notice before we proceed further.

The Goidelic languages form these participles by adding to the proper stem the narrow termination *the*, *te* or the broad one *tha*, *ta*. Manx agrees with Scotch Gaelic in showing a very decided preference for *te* as in *kailchey*, now *cailjey* 'lost' (Goi. *caillte*), and *malchey* 'deceived' (Goi. *meallta*). This is however not the modern way of forming participles in Manx, but by adding *iit*, now *it*, as in *banniit* 504, now *bannit* 'blessed,' the structure of which becomes transparent

the moment it is compared with its Scotch equivalent *beannachte*¹: the Manx ending *it* is an abbreviation of *ite*, the *t* of which remains unmutated owing to its having been fortified by the palatal spirant *kh* which preceded it. Compare such cases as that of *kluinyt us* 483 'thou shalt hear,' mentioned at p. 95 above. So with regard to other participles than *bannit*: thus *malchey* 'deceived,' is now *mollit*, and *cailjey* 'lost' is nearly superseded by *caillit*. In fact the participial form proper to denominational verbs is now applied to all verbs without distinction, except a few old formations like *jeant* 'done, made' (Goi. *déanta*). In other words the same conjugation, the third, which has dictated the prevailing form of the Manx infinitives (p. 30), also dictates the form of its participles. Now the leading difference as to form between participles like *kailchey* or *cailjey*, and *bannit* or *bannit* is that the latter has dropped its final vowel, the absence of which led to a difference in the pronunciation of the dental. Where, as in *kailchey*, *cailjey*, we have to set out from *caltiȝ*, that is to say, where the final syllable and the semivowel remain, the assimilation of the *t* into *tʃ* takes place; but where the vowel, as in *bannit*, *bannit* from *bannitȝa*, is gone, leaving the semivowel unsupported, the result as regards the assimilation is not the same. The desinence of *bannit* at the present day may be sounded *tʃ* or else it may be assimilated into a fully developed *tʃ*; but the latter seems to be an exaggeration rather than the best pronunciation in vogue. If you call a Manxman's attention to such a word as *bānnitʃ*, he will very possibly pronounce it *bānɪtʃ*, but in unguarded talk he will nevertheless almost invariably say *bānɪtʃ*²; and so with other words. In the case of *d* the after-sound of the *d* is somewhat feebler than in that of *t*—I can discover no other

¹ They differ, however, in that the nasal consonant in *bannit* is pronounced alveolar like English *n*, whereas it may be *v* in the Scotch form.

² I may mention that I have a notion that the Serbian pronunciation of the *ch* at the end of such a name as *Miklosich* is like that of the Manx *t*?. This is, however, drawing on what may prove to be merely an inaccurate recollection of an inaccurate impression dating from my student days at Leipsic, where I acquired a smattering of Serbian from Serbian students, of whom I saw a good deal there. Serbian has also the voiced sound corresponding to the *ch* to which I have referred. In fact all the Slavonic languages have possibly both, and I call attention to the fact solely in the hope that some speaker of Goidelic in London, Glasgow, Dublin, or elsewhere may find an opportunity of comparing notes with a Slave on this point of phonological interest. Further I have an impression that Hungarian *gy* as pronounced in the word *Magyar* by my fellow-student Goldzieher was like Manx *d*?; but this also may be inexact.

difference. Take for instance the word *nōid* 'a foe,' pronounced *voið*, plural *noidyn*, *noidjym*, 23, 537, 542, 544, pronounced most commonly *voiðsyn*; but at Cregneish in the South I have sometimes heard *voið·yn* with the same *·* which is heard in the singular. The spellings in the Prayerbook *nōid* 573, and *noidg* 452, permit one to suppose that both pronunciations *voið* and *voiðd* are of old standing, but the pronunciation *voið·yn* of the plural is undoubtedly exceptional, the usual habit being to sound *z* for *·* when a syllable is added, as exemplified for instance by the pronoun¹ *meid*, now written *mayd* 'we,' as in *gy vod meid* 44, now *dy vod mayd* 'that we may,' where the *d* is pronounced *d!*. When, however, a syllable is added as in the more emphatic form of the word, *meidjyn* 100, 128, 338, *medjyn* 108, 'we,' the assibilation becomes complete. But even at the end of a word *the ·* occurs less frequently than might at first sight be expected, for if a consonant immediately follows, the *·* is not perceptible. Thus the final dental of such a word as *diunid* 'depth' (p. 107), standing by itself is *d!*, but in the phrase, for example, *diunid ny marrey* 'the deep of the sea' (Ps. lxviii. 22, in the Phillips version *diyfnid 'yn 'argey* 553), it becomes a simple *d*. In other words the contact of the following nasal leaves no room, so to say, for the retention of that feature of the consonant which enables one to distinguish it from an ordinary English *d*. A similar remark would apply to *t!* + a consonant, as *t!* would in that case become identical with the *t* in the combination *th* in a word like *taitnys* 'delight' (p. 103 above).

In a few instances I have noticed that the whisper *·* seems to have been superseded by the ambidental aftersound. Thus we have

¹ I say 'pronoun,' for that is the Manx way of regarding it, though it is merely an unexplained termination of the verb in the first person plural as may be seen by comparing the Med. Irish forms, such as *bermmid* 'we bear,' Mod. Ir. *beirimid*. This *-mit*, *-mid* will not equate with *-μεθα*: what can be its origin? For the analysis compare Manx *ayd*, now *ad* 'they, them,' which is simply the termination of the verb in the plural as, for example, in *hug ayd* 55, 'they gave,' corresponding to the *at* (= *ant*) of O. Irish verbs like *doberat* 'they give,' and *no charat* 'they love.' But more remarkable still is the extraction of a pronoun *aydlyr* 'they,' as in *t'aydylr* 243, *t'adylr* 406, *ta aydylr* 88, 'they are,' out of a form like *vaydylr* 242, *v'aydylr* 71, 'they were or have been' (O. Ir. *batar*). We seem to have a trace of the same sort of analysis in *kre ta yn koury hii ayd er cheu mui* 405, 'what is the sign which is seen outwardly.' This is probably to be altered into *hii-ayder er cheu mui*, as if the scribe construed it 'which they see outwardly;' but he has given a more correct form in the previous question, namely, *hii-dyrr er cheu-mui*, with *hiddylr* to compare with Mod. Ir. *chidhtear*, though the older Irish was *ad-chithir* 'videtur,' Sc. *chithear*.

Ji Mayrt 141, now written *jemayrt* 'Tuesday,' and pronounced with *ɛv*, not *tʃv*, though the Irish is *dia máirt* (Sc. *di-mairt*) for Latin *dies Martis*. The same is the case with *chibbyrt* 74, 512, still written *chibbyrt* 'a well,' but used in the South alone: in Scotch *tiobhairt* occurs, and the Irish is *tiobraid*, derived from the dative *tiprait* of O. Ir. *tipra*. A very different sort of exception offers itself in *chit*, now written *cheet* to 'come,' usually pronounced *tshitv*, though I have once heard it sounded *tshitcv*, namely by a native of Dalby. One of the forms with which it may be associated is the O. Ir. *tichtu* (for **tichtiu*) 'adventus,' dative *tichte*, accusative *tichtin* (*Gram. Celt.*, pp. 264, 266); but one would have accordingly expected the pronunciation to have been *tstt!*. So it looks as though it had been associated also with *chaght* to 'come' (*Goi. teachd*); but it does not wholly represent either the one or the other. Lastly I regard as obscure the origin of the final *t* in a word like *trauelt*, *trauyll* 25 to 'travel' to 'labour as a woman in childbirth,' which is doubtless borrowed from the English *travail* or the French *travailler*: compare the *t* of *chymmylt*, 'circumference,' and of *saylt* 'a barn,' p. 93 above.

The foregoing remarks force into prominence the question as to the relation between the assibilation and the whispering in the instances mentioned and in others like them. I cannot say that I can identify the *t* with a lightly touched pronunciation of the semivowel *i*; but it is possible nevertheless that it comes from such *i* and that it stands intermediate, historically speaking, between it and the sibilant in *tʃ* and *dʒ*. On the other hand, if one chose to regard *t* as a whispered form of the *ʃ* or *ʒ*, one might be inclined to treat it as derived from the sibilant and later in point of development; that is to say, one might prefer to regard the whisper as a substitute for the sibilant. In favour of this view it might be urged that the latter is the more vigorous and crisp sound; and that it holds the field as a medial, while it still contests the position of a final also. The weaker sound is almost exclusively a final, that is, it is situated in that part of a word where the voice is apt to drop off. On the whole, however, I am inclined to think it derived from *i*.

We may in any case regard the whisper combinations as now playing a part of secondary importance, and proceed to deal with the larger question of the relation generally between the sibilant combinations and the consonants of the ambidental series. As both have now been passed in review, it may not be inappropriate to ask at this point, where or how the sharp distinction arose, which we find to

exist between the dentals in Goidelic. Outside the Celtic groups of languages the only Aryan tongues which throughout recognize two sets of dentals is Sanskrit, which has besides its ordinary dentals a so-called lingual or cerebral series introduced, as it is supposed, under the influence of a non-Aryan element, namely, the Dravidian. But strange as it may seem when an English word containing a *t* or *d* comes to be copied by a Hindu, he writes the consonant down a cerebral of his own alphabet. The same thing also happens in some English loan-words in Manx: take for example the word *sort* which has its alveolar *t* treated as *tʃ* or *tsh* as in *yn sorgh eu* 'the sort of you' (Psalms lxii. 3). Returning to the case of Sanskrit one is prompted to ask, which dentals originally belonged to Aryan speech; but Aryan glottologists have never, I believe, so far considered such a question as to attempt any answer. The form, however, in which it presents itself most urgently to the student of Celtic is that of the narrower one, what dentals belonged to the language of the Goidels when they came to the British Isles. This also is waiting to be answered; but in the meantime one may venture to say that they had probably either alveolars or ambidentals, hardly both. Now if they had the ambidental series, one might conjecture that the other series was introduced into Goidelic by the aborigines of the Pictish race, unless it is to be traced altogether to the influence of the narrow vowels. If on the other hand the Goidels should prove to have had, like the Brythons, only the alveolar consonants, I should suppose the ambidentals introduced into Goidelic by the conquered Picts.

In any case one may say that the aboriginal population could not help carrying its own habits of speech into the pronunciation of its adopted tongue. Thus among other sounds strange to men of that race I should certainly place all the dental spirants, *tʃ*, and *ʃ*, *θ* and *ð*, and this I should regard as the reason why they came to be replaced by aspirates and gutturals. With regard to the ranging of the alveolars with the narrow vowels, and of the ambidentals with the broad vowels, one has only to say that it was a matter of physical convenience which needs no elaborate explanation. Nevertheless the complete carrying out of such a system may well have taken hundreds of years: let us say the first six or seven centuries of our era. Even after that length of time the full influence of the non-Aryan element can hardly be expected to have made itself conspicuous in written Irish, till the literary traditions of the hereditary scribes of the native princes

had been silenced by the confusion and ruin attending on the Norsemen's visits. One finds Ireland emerging from that prolonged chaos with a literary language which shows spellings and grammatical forms not observed in the remains of the language as put into writing in the ninth century. On the other hand good Aryan forms of Goidelic grammar had now to be glossed by newer ones for the use of a later generation of men less Celtic in training and descent than the earlier scribes may well be supposed to have been.

CHAPTER VII.

GUTTURAL CONSONANTS.—THE PALATALS.

HERE it is necessary first to call attention to the notation used, namely *k*, *g*, *kh*, *ḡ*, which are not to be confounded with the velar series, which I write *c*, *g*, *ch*, *ḡ*. Phoneticians maintain that in the formation of the palatals the point of contact or approximation is more towards the front of the mouth than in the case of the velars, for which it lies between the further portion of the tongue and the *velum palatinum*, whence they have been termed *velar*. I am sorry to have to confess that I have not been early trained to observe the difference of sound, for instance, between the *k* of the English word *kin* and the *c* of the English word *cot*; but I have known an instance of a little boy who was some months before he could pronounce *cot* after he had acquired the power of pronouncing *kin*: the nearest approach he could make to *cot* was *kiōt*: similarly he could not say *go* but made it either into *gio* or *dio*. That is to say, he could make the contact between the tongue and a part of the roof of the mouth situated more towards the front, but he could not effect the contact further back with the *velum palatinum* unless he had the help of a vowel to lead up to it, as it were, for he could say *dock* and *dog* some time before he could say *cot* and *go*.

The Voiceless Mute, *k*.

(1) This consonant corresponds to Goidelic *c* before *e* and *i*, whether that *c* represents an Aryan *k* or *qu*; and as *e*, *i* became frequently *ie*, *ii*, we have to do chiefly with *kie*, *kii*. The full spelling is accordingly in Manx *ki* before vowels, and that digraph occurs in the Phillips Prayerbook sometimes even before *i* as in *kiinn* 600, now written *king* ‘ends’ (Goi. *cinn*). On the other hand Phillips drops the *i* before *a* in

many words where the later orthography retains it: thus we have both *kialgyn* 476 and *kalgyn* 22, now *kialgyn*, plural of *kialg* 'craft, wile' (Goi. *cealg*).

(2) *K* takes the place of *t* developed by the article when it is prefixed to a word beginning with *sl* as in the case of *sléu* 102, now *slieau* or *shlieau* 'mountain' (Goi. *slíabh*) as in *vei yn tleú* 78, now *vei'n cleau* 'from the mountain' (Ir. *don t-sliabh*).

(3) In some cases *k* after *r* seems to stand for an older *g* as in *farkey* 46, now written *faarkey* 'sea' (p. 82).

The *k* remains intact in the following positions: (1) When it is an initial as in *kiān*, now written *kione* 'head' (Goi. *ceann*); *kiéntagh* 406, 518, *kýntagh* 471, now written *kyndagh* 'criminal, guilty,' relationally 'owing, because' (Ir. *cionntach*, Sc. *ciontach*); *kill* 351, now written *keeill*, *keehill* or *keeyl* 'a church' (Goi. *cill*, from Latin *cella*), genitive *killiy*, 342, *killy* 446, now *killey* as in the common Anglo-Manx farm-name *Balla Kille*, meaning the homestead near the church, usually called in Wales *Tŷn y Lan*, and serving there as a public house: *keeill* seems to have a second genitive *killagh*, pronounced *kítiagh*.

(2) In *sk* initial as in *skial* 591, now written *skeal* 'a tale or story' (O. Ir. *scél*, Mod. Goi. *sgéul*, p. 56 above); *skiire*, *skiery*, *skirey* 413, now written *skeerey* 'a parish' (Goi. *sgíre*), and frequently made into *skeylley* (under the influence of the word *keeill* 'a church') when coming before the name of the patron saint in the name of a parish, as in *Skeeylley Vridey* 'the Parish of Bride'; and so in other instances. The *k* remains also in *nk*, *lk*, and *rk*, as for instance in *knuick* 567, now written *croink* 'hills,' plural of *cronk* on which see p. 33 above; *ny húlk* 29 'the evils,' plural of *olk* 'evil' (O. Ir. *olcc*, *olc*, plural *uile*); *kommirk* 540, *kymmirk* 591, now *kemmyrk*, 'refuge, protection' (Ir. *coimirc*); and *ierick* 352, *yerig* 351, radical *jerick*, now *jeirk*, 'alms' (Goi. *déirc*). As against *sk* initial may be here mentioned that *sk* non-initial is subject to a special treatment which makes it into *ſſ* or *ſtſh* as in *uisky* 385, *uiskey* 126, now written *ushtey* 'water' (Goi. *uisge*); and *shuiskel* 73, now written *sushtal* 'gospel' (Med. Ir. *soscle*, Mod. Ir. *soisgeal*, Sc. *soisgeul*). Phillips' spelling was probably historical here rather than phonetic, for besides *kaysk* he has also *káyst* 164, 320, 367, now *caisht* 'easter' (Goi. *caisg*).

(3) Here also should perhaps be mentioned *k* for *k+h* (for *th*) as in *kasserick* 190, now written and pronounced *casherick* 'holy,' which is explained by the Irish form *coisrigthe* 'hallowed,' for O. Irish *cossecarthaē*, passive participle of *consecraim* 'I consecrate,' borrowed from the

Latin *consecro*: Scotch Gaelic has remodelled the participle according to analogy into *coisrigte*.

(4) In certain positions when it represents Goidelic *kk* (and *qq*) as in *ynrick* 467, still written *ynrick* 'just, upright' (O. Ir. *inricc*, Mod. Goi. *ionnrac*); *brick* 'mackerels or trouts,' plural of *brack* and of the same origin as *breck* 'spotted, freckled' (Med. Ir. *brec*, Mod. Goi. *breac* 'spotted, freckled,' also 'a trout,' Welsh *brych*, feminine, *brech* 'spotted, freckled'); *kreck* 44, now written *creck* 'to sell' (Med. Ir. *creic*); *veck* 26, vocative of *mack* 'son' (Med. Ir. *macc*, voc. *mic*, pronounced *vic*, Welsh *map*, *mab*).

In vocalic mutation *k* becomes *kh* and (1) that *kh* may remain initially, written in the Phillips Prayerbook *gh* and in the modern orthography *ch*, as in the following words: *da ghieny* 152 'two tribes,' radical *kieny*, now *kynney* 'a tribe' (Ir. *cineadh*, Sc. *cinneadh*); *yn ghied* now *yn chied* 'the first' (p. 74), radical *kied* 'first'; *ghian* 66, now *chione*, radical *kiān*, now *kione* 'head, end' (Goi. *ceann*, Welsh *pen*); *fer ghiani*, *fer ghani* 21, now *fer chionnee*, vocative of *fer kionnee* 'redeemer, literally 'man of buying,' radical *kionnee* (p. 51); *y ghielle* 19, 20, 36, 341, *gheille* 19 'his fellow or mate, another,' in phrases like *one another* or *each other*, Welsh *egilyd*, radical *kielle*, now *kielley* or *keiley* 'a mate, lover, correspondent' (O. Ir. *céile*, Mod. Goi. *céile*, Welsh *cilyd*); *tdy ghill* 28, *dy ghill* 57, 'thy church,' radical *kill* or *kill*, as to which see p. 55 above. It is also occasionally found written *hi*, that is to say, *hi*, in the Phillips Prayerbook as in *hi-dyr* 405 'which is seen' (p. 112).

(2) But in some words the Manx of the present day has *h* instead of *kh* or *hi* as in *híym* 562, now *heeym* 'I see'¹: pp. 74, 5, 104, 5.

(3) But when not an initial the continuator of *k* disappears wholly as in the following instances: *chyimmylt* 66, 67, now written *chymmylt* 'a circumference' (Goi. *timchioll*, p. 93); *fid* 33, now *feed* 'twenty,' Ir. *fiche*, genitive *fichead*, Sc. *fichead*); *yghlui* 609, 'his pastime,' radical *klui*, now *cloie* (Ir. *cluiche*, Sc. *cluich*, possibly for **quðci-* of the same origin as Latin *placere*); *kloi*, now *cloiae*, genitive of *klagh* 142, now written *clagh* 'a stone' (Med. Ir. *cloch*, genitive *cloche*, Sc. *cloch*, genitive *cloiche*) as in *kreg chloi* 484, 579, now *creg chloiae* 'stony rock,' literally 'rock of stone,' also once in Phillips' Prayerbook with the

¹ As a rule the old Goidelic present has become the future in Manx, but in verbs of sense like *heeym* it may still have the force of the present. The same is the case in Welsh, where *gwelaf* r example, means 'I see' or 'I am seeing' as well as 'I shall see.'

spirant retained, namely, in *as yn ghreg ghlaghi* 571, 'out of the stony rock' (Sc. *bho'n charraig chloiche*). Here may also be mentioned a case like that of *katteyn* 378, *kattyn* 363, *katten* 65, now *cadjin* 'public, common, catholic' (Ir. *coitchionn*, Sc. *coitcheann*) and words like *chitt* 'to come' and *banniit* 'blessed,' as to which see pp. 110, 1. Thus it will be noticed that both *t+kh* and *kh+t* yield *tt* or *t'*, while *k+kh*, that is *k+h'z* from *k+thi* makes *kk* or *k'*, as in *casherick*, p. 117.

Lastly, in some instances, possibly in most, *kh* before being elided became the soft spirant *g̃* in the Goidelic period: witness the interchange between *ch* and *g* in Irish manuscripts, as for instance in O. Irish *cumachtach* 'powerful,' plural *cumachtig*; *tōisech* 'leader, prince,' plural *tōisig*, Manx *toshiagh* 'a prince,' plural *toshee* (Welsh *tywysog* 'a prince'); and *domnach* 'Sunday,' genitive *domnaig*, for which the Manx is *dūnagh* 17, 41, 219, now written *doonaght*, genitive *dūni* in *ji duni* 114, now *jy-doonee* 'Sunday,' from the Latin *dominicūm*, which, besides meaning the 'Lord's day,' also meant the 'Lord's house, a church,' whence the churches in Ireland bearing such names as '*Domhnach Mór*.' In the Isle of Man we have it in the genitive in the place-name *Cronk y Doonee* 'Hill of the Church,' not 'Sunday Hill,' as it is commonly interpreted.

Perhaps, however, one of the most instructive instances is that of *jei* 232, 259, now written *jeih* 'ten' (Goi. *deich*, Welsh *deg*, Latin *decem*), where the *h* of the modern spelling possibly means that the final spirant had not been wholly silenced when the spelling *jeih* was fixed upon. But no trace of such a consonant is to be found in *kegeesh* (p. 60) 'a fortnight' although it involves the same word for 'ten' as will be seen from the cognate forms, Med. Irish *cōicdigis*², later *cōigdighis*,

¹ I know of three places so called in the Island, one near the shore at Fleshwick, in Rushen, another near Ballakilpharic, also in Rushen, and a third in the parish of Andreas, where the foundations of the cell are still to be seen in the middle of a field on the farm named from them *Cronk y Doonee*. A Rushen antiquary explains the name as the 'Hill of the Man,' but in so doing he changes the name, as it is never by any chance pronounced *Cronk y Dooinney*.

² This is a specially Goidelic form, of the origin of which I have given a conjectural account in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxvii, p. 412. The equivalent of *coicthiges* 'a fortnight' is in North Welsh *pythefnos*, South Welsh *pythewnos*, from *pymtheng nos*, where *pymtheng* is a variant of *pymtheg* 'fifteen' = *pymh-dec* (from **pompe-dec*) and not *pymp-teg* as Dr. Stokes in his *Celtic Declension*, p. 109, makes it. The Welsh *dec*, *deg*, which enters into the composition of the numerals between 11 and 20, is the

eoicthighes (also written *caoicidheas*), which are made up of *cbic* 'five' and *deich* 'ten,' reduced to *dig* or *digh* in the spelling and to still less in the pronunciation.

In nasal mutation or eclipsis *k* becomes *g*, which (1) remains initially and finally, as in *mangiansyn* (= 'm-an-gian-syn') 390, 'concerning them,' literally 'about the head of them,' now employed in the singular as *mychione* 'concerning,' literally 'about his head' (Sc. *m'a cheann* 'about him'); *ag kian an gizely* 46, now *ec kione nyn gelley* 'at their wits end,' radical *kizely*, now *keilley* (O. Ir. *céille*, Mod. Goi. *céille*), genitive of *keeyall* 'sense, understanding' (Goi. *cíall*, Welsh *pwytt*); *queig*, still written *queig* 'five' as to which see p. 59 above; and *jeeg* 65, *jeig* 258, *jeeyg* 250, now *jeig* 'ten' the vowel of which is irregular as compared with the forms used in the other Goidelic dialects (O. Ir. *deac*, Mod. Ir. *deag*, Sc. *deug*). It is perhaps to be accounted for by the analogy of the other word for 'ten,' namely *jei*, now *jeih*: the vowel of *queig* is not quite the same, as it has more nearly the sound of *æ* or German *ö*, especially in the north of the Island.

(2) Between vowels the same consonant seldom retains its firm pronunciation as a mute but oscillates even in one and the same word between *g* and *ȝ* and zero, as in *fackin*, *fakkin*, *fakin*, now written *fakin* to 'see' (Ir. *faicsin*, but Sc. *faicinn*), which I have only heard pronounced *faȝin* and *fän*.

Lastly, besides the two ways already mentioned of silencing *k* as in *fíid* now *feed* 'twenty' and *fakin* when pronounced *fain* to 'see,' there is a third which deserves to be mentioned, namely the elision of it between *ȝ* and *t* as in *naskt* 304—for *nasht* 65 read *naskt*—now *nasht* 'betrothed, married' for **nashkte* (Ir. *naisgthe*); and Sc. *naisgte* *loskt* 95, now written *losht* 'burnt' (O. Ir. *loscthe*) from *losky* 427, now *lostey* to 'burn' (Goi. *losgadh*, for **loskiud*, Welsh *tosgrî*).

The Voiced Mute, *ȝ*.

This consonant stands (1) for Goidelic *g* associated with a narrow vowel, whether that *g* represents an Aryan *g* or *gh*. When it comes before a broad vowel in modern Manx, it is written *gi*, that is *ȝi*. The semivowel is, however, frequently omitted in the Phillips Prayer-book, although there is little reason to suppose any serious confusion

equivalent of the Irish *deich*, but the latter is superseded by *deac* in the corresponding Irish numerals, as for example in *cuigdeag* 'fifteen'; so *cbicdigis* 'a fortnight' is interesting as involving the continuator of the regular form *deich*.

between *ȝ* and *g* indicated by that spelling. Take the following as instances: *gall* 244, now *giall* 'grant' (Goi. *geall*); *gýr* 128, now *geyre*, *geayr*, *gyere* 'sharp, acrid' (Goi. *geur*); *gann*, now *gien* or *gen* 'disposition whether good or bad' (Ir. *gean* 'a smile, affection,' Sc. *gean* 'good humour,' p. 56), whence *ganoil* 71, now *gennal* 'cheerful, glad, merry' (Ir. *geanamhail* 'amiable,' Sc. *geanail* 'cheerful, merry'); *giut* 241, now *gioot* 'a gift,' on which see p. 95 above. It remains also after *l* and *r* as in *yn chelgýr* 592, radical *shelgýr* 'a hunter,' p. 104), and *jirgid* 'redness' (Matthew xvi. 2) from *jiarg* 'red': compare Goi. *deirge* 'redness.'

(2) It stands for *k* in nasal mutation as already mentioned under that letter.

Here it may as well be mentioned that occasionally *ȝ* is perversely written *j* in the Phillips Prayerbook, and, *vice versa*, *g* for *j* and *i*, as for example in *jinsh* 488, 598, where the word has to be read *ȝinsh*: it is usually written *ginsħ* 'telling,' literally 'a-telling' (Med. Ir. *ic innisin*, Sc. *ag innseadh*, 'g innseadh) where the preposition in full would be *ec* 'at, with' (O. Ir. *oc*, Mod. Goi. *ag*); in *kinjiish* 217, *kinjish* 210-17, 367, *kinjis* 17, for *kingiish* 214, now written *kingeesh* and pronounced *kiggiish* 'Whitsunday' (Ir. *cincis*, Sc. *cuingis*). Conversely we have *argere* 388 for *arjere* 'at the end'; and *fir gumtýygh* 61, 'exceeding wroth' for *fir ȝumuygh*, radical *jiumtýygh* (p. 32). Other instances occur of the same sort of carelessness, and it is hard to decide for certain, which sound was meant to be given to the *j* in *Bethphaje* 42, and *Jerjeseiyn* 82, for 'Bethphage' and 'Gergesites': in the present Prayerbook they are respectively *Bethphage* and *Gergesenee*.

Radical *ȝ* in vocalic mutation becomes the voiced spirant *ȝ* or *ȝh*, for the treatment of which see the next page.

In nasal mutation *ȝ* loses its identity in the same way as *d* (p. 110): thus *er gnialtyn* 30, *ern' gnialtyn* 635, now *er gialdyn* or *er ghialdyn* 30, 31, 'having promised,' stands for *er ȝialtyn*=an earlier **eryialtyn*=**ery ȝialtyn*. So also when it is not initial, as for instance in *quing* 43, (pronounced *quȝ*) 'a yoke' where probably the *ng* stands for an earlier *ȝȝ*: see p. 60 above.

The Voiceless Spirant, *kh* or *h̄*.

It has already been mentioned that this means the sound of *ch* in the German word 'ich' and the like. In Manx it has two principal origins: (1) it may be the vocalic mutation of *ȝh*, and in that case it is mostly written *hi*; or else (2) it is similarly derived from *k*, and then

the spelling in Phillips' Prayerbook is usually *gh* and in the modern orthography *ch*, the distinction between it and the velar *ch* being indicated by the *e* or *i* usually following it. All that need be said on the two origins of *kh* will be found at pages 95, 141, 150; and as to the two spellings, I need only say that one or two instances of confounding them have already been cited: see *hiidyr* p. 112 and *cheu* for *hieu* or *heu* p. 105. Here also may be mentioned the fact, that for Phillips the word now written *kiangley* 'a tying or binding, a bond,' had an optional form with *t*, which would now be written *chiangley*¹ or *changeley*, and so with the related verb. Thus *aydsyn y hóyrt kángilt* 296, to 'bring them bound,' contains the participle now written *kianglt* or *kianlt*, as to which see p. 52. On the other hand it occurs with the assilated dental in *aydsyn y hóyrt lesh chiangilt* 294, to 'bring them (with him) bound'; and on the same side are to be ranged other instances like *as chiangyl* 320, now *kiangle* 'and bind,' and *ayns chianglaghyn* 277 'in bonds'; also probably *as hiangyll e* 257, 'and he bound.' The related words in the other Goidelic languages are *ceangail* 'a band or bond,' Welsh *cengl*² 'a saddle girth,' both probably from the Latin *cingula* 'a girth or belt for animals.' The Manx *kiangley* has probably been influenced in the change of its initial by the synonym *chionney* to 'tighten.'

The Voiced Spirant, *ȝ* or *ȝh*.

This is the soft consonant corresponding to *kh*, and it is to be heard chiefly when representing *kk* or *k'* between vowels, and not always in that position, as witness the remarks made (p. 120) concerning the word *fakkin* or *fakin* to 'see,' sometimes pronounced *faȝin* and sometimes *fain*. The modern spelling looks, however, as if it dated from a time when initial *ȝ* still had a spirant sound, and that spelling, together with the spelling in the Phillips Prayerbook, points to the same conclusion concerning *ȝ* as a final, though I can detect no trace of it in the pronunciation of the present day in any position. Take (1) as instances the following words with initial mutation: *iall* 652, now written *ghiall* 'did promise' (p. 154); *jarry* 66, *jary* 67, *iary* 68, *iarey* 67, now *ghiarey* 'to cut, the act of cutting,' radical *giarey* (Goi.

¹ I can find no trace of this in the Manx of the present day, except it be Cregeen's *yn chiangleyder* 'the binder or tyer.'

² It is remarkable that the Welsh *cengl* had also at one time the option of a dental initial: see Davies' Welsh-Latin Dictionary s.v. *tengl*.

gearradh); and *iannoil* 490, now *ghennal* ‘cheerful,’ radical *gennal* (p. 121). The same *ȝ* seems to have taken the place of *d* in mutation, but here a different spelling occasionally appears with *yh* (as a sort of parallel to *hi*) in *dy iæryrn* 577, now written *dy yheir* ‘thy tears,’ see p. 109 above. But there is a lack of consistency, as witness *my iæru* 471, now *my yeir* ‘my tears’ (Cregeen writes, *e yeir* ‘his tear,’ plural *yeir*); and *mack iih*, now *mac yee* ‘Son of God.’

(2) Non-initially the case is much the same, for the sound of *ȝ* has ceased to be heard, though it is sometimes suggested by the spelling, as in *lii* 561 ‘shall lick,’ now *liee* to ‘lick’ (O. Ir. *lígim* ‘lingo,’ Mod. Ir. *ligh* ‘a licking,’ S. Welsh *tllo* to ‘lick’); *læyg* 69, now *lhaih* to ‘read,’ Ir. *léigh*, Sc. *leugh*, from the Latin *lego* ‘I read’); *lyoig*, now *leih* ‘forgive’ (Ir. *loghadh* ‘forgiveness’), as to which see p. 63 above. Similarly in the case of a final *d* mutated, Phillips may have a *g* and the present orthography an *h*, as in *y vâyg* 556, now *y vaih* ‘to drown,’ and *as vág ē* 573, now *as vaih eh* ‘and he drowned,’ radical *baih* ‘the act of drowning’ (Med. Ir. *báidim* ‘I drown,’ Welsh *boði* ‘to drown,’ p. 85), but *baiht* 331, now written *baiht*¹ ‘drowned.’

THE VELAR CONSONANTS.

The sounds meant have already been sufficiently indicated in the introductory remarks on the palatals, and I proceed at once to consider them individually. First comes

The Voiceless Mute, *c*.

The sound is not distinguishable by me from that of *c* in the English words *call* and *cool*, and it stands (1) for Goidelic *c* whether that represents Aryan *c* associated with a broad vowel, or with a liquid or nasal consonant, or else with the semivowel *u*, as in the following instances: *carrey* ‘a friend’ (Goi. *cara*, Welsh *car* ‘a relative,’ Latin *carus*, p. 107); *queig* ‘five’ O. Ir. *cobic cùic*, p. 59); and *krediu*, now written *credjue* ‘faith’ (p. 104) which is pronounced with a *c*, not a *k*.

(2) It takes the place of *ȝ*, developed by the article, when it is

¹ It is commonly related of one of the last clergymen who tried to preach in Manx, that in the course of a sermon on the Parable of the Prodigal Son (Luke xv. 11-32), he pronounced *baiht* throughout instead of *beeylt* ‘fed, stall-fed, fattened,’ and accordingly edified his congregation with repeated allusions to killing and getting ready the *lheiij baiht* or ‘drowned calf!’

prefixed to a word beginning with *sl* preceding a broad vowel, to wit in the Phillips Prayerbook, while in the modern pronunciation the radical form is mostly preferred as in *kummel shúas yn klyi gháyragh* 513, now *cummal seose yn sleih cairagh* 'upholding the righteous,' radical *yn+slyi*, made first into *yv tlyi*, then *yv clyi* (Med. Ir. *in sluag*, genitive *in t-slóig*). This is not to be confounded with *chλ* for *hλ*, as in the drinking formula *Shoh gýs y chlaynt eu!* 'Here is to your health!' which, however, may also be heard with the radical restored, *slaynt* 388, still written *slaynt* and pronounced *σλáɪnt* 'health' (Goi. *sláinte*).

The mute remains intact (1) as an initial as in *kurr*, now written *cur* 'put, place, give' (Goi. *cuir*); *klastchen*, now written *clashbyn* to 'hear' (Ir. *cloisdin*, Sc. *claistinn*); and *queig*, still written *queig* 'five.'

(2) Also in such combinations as *sc* initial, *nc*, *lc*, *rc*, as in the following instances, *skughey*, now written *scughey* 'to move, waver' (Med. Ir. *scuchim* 'I yield,' Mod. Ir. *scuchaim* 'I go, proceed'); *knock* 136, now *cronk* 'a hill' (p. 33) *olk*, now written *olc* 'evil' (Goi. *olc*); and *kiark* 'a hen' (Goi. *cearc*). As against initial *sc* may be mentioned *sc* non-initial which is subject to a special treatment (analogous to that of *sk* mentioned at p. 117) reducing it to *σt* as in *éask* 560, *eask* 428, *iask* 578, now written *eayst* 'the moon' (Mod. Ir. *éasca*); and *masky* 59, now written *mastey* 'among' (Ir. *measgaim* 'I mix,' *ameasg* 'among,' Sc. *am measg*', Welsh *y'mysg* 'among,' with *mysg* representing possibly a dissyllable *meskio-*, or *meskia* corresponding to the Manx form.

(3) In certain positions when it represents Goidelic *cc* or *c'*, as in *muckyn* 82, still *muckyn* 'swine,' plural of *muc* 'a hog' (Goi. *muc*, Welsh *moch* 'swine'), and *bock* 'a gelded horse, a he-goat'¹, (Goi. *boc* 'a he-goat,' Welsh *bwch* 'the male of deer, goats, hares, and rabbits'¹); also *mack*, now written *mac* (p. 60).

In vocalic mutation it becomes *ch*, which mostly remains (1) as an initial, written *gh* in the Phillips Prayerbook and *ch* in the present orthography, as in *y ghreg* 544, now written *y chreg* 'the rock,' radical *creg* (Goi. *creig*, Welsh *craig*); *my ghlastchen* 584, now *my*

¹ With this meaning of the word *bock* compare the medieval Irish *gabor* or *gabur* 'a horse,' which can hardly be a distinct word from *gabor* 'a goat,' Welsh *gafr*. The two meanings remind me of the Basque *kabale* 'nom s'appliquant à tout animal domestique quadrupède,' cited in Van Eys' Dictionary.

chlashlyn to 'hear me,' radical *clashlyn* (p. 3); *my ghorp*, now *my chorp* 'my body,' radical *corp* (Goi. *corp*, Welsh *corff*, from the Latin *corpus*).

(2) It remains mostly medially and finally as in *gyrjaghy* 44, *gyrjaghé* 285, from *gerjagh* 'consolation, comfort' (Ir. *gáirdighim* 'I laugh, rejoice,' *gáirdeach* 'joyful,' from *gáirde* 'joyfulness'); *klaghyn* 93, now written *claghyn*, plural of *clagh* 'a stone' (Welsh *clogwyn* 'a precipice'); and *pekagh* 233, now written *peccagh* 'a sinner' (Ir. *peachach*, Sc. *peacach*). But in these positions the *ch* is frequently softened to *gh* or towards *gh*, and finally it may become inaudible. In other words the pronunciation oscillates between *ch* and zero, and with this is probably to be connected an occasional spelling with *h* in the Phillips Prayerbook, as in the words *buiah* 164, usually *buagh*, now *bwooiagh* 'contented' (Goi. *buidheach*, pp. 66, 85); *gellgah* 388, written by Kelly *Gaelagh* 'the Gaelic language, especially the Gaelic of the Isle of Man' (p. 21); *kráh* 647, now *cragh* 'spoil, booty' (Goi. *creach*); *kurnah* 85, more frequently *kurnagh* 84, 85, now written *curnaght* 'wheat' (Ir. *cruithneachd*, Sc. *cruinneachd*); and *shilbh* 46, 63, 133, also *shilbogh* 422, *shilógh*¹ 37, now written *sheeloghe* 'a generation,' plural *shilhyn* 65, now written *shilogheyn* 'generations.'

In certain words *ch* initial has been reduced to *h* in the modern pronunciation *ghomick* 55, 226, now *honnick* 'saw, did see' (Ir. *chonnairc*, Sc. *chonnaic*); *ghé* (for *ghai ē*) 323, now *hie eh* 'he went' (Ir. *chuaidh* 'went,' Sc. *chaidh*); *huyms* 43, now written *hym's* 'unto me' (Ir. *chugamsa*, Sc. *thugamsa*): see p. 71 above.

In nasal mutation *c* becomes *g*, which remains both as initial and final, as in *nar gruityn* 656, 'our harps,' radical *cruityn*, now *cruityn* (plural of *cruitt*, no longer used of a musical instrument, though the Irish and Scotch *cruit* means 'a harp or violin,' Welsh *crwth* the 'crowd'); *nan gallianyn* 72, now written *nyn gallinyn* 'your bodies,' radical *callinyn*, plural of *callin* 'a body' (O. Ir. *colinn*, Mod. Ir. *collan*, Sc. *collunn*, Welsh *celain*); *na gannil* 297, now written *ny gainle* 'of the candles,' radical *cainle*, genitive plural of *cainle* 'a candle' (Ir.

¹ No exact equivalent of this perispomenon is to be found in the cognate languages, and no wonder; for it seems to be a peculiar Manx creation under the joint influence of *sheel* 'seed, issue' (Goi. *stol*, Welsh *hlwl*) and *shlioght* 'offspring' (Goi. *stlochd*) of which we have a trace in the *klioght* of a late reading in the Phillips Prayerbook, p. 24. In the Manx of the present day this last word is written *sluight* as if possibly influenced by the word *hught* 24, still written *hught* 'the family or folk of one's household' (Goi. *tuchd*, Welsh *trwyth* 'a tribe').

coinneal, coinnioll, Sc. *coinneal*, Welsh *canwytt*, from the Latin *candēla*). So also when it ends a word as in *āgg* 55, now written *aeg* (pronounced *āg*) 'young' (Goi. *āg*, Welsh *ieuanc*, Eng. *young*, pp. 4, 50).

The result is partly the same in the case of proclitics, for in their case *c* has been reduced to *g*, which is further liable to be made into *ḡ*. That is, however, one of two pronunciations and not the more common of the two, for *ð* is frequently substituted for *ḡ*. (1) In case the words come to be again accented their initials are pronounced either *g* or *ð*, mostly the latter. The chief instances will be found on pages 16 and 98 above; but I may add that *dan* is given for *gan*, curtailed from *ag an*; in such phrases as *ta d' an ianu* 654, now *ta jannoo ad* 'that make them' (Sc. *tha ga'n deanamh*), and *dan vrial ayd* 641, now *dy reyll ad* 'keeping them,' literally, 'at their keeping,' radical *frial*, now *freayll* (p. 89). The change of organ from velars to ambidentals just exemplified has a kind of counterpart in Phillips' *ga* 66, 78, also *da* 78, still *da* 'to him' (Ir. *do*). In fact, it is not improbable that the analogy of the preposition involved in this last example is to be regarded as the key to the whole uncertainty between *ð* and *ḡ* in all the particles in point. The preposition in question is written in Manx *dy* (Goi. *do*), and we have only to suppose, that, while it was modified according to the general rule into *ḡy*, it retained the option of an older pronunciation *ðy*. The contemporaneous currency of the two pronunciations would suffice to explain the option in those of the other particles.

(2) Between vowels the *g* is seldom to be heard as such, since it is reduced to *ḡ* or wholly elided: the two pronunciations are in vogue. Take for instance such words as *sluggey*, still written *sluggey* 'to swallow' (Med. Ir. *slucud*, Mod. Ir. *slugadh*, Sc. *sluig*, Welsh *tlwynu*); and *kage* 645, now written *caggey* 'war, battle' (p. 96).

The same thing happens to *g* for *gg*, *ck* or *c'* standing between vowels, whatever the origin of the guttural may be, whether nasal or otherwise, as in *pekagh* 233, now written *peccagh* 'a sinner' (Ir. *peachtach*, p. 125: compare *casherick*, *cadjin*, pp. 117, 119). In some instances the guttural is neither sounded now nor written, as in *huyds* 642, 646, now *hoods* 'unto' (Ir. *chugadsa*, Sc. *thugadsa*); and *aggu* 208, now *eu* 'with you' (Goi. *agaibh*).

The reduction of *g* or *c* to *ḡ* brings it to an identity of sound sometimes with *gh* for *ch*, and certain instances of orthographic indecision with regard to this point prove that vowel-flanked *g* or *gg* was sounded *ḡ* or even wholly elided at the time when the spelling usual in the

Phillips Prayerbook was fixed upon. Such cases as the following are in point: *smarágyn* 78, 143, but *smaraghyn* 142, 645, now *smaraagyn* or *smarageyn* 'embers, cinders,' plural of *smarage* 'a cinder' (Ir. *sméaróid*, Welsh *merwydos* 'embers'); *dokkyr* 517, *dokkir* 429, *dockyr*, *doghyr* 450, now written *doccar* 'labour, fatigue,' (Ir. *dochár*, Sc. *dochair* 'hurt'), whence *doghragh* 432, 'grieved,' now written *doccaragh* 'laborious' (Ir. *docharach* 'hurtful, mischievous,' Sc. *docharach* 'uneasy'); *aghin* 644, *akan* 526, now *aghin* 'supplication, petition' (Ir. *athchuinghe*, Sc. *achainich*, *achain*), sometimes confounded with *akkan* 644, now written *accan* 'a moan, complaint' (Sc. *acan*, *acain*) as in *nan agheinnyn* 247, now *byn accanyn* 'their petitions,' and *m'aghyin* 472, now *my accan* 'my petition'; *eigyrt* 579, now *eiyrt* 'to follow,' *eiyrts* 369, 372, 554, *eirts* 368, 'the act of following,' now *eiyrts* or *eiyrtys* 'a prosecution' (Ir. *agart* 'revenge,' *agartas* 'a suit or plea,' Sc. *agairt*, *agartas*); and *anlaghy* 226 for *anlaky* (p. 36), now written *oanlucky* to 'bury.'

The Voiced Mute, *g*.

This is sounded like *g* in the English words *gaudy* and *go*, and (1) it stands for Goidelic *g* before a broad vowel, whether that *g* represents Aryan *g* or *gh*, as in *glass* 608, still written *glass* 'green, blue, gray' (Goi. *glas*, Welsh *glas*); and *gýa* 210, now *geay* 'wind' (p. 17); *bolg* 'a bag, belly, bellows' (Goi. *bolg*, Welsh *ból*, *bola*, *boly*), and *nyrg* 270, 384, now *lurg* 'after,' Med. Ir. *lorg* 'a track or path,' for *lorc* 'on the track,' *frim lorg* 'to my rear,' Welsh *trwry*, *trwrw*, colloquially *lwr* as in *lwr i drwyn* 'in the direction of ones nose, following one's nose.'

(2) It may stand in mutation for *c* or *cc* as already suggested in the remarks concerning that consonant.

As to the changes it may undergo, those to which it is subject as a representative of *cc* or *t* have already been enumerated; so it only remains to mention what happens to it when a radical consonant. In vocalic mutation it becomes *g̃*, which (1) remains initially, and is written *g* in the Phillips Prayerbook, and *gh* in the Manx of the present day, as in *dy gýa* 210, now *dy gheay* 'of wind,' radical *geay*; and *gou* 369, 370, now written *ghow* 'took' (Med. Ir. *ro-gab*, Sc. *ghabh*).

(2) Elsewhere it mostly disappears as in *lú* 318, now written *loo* 'an oath' (Ir. *lughá*, Welsh *trw*); but in some words it first becomes *g̃* (in consequence of vowel change) and then disappears as in *lyoi*, now *leigh* 'law': see p. 63 above.

In nasal mutation *g* loses its individuality owing to its being

assimilated to the nasal, which then becomes *y* written *ng* and pronounced like *ng* in the English words *song* and *bang*, as in *ern ḡȳl* 180, 'having received or got,' *er an ḡȳl* 181 'having sung them'; and the same *y* is the sound of *ng* in a word like *long* 81, now written *lhong* 'a ship' (Goi. *long*, Welsh *llong*); but oftener the word is pronounced approximately *logy* subject to a special modification to be noticed later when the nasal consonants come under review. The assimilation of *n+g* to *y* or *ḡ* has found its way into the Anglo-Manx name honoured in the Isle of Man as that of the Alfred of its past history, namely Godred Crouan, whose name *Godfreyðr* in O. Norse, later *Godroede*¹, was reduced as a Manx personal name to *Gorry* or *Goree*; but the principal personage of that name is always known as 'King *Orry*' (whence also *Orry* without any qualification or epithet), derived from 'King *Gorry*' with the *g* assimilated away by the preceding nasal *ng*.

The Voiceless Spirant, *ch*.

This sound is the same as that of the broad *ch* of Irish and Scotch Gaelic, and it is to be heard in the Anglo-Irish pronunciation of *loch* or *lough* when not pronounced 'lock' or 'luff' after the Cockney fashion: it is further identical so far as I can judge with the *ch* of the German words 'bach' and 'doch'; but it is not the same as Welsh *ch*. The latter is a rougher sound produced by a vibration of the walls of the passage behind the tongue, while Goidelic and German *ch* imply a narrowing of that passage and a more concentrated sound, which very readily passes by a little relaxing of the parts affected into a mere *h*.

In point of origin *ch* in Manx chiefly arises out of the mutation of *c*; but there are certain other sporadic origins, which may be here mentioned, such as the following: (1) In the combination *cht*, dating from the prehistoric period of Goidelic, the *ch* may represent any velar consonant as in *noght*, still written *noght* 'to-night' (Ir. *a nochd*, *nochd*, Sc. *an nochd*, *nochd*, Welsh *tran-noeth* 'on the day over night,' or as it were in Latin *trans noctem*); *boght* 'poor' (Goi. *bochd*) which according to Dr. Stokes may have originally been the participle of *bongaim* 'I break, cut, reap,' meaning 'broken,' as in the phrase 'broken men'—this verb has also a *t* preterite *boch-t* (compare Sanskrit *bhanj* to

¹ See Mr. Moore's *Manx Names*, pp. 87-90, and the monograph there printed from the pen of the late Dr. Vigfusson.

‘break’); and *shiagh* ‘seven’ (O. Ir. *secht*, with *cht* for *pt* as in the Latin *septem*, p. 83).

(2) It takes the place of a *g* derived from a *g* which came to be the final of its word, as in *schiagh*, *scheagh* 379, now written *stiagh* ‘into, inwards’ (Med. Ir. *is-tech*, Mod. Goi. *steach*, an agglutination containing *teach*, O. Ir. *teg* ‘house’ (pp. 38, 63); *magh* 106, still written *magh* ‘out, outwards’ (O. Ir. *immach*, Mod. Ir. *amach*, *mach*, Sc. *a mach*, *mach*, Welsh *i maes* ‘out, outwards,’ agglutinations with *mach*, O. Ir. *mag*, ‘a field, a plain or open country,’ Welsh *maes*=**mag-es*, of the same meaning); and *méeragh* 262, *méaragh*, *meragh* 263, now *mairagh* ‘to-morrow’ (Ir. *mára*ch, Sc. *maireach*, Welsh *y foru* ‘to-morrow,’ connected with *boreu*, *bore*¹, for **moreu* ‘morning or morrow,’ Anglo-Saxon *morgen*).

(3) In certain cases *ch* stands for an older *th*, as to which see p. 97 above, as in *daghít* 130, now written *daahít* ‘dyed,’ and in *gy bragh*, now written *dy bragh* and pronounced *ðybrých* ‘for ever,’ literally ‘till doom’ (p. 15), from a noun which in Irish gives *bráth* ‘doom,’ Welsh *braut*, *brawd*, and in Manx might be expected to yield *braa* or *brah*: in fact it occurs², but usually reserved for poetry.

¹ On Welsh *-eu* (also *-e*)=Irish *-ag* (liable to become *ach*) see my *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, pp. 66, 7. To the words here in question belongs probably the S. Welsh *tyle* ‘a hill or an np-hill way,’ which seems to be of the same origin as Irish *tulach* ‘a hill or hillock.’ I cannot decide whether words like the following belong here:—*arragh* ‘spring of the year,’ genitive *t'iyri* 97, now *yn arree* ‘of the spring’ (O. Ir. *errach*, Mod. Goi. *earrach*); *nullagh* ‘the top of anything’ (Ir. *nullach*); *ydagh* 160, 652, now *eaddagh* ‘dress, clothing’ (O. Ir. *éach*), and certain others to be found in Stokes’ *Celtic Declension*, p. 36, and the *Gram. Celtica*, pp. 74, 5.

² See Kelly’s Dictionary, s. v. *braa*, where he quotes (without giving the reference) a passage in which it occurs meaning ‘eternity’ in the Manx version of the *Paradise Lost*; and a Manxman who knows nothing of that poem has told me that *braa* occurs in poetry. He probably referred to *Wesley’s Hymns* translated into Manx (Douglas, 1799), for in them the word occurs as a favourite rhyme, whether it be *dy bra* or else simply *braa* as an adjective meaning ‘eternal,’ whereas anywhere else in the line it becomes *dy bragh*. The shortening of the vowel in this last and the retention of the consonant to follow it are parts doubtless of the same phenomenon. In other words, a portion of the time of the vowel is transferred to the pronunciation of the consonant, which is thereby prevented from being silenced according to the general rule. *Gybragh* is frequently used with *beayn* or *farraghtyn* ‘lasting, enduring’ to make *gy bragh byan* 17, now *dy bragh beayn*, or *dy bragh farraghtyn*, so that the change of sound from *dy bragh* to the pronunciation *ðybrýgh* may be put down to an enclitic use: in that case one might compare *gach* ‘every,’ becoming *gygh* and *ðygh*.

The treatment of *ch* has already been mentioned under *c*; but I may here mention that *ch* is largely elided when it comes in contact with *s*, as in *buias*, *buiahs* 427, now written *booise* 'thanks, gratitude' (Goi. *buidheachas*) from *buiagh* 332, now *booiagh* 'pleased, pleasing' (Goi. *buidheach*), and the derivative *buiaghsoil* 73, for a more usual spelling without *gh*, now *booisal* 'acceptable.' In *aghsyn* 555, *aghсан* 556, now *oghsan* 'reproof' (Ir. *achmhusán*, Sc. *achmhasn*), the spelling retains *gh*, which is, however, sometimes omitted in the best pronunciation current in the South of the Island. The same elision of *ch* is not unknown in connection with other consonants, as in the case of *góni* 37, 38, 49, 283 'always,' literally 'every day,' for what would have been in Med. Irish *cach n-dia*, Welsh *peunyð*, *beunyð* 'daily.'

The Voiced Spirant, *ḡ* or *gh*.

This is the voiced velar corresponding to the voiceless *ch*, and it arises chiefly from *c* or *g* as mentioned under those consonants. But it also takes the place of *ð* (see pages 99, 114 above), as in *my gryim* 649, now written *my ghreeym* 'my back,' radical *dreeym* (Goi. *druim*, Welsh *drum*, *trum* 'a back or ridge'), and in *gavid* 646, now *Ghavid*, radical *David*. Medially and finally, however, the *ḡ* has as a rule disappeared, but we have a remarkable exception in the termination of the third person singular of the Manx 'subjunctive,' which is the Goidelic secondary present. Take for example *veagh* 647, radical *béagh* 'would be' (Ir. *bhíodh*, *bhítheadh*, Sc. *bhitheadh*), or *jénagh* in *nagh jénagh sóilshe* 327, now *nagh jinnagh soilshey* 'lest the light should do' (Med. Ir. *ni dénad* 'was not wont to do,' Sc. *dheanadh* 'would do.') It has already been suggested (p. 96) that the Goidelic languages had at an early date reduced the termination *at* to *ad*, which was further made into *að*, and that it was this last that Manx made into *agh*, pronounced *ach*. Herein, moreover, Manx does not stand alone, as the corresponding Munster termination is also *ach*: see O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar*, pp. 168, 9, 177, 185.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE NASAL CONSONANTS.

THESE consonants may be taken in the same order as the others, and they subdivide themselves like the others into voiceless and voiced. But the voiceless nasals play such an inconsiderable rôle in Manx and the other Goidelic dialects as compared with Welsh, that it is needless to dwell on them at any length. In English perhaps we have them before *p*, *t*, *k* or *c* as in 'lamp,' 'punt,' 'link,' 'bank.' The same was probably the case with Goidelic in its prehistoric stages, but in our earliest documents, including the oldest Ogam inscriptions, these nasals are conspicuous by their absence as such. How they disappeared is only a matter of conjecture: they may have been assimilated to the stopped consonants to produce *pp*, *tt*, *kk*, *cc*, but this notation is probably too strong, and the resultants may be represented more vaguely as *p'*, *t'*, *t*, *k'*, *c'*. What I mean is that they have to be carefully distinguished from the vowel-flanked *p*, *t*, *t*, *k*, *c* which yielded later *ph*, *th*, *th*, *kh*, *ch*, while our *p'*, *t'*, *t*, *k'*, *c'* regularly became in mutation *b*, *ð*, *d*, *ȝ*, *g*. Thus the oldest Goidelic form known of the word which is in Welsh *cant* and in Latin *centum* 'a hund-red' is the Old Irish *cét*, which is now written Ir. *céad*, Sc. *ceud*, Manx *keead* (p. 97), and similarly with the Goidelic equivalent of Welsh *pump*, Latin *quinque* 'five': the Old Irish was *cobic* or *clic*, Mod. Ir. *cúig*, Sc. *coig*, but Manx *queig*, on which see p. 59 above; also pages 81 and 120. Since, however, the changes in question took place, the exigencies of vocabulary and phonology have in all three Goidelic dialects brought voiceless nasals in contact with *p*, *t*, *t*, *k*, *c*. In Manx such examples as the following may be mentioned, *lamp* 'a lamp,' borrowed from English, *jeant* 'done, made,' for *jean-t* (Ir. *déanta*), *haink* 'came,' from **hanic* (Ir. *thánaic*, Sc. *thainig*), and *cronk*

'a hill,' for an older *knock* (p. 33); but it does not follow that the nasal combinations in these words are absolutely like the corresponding English ones, as there is perhaps a slight tendency in Manx to vocalize a nasal coming before another consonant: so I should hesitate to say that the nasal consonant is wholly voiceless even in the positions here indicated, whether it be so or not in English.

After this brief notice of voiceless nasals, the nasals to follow will be assumed to mean voiced ones, unless it is expressly stated to the contrary.

The Biliabial Nasal.

In point of origin *m* represents (1) Aryan *m* as in *mi*, now written *mee* 'me, I' (Ir. *mé*, Sc. *mi*, Welsh *mi*, Latin *me*); *marru* 112, now *marroo* 'dead' (Goi. *marbh*, Welsh *marw*, Latin *mortuus*); *enym* 390, now *enym* 'a name' (Goi. *ainm*, Welsh *enw*, Latin *nomen*).

(2) Sometimes *m* takes the place of *mm*, whether directly representing *mm* or derived from *mb*, as in *er mlasghy* 77 (for **erm blasghy* = **ern + blasghy*) 'having tasted,' radical *blasghy*, now mostly replaced by *blashtyn* (Goi. *blas* 'taste,' Welsh *blas*); *verym* 474, now *ver-ym* 'I will give' (Med. Ir. *doberimm* 'I give,' Mod. Ir. *bheirim*, Sc. *bheir* 'mi' 'I will give'); and *imm* 538, now *eeym* 'butter' (O. Ir. *imb*, *imm* Mod. Ir. *im*, Sc. *im*, Welsh *ymenyn*, Breton *amann*, *amanen*, Latin *unguo* 'I smear'); and *dreeym* 'a back or ridge, 'genitive *drommey* (O. Ir. *druim*, genitive *drommo*, with *mm* for *sm*: compare the Latin *dorsum*, p. 101).

In vocalic mutation initial *m* becomes (1) mostly *v* as in *tdy vack* 30, now *dly vac* 'thy son' (Goi. *do mhac*), and as to *múar* 'great,' mutated *vúar*, *wooar*, see pp. 66, 90. (2) When *m* is non-initial it is vocalized mostly into *u* as in *arneyf* 223, 329, *arnæyf* 541, now *ard-nieu* 'a serpent' (Goi. *nathair-nimhe*), plural *ayrdneughyn* 245, now *ard-nieughyn* 'serpents'; *lau* 410, *laue*, still written *laue* 'hand' (Goi. *lámh*, Welsh *llaw*); *dou* 662, still written *dou* 'to me' (Ir. *damh*, Sc. *dhomh*). Considerable importance attaches to the modification into *u* of the whole syllable written *amh* in the other Goidelic dialects: take the following instances, *tallu* 654, now *thalloo* 'the earth' (Goi. *talamh*); *briu* 595, now *briu* 'a judge' (Goi. *breitheamh*); *jeanu* 76, now *jannoo* to 'make' (Ir. *déanamh*, Sc. *deanadh*). (3) In some instances it disappears wholly as in *yimnee* 98, *yimné* 42, *ymné* 648, now *imnea* 'anxiety, solicitude, doubt' (Ir. *imshniomh*); compare the Manx surname *Cowley*, pronounced *Cöлöi*, from *Mac Amhlaibh*, pp. 35, 40;

also the elision of δ or v in the word *liattai* 102, now *lhiattee* 'side or margin' (Ir. *leathlaobh*, p. 22).

The Dentilabial Nasal.

This would be the sound of *m* in the English word 'nymph' and 'amphitheatre ;' but I have never heard it in Manx, as the nasal in such a position would be more or less spent in nasalizing the vowel.

The Ambidental Nasal.

This sound which I write *v* is produced with the tip of the tongue brought near the edge of the upper teeth, that is, on a level with *t* and *ð*, and the rest of the ambidental series ; and like them it usually goes with broad vowels. It is to be heard in the Isle of Man even in the pronunciation of English : thus I have often noticed the English word *no* pronounced *vo*, especially in the North, and at first it struck me as being almost sounded as if written *gnō*. In practising a syllable like *av* one has to guard against the temptation to say *avð* ; and the better plan is to practice *avð* first, and then try to pronounce *av* without the *ð*.

There is nothing much to say about this sound but that (1) it represents Aryan *n* with broad vowels, as in *nō* 136, now *noa* 'new' (O. Ir. *nūe*, *nūie*, Mod. Ir. *nuadh* or *nuagh*, Sc. *nuadh*, Welsh *newyð*, Gaulish *novio-*, Latin *novus*), and *layn* 65, 648, now written *lane* 'full' (Goi. *lān*, Welsh *llawn*, Latin *plēnus*).

(2) It also takes the place of *vv* and *vð*, as in *kian*, now written *kione* 'head' (Goi. *ceann*, Welsh *pen*) ; 'an rommey' 169 'of their back,' for *an nrommey=av+ðrommey* (p. 101) ; and *ern'oll* 42, *er noll* 270, 647 'after going,' for *erv-ðol* which was reduced to *erv vol*, whence *er noll*, from *dol* of the same origin as the Med. Ir. *dul*, *dula*, Mod. Goi. *dol* to 'go.' The preference is given in modern Manx to *goll*, and the foregoing phrase is written *er-n'gholl*¹ but sounded *er vōl*.

This consonant is not subject to any systematic change, and I am uncertain as to the exact way in which the first nasal of the word corresponding to Irish *ionmhuin* 'dear, beloved,' disappeared in the Manx form *shúyne* 224 'is dear,' supposing the analysis to be correctly given at p. 90 above.

¹ See Cregeen's Dictionary, p. xi. for the changes which the preposition *er* is supposed to produce: some of them are correct and some are mere tricks of a perverse spelling.

The Alveolar Nasal.

This is the sound of English and Welsh *n*; but it occurs oftener in those languages than in Manx. I have noticed it in the following words:—*náre* 356, 560, now *nearey* ‘shame’ pronounced *nērə* (Goi. *náire*); *ben* 24, *benn* 65, 416, 427, 429, now written *ben* ‘woman, wife’ (O. Ir. *ben*, Mod. Goi. *bean*); *inīn*, now *inneen* ‘daughter,’ pronounced *nīn* (Ir. *inghean*, p. 54); *baniit* 504, now *bannit* ‘blessed’ (Ir. *beannuighthe*, Sc. *beannaichte*, p. 8); *phien* 76, now *feeyn* ‘wine’ (O. Ir. *fin*, Mod. Goi. *fion*); *grían*, now written *grian* the ‘sun’ (Goi. *grian*); *bwoirryn* ‘female’ (Ir. *boirionn*, Sc. *boireann*); *shiilnau*, now written *sheelnaue* ‘mankind’ (pronounced *ſil nēu*, p. 100). To these instances add the following: *ghani* 42, now *cha nee* ‘not, no,’ pronounced *hă nī¹*; *ni* 48, now *nee* ‘is it,’ pronounced *nī* (Mod. Ir. *an ē*, pronounced *añ ē*, with the same interrogative as Latin *an*); and *niit* 343, 345, 346, *ni* 347, 467, now written *nee** ‘will or shall do,’ sounded *nī* with an alveolar *n*, which suggests that this word represents a form with a broad vowel in the preceding syllable, such as Med. Ir. *dogní* ‘facit.’ In some of the instances mentioned, it is to be noticed that the *n* occurs where the other Goidelic dialects postulate an ambidental nasal associated with a broad vowel, whereas in Manx that vowel has been narrowed as in *nearey*, and *inneen*, so that here at least alveolar *n* appears as a compromise between *v* and *nī*.

The Nasal Mouillé.

By this I mean the sound of *n* mouillé, written *gn* in French and Italian, as in ‘Boulogne’ and ‘Bologna,’ Gaulish *Bononia*. In Manx it stands for Aryan *n* associated with narrow vowels. Initially it is represented by the French digraph *gn* in the Phillips Prayerbook, as for instance in the following words: *gniart*, now written *niart* ‘strength, power’ (Goi. *neart*, Welsh *nerth*, Gaulish *nerto-*), *gniarr* as in *vei yn gniarr* 617, now *veih'n niar* ‘from the

¹ I have heard *hă nīē* or *hă nīē²* at Cregneish (p. 54); but I cannot say whether this involves precisely the same agglutination as *hă nī¹*, in which case one should compare Scotch *cha n-e* ‘not, no,’ or else represents a slurred pronunciation of *ghani e* 42, *gha-ni-e* 20, of the same signification.

² From the three last instances, all pronounced with *n*, must be distinguished *nīē* to ‘wash’ (Ir. *nighe*, Sc. *nigh*), and *nīee* (Ir. *nīdh*), as in *nīee erbee* ‘anything in the world.’ The latter two are pronounced identically, *nīi*. Four of these words occur in the following sentences: *Nee oos nagh jean eh nīee son nīec erbee. Cha nee. ‘Is it thou that wilt not wash it for anything in the world? No.’*

east' (Ir. *ón aird-shoir*, Sc. *bho'n aird an ear*), *gniúrr* as in *vei gn gniúrr* 617, now *veih'n neear* 'from the west' (Ir. *ón aird shiar*, Sc. *bho'n aird an iar*). In these instances I seem to hear a decided yod (ȝ) in the pronunciation of the nasal, and even when the latter is not initial there is a trace of the yod, corresponding to the second element in *tȝ* and *dȝ* (pp. 110-2), as for instance in *veign* 'I should be,' where the digraph *gn* is now used, while the Phillips Prayerbook gives one or more other pronunciations, *væing* 537, *vein* 563. The other spellings vary considerably, for we have the same *n* mouillé in the genitive *talúin* 32, now *thallooin* the 'earth's' (Ir. *talmhan*, Sc. *talmhainn*), *bleyn* 61, now *blein* 'a year' (Ir. *bliadhain*, Welsh *blwyd yn*); *yn ierinniy* 24, *yn'yirriny* 18, now written *yn irriney* 'the truth,' radical *firrinniy* 25, now *firriney* 'truth' (Ir. *firinne*, Sc. *firinn*, Med. Welsh *y wirioned*, now *y gwirioned* 'the truth'); also in phrases like *ern'ianu* 20, now *er n'yanno* 'after doing or making' (for *ern+dianu*, p. 57 above); *ern' iémagh* 61, 71 'having called'; *er' ann iém* 90, *er an ieym* 113 'they having been called.' The more or less latent ȝ at the end of words like *blein* 'a year,' becomes, when the word is closely followed by a vowel, clearly perceptible, as in *blein elley* 'another year,' pronounced *blein ȝele*. In the case of the article this is sometimes duly indicated in the Prayerbook, as in *yn ier* 617, pronounced probably *yn ȝir* 'the man's' (Goi. *an fhir*), but the sound follows the same rule even when the spelling does not suggest it, as in *yn aspick* 21, where the ȝ is omitted in the Prayerbook just as in the modern spelling, though the pronunciation is *yn ȝaspick* (p. 53).

This combination of *n* mouillé and ȝ is liable to be changed into a palatal ȝ as in *shuiniyn* 103, 551, now *shinyn* 'we, us' (Goi. *sinne*) which is very commonly pronounced *shizyn*¹ (perhaps *shizyn*); and I conclude that the same *n* mouillé, rather than the ordinary *n*, was the starting point of the change illustrated by such words as *kiinn* 565, 600, *kiin* 551, *kin* 550, now written *king* and pronounced *kȝy* 'heads' (Goi. *cinn*, plural of *ceann* 'head'); *chiinn* 444, 445, *chinn* 436, now written *ȝhing* 'sick, ailing' (Goi. *tinn*); and *piin* 89, now *ping* 'a penny' (Ir. *pighin*, Sc. *peighinn*, which seem to be derived from the

¹ I should be inclined to ask whether the name of the supposed Manx saint, *Lingan*, in the place-names *Kil-lingan* 'Lingan's Cell,' and *Cabbal Lingan* 'Lingan's Chapel,' is not a form of *Ninian*, Lowland Scotch *Saint Ringan*. This conjecture is not disposed of by the fact that there is a *Saint Trinian's* in the Island, for the *l+n* of *Keeill Ninian* could not be expected to give the same resultant as the *t+n* of *Saint Ninian*, see Moore's *Manx Names*, pp. 214, 215.

Old English word *penig* 'a penny,' with its consonants partly transposed; also *reying* 162, *ræyng* 570, *reng* 128, *ræyn* 565, now *rheynn* 'did divide' (Ir. *doroinn*, Sc. *roinn*). Here, as in *væing*, the form favoured by the scribe of the Phillips Prayerbook has not prevailed, and other instances parallel to *væing*, as contrasted with *veign*, occur commonly enough, as for instance at p. 537, where we have near one another *ætieing*, now *etlin* 'I should flee,' *'urring* 'I should remain' (Ir. *fhuirighinn*): the other pronunciation is evidenced in the same passages by *raghein* 'I should go' (Goi. *rachainn*), and *iemin*, now *yinnin* 'I should make' (Goi. *dhéanainn*).

The Palatal Nasal.

The sound meant, *y*, is the nasal in the standard pronunciation of the English word 'king' or the nasal heard before the stopped consonant *g* in the English word 'finger.' I cannot distinguish it from that in 'sang' or 'sung,' but the Goidelic treatment implies a difference. (1) In Manx I should suppose it to stand for the nasal in the Aryan combination *ng* associated with a narrow vowel.

(2) The digraph *ng* is never doubled whether it is derived from *yy* or *yg* as in *lhuingey*, genitive of *lhong* 'a ship' (p. 128), and *chengey* 'a tongue.'

In some instances *yi* is changed into *ni*, thus reversing, as it were, a change to which attention has just been called under the nasal mouillé. Take the following examples: *luinie* 91, now *lhuingey*, genitive of *lhong* (Ir. *long*, genitive *luinge*, Welsh *llong*) 'a ship,' in the phrase *kall luinie*, now *coayl-lhuingey* 'shipwreck,' where at the present day the pronunciation with *y* is the only one to be heard in the Island, as also in the case of the derivative *lhuingys* 'shipping, navy' (Ir. *luingios*, but Sc. *luinneas*, Welsh *llyngeis*); and *chiange* 228, 388, now *chengey* 'tongue,' with which the mutated forms agree, as in *y híange* 317, *y hiangey* 122, now *e hengey* 'his tongue,' and *my hiangey* 550, *my hange* 533, now *my hengey* 'my tongue,' which, however, occurs also written *my hinnge* 439, 560. The O. Ir. was *tenge*, genitive plural *tengad* (Med. Ir. *tenga*, Mod. Goi. *teanga*), but in spite of the *ng* the Manx pronunciation is mostly *tʃenjə¹*, identical wholly with that of *chene* 22, now written

¹ The Welsh word is *tafawd* or *tafad*, which, however, can only be supposed related, if one may take it to stand for *tengat* or *tengot*, somewhat in the same way as *pymtheng nos* yields S. Welch *pythewnos* (p. 60) and N. Welsh *pythefnos*.

chenney 'fire' (Goi. *teine*, Welsh *tan*), which has in consequence become obsolete as the ordinary word for fire in Modern Manx¹. It is right, however, to say that the pronunciation of *chengey* 'tongue,' with *y* is by no means extinct, as I have heard it regularly used at Cregneish in the South; but Phillips' spelling *hinnge* seems to suggest the other and more prevalent pronunciation. Lastly, here should be mentioned cases like that of *er gnialtyn* 30, *ern' gnialtyn* 635, 'after promising,' from *gialtyn*, now *gialdyn* to 'promise or pledge': the initial combination was doubtless *ern + gialtyn*, yielding successively *ery giallyn*, *ery yiallyn*, *er yialtyn* and *er nialtyn* (p. 57).

The Velar Nasal.

The sound meant, *y*, is that of *ng* in the English word 'sang' or the nasal in 'longer.' In Manx it should represent (1) the nasal in the Aryan combination *ng* associated with a broad vowel, but there is a scarcity of instances.

(2) The digraph, as in the case of the palatal nasal, is never doubled, whether it is derived from *yy* or *yg*, as in *ern gýyl* 180 'having taken,' for *ery-gýyl*, which became *ery yýyl*, whence the modern pronunciation *er yýyl*, though the spelling is now made into *er n'ghoall*; and in *er an gýyl* 181 'they being sung' (p. 128)—a different case is illustrated by an instance like the following: *ta ern' oll* 25, 51, *ta er noll* 180, now *ta er gholl* (pp. 101, 139) 'he is gone.' A purist will save the *gh* in such instances by reading *er ny ghoall* and *er ny gholl* respectively, whether the sense admits of the introduction of the pronoun or not; but the prevailing tendency is to restore the radical

'a fortnight:' compare also *cawod* 'a shower,' mostly pronounced *cafod*. Among the difficulties of this guess must, however, be mentioned the lack of any trace of a form *tawod* or better still *tewod*, which would be supported by the equivalent *téod* in Breton, a language which largely gets rid of *ng*, as did also O. Cornish: so the Cornish *tawod*, later *tavas* offers another difficulty. Thus Welsh *tafod* and Cornish *tavas* are cognates, but possibly not related to Ir. *teanga*, with which, on the other hand, the Breton *téod* admits of being equated. Lastly, *tafod* is masculine in N. Wales but feminine in S. Wales, as though it represented an old neuter, which would be countenanced by the Gaulish herb-name *rapbō-rapbátor* conjectured (from Dioscorides' *rapbηλοδάθιον*) as meaning 'bull's tongue': see Ethel's *Zeuss' Gram. Celtica*, pp. 77, 797.

¹ It survives, however, in such terms as *chenney-jee* 'the ringworm' (Goi. *teine dé* 'erysipelas,' called in Welsh *yr eryr* 'the eagle'), but even so its meaning is being forgotten, for I have heard *chenney-jee*, which literally means 'God's fire,' explained as 'God's tongue.' This, if the language survived long enough, might serve as the basis of a novel superstition concerning the ringworm.

unmodified and to say *er goaill* and *er goll*, and so in other cases. Here perhaps may be mentioned combinations like *ern gáas* 600, for *ern áas* 84, now *er n'aase* 'after growing.' This does not prove the direct substitution of *g* for *v*, so much as that of *gáas* for *áas*, and so in other cases, such as *ern' grá* 480, now written *er ghra* 'having said,' where the verbal noun is *raa*, irregularly derived from *raa* 'a say or the act of saying' (Med. Ir. *rádim* 'I say,' infinitive *rád*, Sc. *radh*). Manx is, however, apt to confound the form with *g=ag* (pp. 56, 141), such as *aase* to 'grow,' *raa* to 'say,' *iu* to 'drink,' with *gaase*, *gra*, *giu*, though the latter properly mean 'a-growing,' 'a-saying,' 'a-drinking ;' but the *g* does not always intrude in the Phillips Prayerbook: witness the sentence, *bíi ny góyn shó er an rá ná er an góyl* 181, 'these words shall be said or sung.'

(3) The nasal vowel *ü* when final sometimes brings with it an *g* as in *tnú*, now *troo* 'envy' (p. 34), and *ghamú* 142, 166, now *chamoo* 'neither,' which I have occasionally heard pronounced *trüg* and *hamüg* in the parish of Ballaugh.

This nasal is subject to no systematic change. I may, however, mention one or two cases of its losing its individuality owing to assimilation: first comes that of the word *kummell* 131, now *cummal* 'to hold' (Ir. *congbháil*, but Sc. *cumail*); here the first change, for Manx and Scotch Gaelic, appears to have consisted in the partial assimilation of *g* to *m* by the *v* (*bh*) following, so that the word became **cumvail*: in the next stage this was simplified into *cummail*, whence the modern spellings. Thus Manx has an imperative *kám* 640, now *cum* 'hold' (Sc. *cum*, but Irish *congbhaigh*), the origin of which would have been a hopeless puzzle had the Irish verb happened to have been lost. As it is, the latter is still in common use, and, if I remember rightly, I have heard *congbháil* pronounced in Connaught *cóywáil* (in the dative case): compare the Manx *trogell* 365, now written *troggal* to 'lift or raise' (Med. Ir. *turcbál*, dative *turcbáil*, Mod. Ir. *turgabháil*). The case of a word like *iéntys* 131, now *yindys* 'a wonder,' leaves more room for doubt: the Irish is *iongantas*, Sc. *ionganntas*, so that supposing the first syllable to have borne the stress of the voice, the word may be presumed to have been contracted into *iɔŋytas*, whence the simplification would be *iontas*. This would account accurately for the consonants of *yindys*, but not for the vowel *i*, which is irregular here as the pronunciation is *iyydys*: it would have to be spelled in the modern Manx orthography *yyndys*, but a dislike for *yy* seems to have led to the spelling with *i*, namely *yindys*. A preference for the combination *rn*

over *ry* is illustrated by *harn* 42 'drew,' a verb represented by *tayrn* 565, still written *tayrn* to 'draw,' of the same origin as the Irish *tarruинг* (Sc. *tarruинг* or *tarruinn*); the etymology, however, is obscure. We are not to regard *er noll* (pp. 101, 133) 'after going,' as standing for *er ngoll*, as the old radical was *doll* rather than *goll* (p. 137), but we seem to have an instance of *v* for *y* in *coon* 'narrow,' if that adjective is to be equated with Ir. *cumhang*, Sc. *cumhann*, Welsh *cyfyng* 'narrow, strait.'

A few remarks of a miscellaneous nature may conveniently be made at this point. The first relates to the definite article *yn* or *n*, the constant element of which consisted originally of *yd*. Now the nasal of the article takes its colouring from the word to which it is prefixed, and in case the latter is one beginning with a dental nasal, the language has a tendency of long standing to treat the nasal as a part only of the article. Thus *yn* before the word *oor* 'hour,' becomes *yv*, whereas before *Erin* 'Ireland' it becomes *yñ* (with *n* mouillé), and so in other cases such as *yn yinnivyl* 110, now *yn inney-veyl* 'the bond-maid' (p. 17). Further, the English word *nation* when borrowed into Manx came to be treated as if it were *yn ation* 'the nation,' so that *átiún* came to be regarded as the complete word as in *dy dygh ullan átiún* 24, now *da dy chooilley ashoon* 'to every nation.' The same thing happens in native words, as for example in *arnæyf* 541, now *ard-nieu* 'a snake, an adder,' already cited. Here the syllable *ar* represents *nar*—Irish *nathair*, Welsh *neidr* 'a serpent': in fact the English *an adder* forms an apt phonological parallel as it stands for *an nadder* with the latter word of the same origin as the Celtic ones. Similarly in the case of the word *edd* 'a nest,' plural *nan íáj* 608, now written *byn idd* 'of the nests' (O. Ir. *net*, Mod. Goi. *nead*, plural *nid*, Welsh *nyth* 'a nest.') In some instances, however, this decapitation of nasal nouns is not attested by the Phillips Prayerbook: take for example *ny Nolick* 17 'of Christmas,' and *La Nolick* 51, 55, now written *Laa yn Ullick* 'Christmas-day' (Med. Ir. *Nollaic*, Mod. Ir. *Nodlog*, lá *Nodlog* 'Christmas-day,' Sc. *latha Nollaig*, Welsh *dyd Nadolig*, from Latin *natalicia*); but in others it hesitates as in the case of *yn neidyr* 593, and *yn addyr* 541, now *yn adder* 'the adder' borrowed probably from Welsh and English respectively.

In one case we seem to have an instance of the orthography prefixing a nasal where it has no etymological standing: I allude to *yn na* 44, 453, *yn ná* 195, 252, *yn náa* 102, 227 278, 'the second,' now written *yn*

nah, and pronounced with an open *a*, and not with the close *a* of *dáa* 'two,' with which it has probably nothing to do. This *n-ah* seems rather to represent the prefix *aa* as in *aa-aase* 'second-growth,' and *aa-hilley* 'second sight' (Goi, *ath-*, Welsh *at-*, *ad-*, all of the same meaning approximately as Latin *re-*). So the Manx *yn nah laa* 'the second day' may be compared, for instance, with Irish *ath-lá* 'next day, another time' (O'Reilly). The spelling *aa* of the prefix means that the short vowel of *ath* has been lengthened into *ā* under the influence of a strong secondary accent, and Phillips' *yn náa* and *yn ná* may be regarded as evidence to the same effect in the case of the ordinal, though the *yn nah* or *nah* to be heard at the present day is never pronounced with *ā*. Kelly, however, speaks of its being 'written *yn aa*', while Cregeen only remarks that 'when *yn* is placed before it [namely *aa*], it changes to *nah*, the ordinal of two.'

Before leaving the definite article there is another question worth mentioning here as being partly one of phonology and partly of false analogy, as in the one just dealt with: the genitive plural of the article and the pronominal genitive meaning 'their' have come into collision, so that both have, so to say, gone a little off their respective lines. In the Phillips Prayerbook the pronoun occurs both as *an* and *nan* for which we have now only the form *nyn* 'their.' In Irish the pronoun is *an*, the *n* of which may lose its identity in front of another consonant: thus *an+cosa* becomes *a g-cosa* 'their feet.' But in certain cases it remains intact, as for instance before a vowel, as in *a n-arán* 'their bread.' Manx has levelled this and chosen to use *an* before both vowels and consonants: so we have *an gall* 365 'their, loss, i. e. the loss of them or their being lost,' radical *call* (Med. Ir. *coll*, Sc. *call*); *dan drogell* 365 'at their lifting, i. e. a-lifting of them,' radical *trogell* (p. 138), and *an mé* 24, now *nyn mea* 'their life,' radical *bea* (Goi. *beatha*). The initial *n* of *nan*, *nyn* seems due to the influence of the article, the genitive plural of which was *nan*, especially before vowels as in the Mod. Irish *na n-easbhadh* 'of the defects;' so in Manx, as in *ayns méyn* 'an austlyn 301 'in the midst of the disciples,' and *eriu nan enmyn* 301, now *earroo ny henmyn* 'number of the names.' In this latter instance it will be noticed that the present Manx has *ny henmyn*, while the Phillips version is ambiguous, as it might mean either 'of the names, $\tau\hat{\omega}\nu\ \delta\omega\mu\alpha\tau\omega\nu$ ' or 'their names,' and the inference is natural that the modern formula was intended to exclude that ambiguity. This *ny h-* may be regarded as based on the formula of the genitive singular feminine as in *ny hanmey* 'of the soul, *animæ*,

radical *anmey*, genitive of *annym* (Med. Ir. *anim*, Mod. Goi. *anam*), plural *ny hanmeenyn* 'of the souls, *animarum*,' radical *anmeenyn*; but the analogy has been applied to nouns which are not feminine, as in the case of *ny henmyn* just mentioned. This departure from the original declension does not touch the nasal mutation in the case of nouns beginning with a consonant, but in those beginning with a vowel it appears to be of no very recent date: at any rate we have instances of it in the Prayerbook as in *iik dyn tagyrt ny hourelyn* 351 'payment to the priest of the offerings,' radical *ourelyn*, plural of *ourel*, now *oural* (Goi. *ofráil*), and *læid ny hobrin shen* 480 'the like of those workers, i.e. such workers.'

In the next place the pronoun *an*, *nan*, now *nyn* is used not only for 'their' but also for 'our' and 'your': witness the following instances—*an gymmirk* 591, now *nyn gemmyrk* 'our refuge,' radical *kemmyrk* 'protection' (Ir. *coimirc*, *coimric*, O'Reilly); *laghyn nan sjæsh* 591, now *laghyn yn eash ain* 'the days of our age,' and *laghyn nan sýyl* 363, now *laghyn nyn mea* 'the days of our life.' Similarly the pronoun is used for 'your,' as in *arys d'an bekaghyn* 363, now *arrys son nym beccaghyn* 'repentance on account of your sins'; *d'an guyrre shiu* 357 'at your bidding, i. e. a-bidding you,' radical *cuyrre*, now *cuirrey* (Goi. *cuireadh*); *er nan ieni* [read *iem*] as *er nan gurry* 356, now *er nyn eam as er nyn guirrey* 'after your calling and your bidding, i. e. you having been called and bidden.' The explanation of this free use of the pronoun is that the Manxman relies for exact distinction between 'our,' 'your,' 'their,' on the use, among other expedients of the preposition *agg* 272, 447, now *ec* 'at, with, by,' as in *yn jíh ainijyn* 594, now *yn Jee ain* 'our God,' literally 'the God with us,' and as in the Scotch *an tigh aice-se* 'her house,' which would be in Manx *y thie ecksh*: compare the French 'sa maison à elle'¹. This was at first employed perhaps exclusively in the case of emphasis being required. It is no longer confined, however, to that use, and we have instances like the following in the Prayerbook: *y tláint áin* 357, 'our salvation'; *ayns y raydijyn kasserick aggesyn* 363, now *ayns e raaidyn casherick* 'in his

¹ It is quite possible that this kind of use of *à* in French has been suggested by a Gaulish original; for though Welsh does not run parallel with Goidelic in this particular, Cornish forms like *aga* 'their, *eorum*' possibly postulate some such an explanation as that suggested by the Manx usage. The Goidels usually render the preposition in question into English by *at*, so that the Manxman spontaneously Englishes *y thie ecksh* into 'the house at her,' which comes curiously close to the French *sa maison à elle*.

holy ways; and *aysn yn enym kasserick aggesyn* 363 'in his holy name.' In this construction the article is regularly used, and that was doubtless what opened the way for the influence of the several forms on one another as specified above.

Lastly, the Goidelic pronoun for 'your' is in Irish and Scotch *bhur-n-*, which should be in Manx *vurn* and *vur*, but I have never detected an instance of it. The case is somewhat different with the pronoun for 'our,' which in the other Goidelic dialects is *ar n-*. This should be *arn* and *ar* in Manx, and these forms actually occur, but with an initial *n* in the Prayerbook, as in *narn iih* 489 'our God,' and *nar¹ jiarn* 337, 346, 364, *nar jarn* 37, now *nyn jiarn* 'our Lord.' Possibly further scrutiny of the manuscript would show a somewhat larger number of instances than appear in our printed text.

Before leaving the subject of the nasal consonants I must mention a phenomenon of considerable importance in the present pronunciation of Manx. It consists in prefixing to a final nasal the corresponding voiced mute. Thus (1) *trám* 39, *troum* 468, *tróym* 40, now written *trome* 'heavy' (Med. Ir. *tromm*, Mod. Ir. and Sc. *trom*, Welsh *trwm*, fem. *trom*) is pronounced in a way which sometimes strikes one as being *tróum* and sometimes *trøbm* or *trübم* with a sort of precarious *b*; and similarly with other words such as *kian*, now *kione* 'head' (Goi. *ceann*) which becomes *kiöuv* or *kiöðn*, while the plural *kiunn*, now written *king*, is pronounced sometimes *kiȝy*; *blein* 'a year,' becomes *blidñ*; and *long*, now written *lhong* 'a ship,' becomes *λøgg* or *λugy*. The same thing happened now and then with *rv* as in *órn*, *óyrn* 111, now written *oarn* 'barley,' pronounced *orðv*, with the article *yñ iðrðv* (Goi. *éorna*); and with *rn*, pronounced *ȝdñ*, as in *cuirn* or *keirn* 'the rowan or mountain ash' (Med. Ir. *caerthann*, Mod. Ir. *caorthainn*, but Sc. *caorunn*)². This modification began before the orthography of Phillips' translation had been fixed upon, as one would otherwise have expected *tromm*, for example, or *trom*, rather than *troum*, *tróym*, or *trám*. In all the cases mentioned the vowel was short and the nasal consonant as in *tromm* was long, so to say, so that metrically

¹ At one time I had an idea that this was the Manx representative of the Old Irish *náthar* as in *cechtar náthar* 'uterque nostrum' (Gr. Celt. pp. 325, 1087): this was, as I now believe, a mistaken view; but it resulted in preventing me for some time from perceiving the true history of the Manx forms discussed in the text.

² Some other explanation has probably to be sought for the *d* in *arneyf* 223, now *ard-nicu* (p. 132) 'a serpent or snake,' plural *ayrdneughyn* 245, now *ard-nieughyn*.

speaking *ym* or *bm* is an equivalent for *mm*. So it is needless to say that the neatest cases of this phenomenon happen to be all accented final syllables, and those which have been here enumerated ended, etymologically speaking, in a mixed equivalent for *mm*, *vv*, *nn*, *yy*, or *gg*. But (2) the same thing has happened, probably later, where the nasal consonant was short but preceded by a long vowel, and here the reinforcement of the consonantal element took place, metrically speaking, at the expense of the vowel: at any rate this may be supposed to be the tendency. Thus though *talúin*, now written *thalloooin* 'earth's' (genitive of *talú*, now *thalloo*, Med. Ir. *talam*, genitive *talman*) retains the length of the vowel of its final syllable after that syllable is modified, so that the word sounds *taλūdñ* with the stress on the last syllable, and *báyn* 220, now *bane* 'white' (Goi. *bán*) is also pronounced with its *a* not perceptibly shortened in the South, but in the northern half of the Island the pronunciation is *býðv* with the vowel as short as may be. The same exactly is the case with *layn* 380 'a river,' which seems to survive in *Lhane Mooar*, the name of the deepened brook which sluggishly drains the Curragh in the North of the Island: the word sounds like *layn* 556, now *lane* 'full' (Goi. *lán*, Welsh *llawn*, Lat. *plenus*), but it is the Galloway *lane* 'a sluggish river' borrowed. The vowel is also short in *fýyn* 72, *hiyn* 52, *héyn* 114, now written *hene* 'self' (Ir. *feín*, Sc. *fein*, *fhein*), and pronounced *híðñ*, and in *blein* 'a year' (Ir. *bliadhain*) when pronounced *blíðñ*. It is so likewise in *keyn* 92, now *keayn* 'sea' (Goi. *cuan*); *Ji liýn*, now *Jelhein* (p. 23) 'Monday,' pronounced *Jylíðñ*; *Jardeyn*, now *Jardain* 'Thursday,' pronounced *Jyðædñ*; but I have very seldom heard a *d* in the pronunciation of *Jecrean* (p. 23) 'Wednesday.' Lastly, it should be remarked that the less distinctly one hears the parasitic consonant the less is the quantity of the vowel tampered with. The modification illustrated by the first instances above has in its most extreme form no Celtic parallel except in the later stages of O. Cornish, where for instance *camm* 'crooked' and *gwyn* 'white' became respectively *cabm* and *guydn*. It is far more interesting, however, as being suggestive of historical connection, to find that this phonetic peculiarity is one of the actual characteristics of the Lowland Scotch dialect of Caithness, as I am assured by Dr. Murray. There, for example, the old Norse word for stone, namely, *steinn* has become *steiñ* or *steidñ*.

On the other hand if one might venture to relegate to a second place the extreme form of the Manx modification, treating it as a development of the stage represented by *tröym*, for example, in

the case of *trome*, one would find that it ranges itself with a dialectic peculiarity of the Gaelic of the South of Ireland. Thus *trōym* is the pronunciation actually current not only in Manx but also in a great part of the South of Ireland. I have to thank Dr. Standish O'Grady for calling my attention to this fact, though I had often been struck in travelling in the county of Cork by the pronunciation *cōum* of the word which is written in English *comb* or *combe*, and in Welsh *cwm* 'a dingle.' But even that narrows the range of this kind of modification too much, both as to the process itself and the geography of its distribution: witness the case, already mentioned, of Med. Irish *tromm* 'heavy,' and of *imm* 'butter,' being now written *trom* and *im*. These, according to McAlpine, are pronounced in Scotch Gaelic *trōm* and *ēm* respectively.

CHAPTER IX.

THE LIQUID CONSONANTS—THE LAMBdas.

By the liquids I mean *l* and *r* with their variations, and in dealing with them it will be found that they are almost all voiced. I begin with

Ambidental *l*.

By this I mean an *l* which goes with the broad vowels, and is formed by bringing the tongue in contact with the edge of the upper teeth. In order to learn to produce the sound the tongue may be protruded between the teeth, whereby a somewhat exaggerated effect of the consonant will be produced. I write it λ and it will be found to combine best with $\tau\theta$ and δ , so that such a combination as $u\lambda\tau\theta$, $u\lambda\delta$ may be tried, then $u\lambda\tau$, $u\lambda\delta$, and afterwards $u\lambda$, $o\lambda$, $a\lambda$. This liquid has the characteristic of τ and δ , that one is apt, while undoing the contact of the tongue with the teeth, to produce a slight sound of δ , especially at the end of a word. Thus the combination $u\lambda$ is pronounced almost as if written $u\lambda\delta$, and forms the Manx word for an apple *tyll* 483, now written *ooyl* (Goi. *ubhal*, Welsh *afal*, Eng. *apple*). The parasitic sound of δ attaching to that of λ is reproduced as a *d* in the English imitation of Goidelic words, as in the name of the Manx parish of *Maghal*, the Anglo-Manx pronunciation of which is *Maughold*. It is still better known in the Scotch *Dugald* and *Donald* from the Gaelic names *Dubhghall* and *Domhnall*. It is, moreover, remarkable that words like *Domhnall* and *Conall* are found regularly written with *ll* as far back as they can be traced in manuscripts, though it is proved by the Welsh forms *Dyfnwal* and *Cynwal* that the *ll* has, etymologically speaking, no standing in them. I am inclined therefore to suppose

that the *ll* (after *a*) was meant to express the sound of λ , as is the case in later Irish and Scotch Gaelic. O'Donovan's remarks on *l* and *ll* in his *Irish Grammar*, pp. 31-3, deserve to be read in this connection.

As to the origin of this consonant it stands ordinarily for Aryan *l* associated with a broad vowel, as in *lāu*, now *laue* 'a hand' (Goi. *lámh*, Welsh *llaw*, Lat. *palma*, Greek *παλάμη*, A.-Saxon *folme*, O.H. Ger. *folma* 'the flat hand'); *lyoi* 220, *lyi* 500, now written *lhei* 'a calf' (Goi. *lāogh*, p. 63); *mall* 201, now written *moal* 'slow, feeble, bad' (Goi. *mall* 'slow, slack').

This consonant is not subject to any systematic change.

The voiceless liquid corresponding to λ does not occur so far as I know in the Manx of the present day. The sound I mean is familiar to me in the Welsh dialect of Bettws y Coed and its neighbourhood, where, for example, the ordinary Welsh *att* 'a hill-side' becomes *aλt*, and I have also heard it in such Scotch Gaelic combinations as *mo shlat* 'my rod,' pronounced by a native of Sutherlandshire *mo λlat*, and *a shlainte* 'his health,' pronounced *a λlainte*. In Manx they would be at the present day *my λat*, *e λāiñt!*, sometimes *my cλat*, *e cλāiñt!* (p. 124). At an earlier stage the sound of λ existed probably in Manx likewise.

Alveolar *l*.

By this I mean the ordinary alveolar sound of English *l*, with which I identify the Manx *l* which occurs in words like *iishill* 363, *ishyll* 362, now *injil* 'low' (Ir. *isiol*, Sc. *iseal*, p. 36); *vell* 'is' (p. 89) *kummell* 566, now written *cummal* 'to hold,' (p. 11); *elle* 21, now written *elley* 'other,' pronounced *éle*, not *éli* or *éts* (Ir. *aile*, Sc. *eile*, Welsh *att* in *aratt* 'other'); and I have been assured that the *l* in *ainle* 'an angel' belongs here. The same remark applies to the *l* of *innivýyl*, now written *inney-veyl* 'a maid servant' (p. 17).

L mouillé.

The sound meant is here denoted by *l̄*: it represents (1) Aryan *l* associated with a narrow vowel or *i*, as in the following words: *līey* 599, now written *lhei* to 'melt' (Goi. *leagh*, Welsh *llaih* 'moist,' p. 52); *lie* as in *erlīe* 18, now written *erlheh* 'aside, apart' (Ir. *air leith*, Sc. *air leth*); *klaghtey* 168, now written *cliaghtey* to 'be wont' (Goi. *cleach-dadh*, p. 3); *flaghey*, *er y liaghey* 37, now *er y flaghey* 'on the rain' (Goi. *fluinchadh* 'a wetting'); *glion* or *glione* 'a valley or glen' (Goi. *gleann*, Welsh *glyn*); *fuill*, still written *fuill* 'blood' (Goi. *fuil*);

stuyil 234, 235, now written *sooill* 'an eye' (Goi. *stúil*). In a single instance I have noticed this *l* written *gl*, as in Italian, and parallel to *gn* for *n* mouillé (in both French and Italian): it is the word *gliastchen* 41, *gliastyn* 280, now written *lhiaistyn* to 'owe.'

(2) There is an *t* from another origin which deserves a mention, though it has never made its way, so far as I know, into the spelling: it is one introduced between labials and yod just as in the Slavonic languages. I have heard it in all parts of the Island, but chiefly from the more illiterate: thus *bio* 'quick, alive,' is frequently pronounced *bthō*, and so with its derivative *bioys* 'life,' mutated *vioys* and pronounced *vtiōys*, as I have heard it read in the words *na 'n vioys hene* 'than the life itself,' in Psalm lxiii. 4. So also with *f* as in *fioghy* 93, now *fioghey* to 'fade or wither' (Ir. *feochaim* 'I droop,' Welsh *gwywo* to 'droop').

The voiceless liquid corresponding to the foregoing *l* mouillé may be heard now and then in Manx, as for instance when *daa* 'two,' and *sleau* 'a mountain,' are placed in agreement: the sibilant is then mutated to *h*, and in *daa hlieau* the noun sounds like the Welsh word *thiw* or perhaps more exactly *thiu*. I have also noticed the *h* being made into the velar spirant *ch*: we then have *daa chthiu* 'two mountains,' and *my hlingyn* pronounced *my chthiigyn* 'my shoulder,' radical *shlingan* 'a shoulder' (p. 61). But neither pronunciation is frequently heard; as the speakers of Manx at the present day prefer *daa sleau* or *daa shlieau* with the radical sibilant retained unmodified, and so in the other case: compare the treatment of *hλ* (pp. 124, 146).

THE RHOSES.

I may say that I have been familiar most of my life with three *r*'s, namely the voiced Welsh *r*, which is practically the same as Italian *r*, the voiceless Welsh *r* (in *rh*) corresponding to it, and the recurred English *r*. I am also fairly familiar with one or two French *r*'s, but I am bound to speak with the utmost diffidence of the Manx *r*'s, as I have but a very imperfect idea how they are produced. In most words initial *r* in Manx produces on my ear the effect of English *r*, but I greatly doubt that it is formed in the same way. At any rate, it seems highly probable that the *r* which is associated with broad vowels is approximately an

Ambidental r.

This I would write *ρ* and treat as analogous to *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, *δ̄*, *ν*, *λ*. In other words, I should say that the part of the tongue made to vibrate

lies on a lower level than in the case of English *r*, and that the edge of the tongue is brought somewhat closer to the edge of the upper teeth instead of recurved, as is done when pronouncing the English liquid. In any case it represents mainly Aryan *r* associated with broad vowels, as in the following words *ryi* 275, now written *reih* to 'choose' (Med. Ir. *rogu*, with *gu* of the same origin as Latin *gustus*, Greek *γένω*, English *choose*, and the prefix *ro* of the same origin as Latin and Greek *pro*, *πρό*, p. 63); *raue* 'an oar' (p. 32); *áyrd* 265, 292, now *ard* 'high' (Goi. *ard*, Lat. *arduus*).

This *ρ* is assimilated very readily to other consonants, as in *jiarg* 225, still written *jiarg* and pronounced *džyg* 'red' (Goi. *dearg*), and this is especially the case before consonants of the ambiental group, as in *ard* 'high,' pronounced *yd*; *dossyn* 292, *dorsyn* 475, now *dorryssyn* 'doors,' plural of *dorrys* (Goi. *dorus*, Welsh *drws*); *dýsyn* 31, 32 'of dearth' (Sc. *daorsainn*). Conversely an occasional *r* which has no business is inserted in a word like *margiyr* 89, and *margyirt* 285, which should have been, and usually was, written *magiyrt*, now *mygeayrt* 'about, round about' (p. 23). This is not the only point of similarity between the Manx *ρ* and English *r*; for like the latter it is wont to be preceded by a furtive *y*: thus the Manx word *mooar* 'great' is pronounced *müyp* like the English word *moor*, excepting that the Manx has, owing to the *m*, a slightly nasal twang not heard in English. In some cases this *ρ* like English *r* disappears as in *fír* 32, 611, now written *feer* 'true' (Goi. *fior*, Welsh *gwir*, Latin *verus*), which in such phrases as *fír veg* 47, now *feer veg* 'very small,' is frequently pronounced *fíy veg* or *fí veg*.

The voiceless form of *ρ* is unknown to me in the actual pronunciation, but I suppose it to have been once usual in cases where *sr* and *tr* became by mutation *hr*, as in *hryei* 21, now *hreih*, mutated from *tryei*, now *treih* 'miserable' (p. 14). Here the old pronunciation was probably a voiceless *ρ* accompanied by the aspirate, as in Welsh *rh* or Icelandic *hr*. But the Modern Manx makes the aspirate into a velar guttural *ch*, and in the combination *chp* which results I am unable to say whether the *ρ* is voiceless or not, but I should not be surprised if it is.

Alveolar *r*.

By this I mean an *r* pronounced with the tongue in position for sounding alveolar consonants, in other words a sound produced as nearly as possible like the English *r*. I must confess, however, that I

have no certain instances; but I should guess that we have it in such words as *áer* 4, now *ayr* 'father' (Goi. *athair*, Latin *pater*, English *father*); and in *ferr* 147, now written *fer*¹ 'a man' (Goi. *fear*).

There is lastly a change, which, though sporadic, is worth mentioning here as undergone by *r*, and it is into *z* as in *poanrey* 'beans,' of which I have heard no other pronunciation than that of *pōza* (Ir. *pónar*, *pónaire*, which is contracted in Munster into *póire*² parallel to the Manx form), and I once heard *ynrick* 'upright, honest, just' pronounced *ȝzik* (Goi. *ionnraic*). Similarly the name written *Kinry* derived from *MacHenry* is pronounced *Kinzi* or *Kinzi*, but it is now fast being superseded by the translation 'Harrison.' If, however, you ask anywhere in the North of the Island, where there happen to be Harrisons, what they are called in Manx, you are invariably told that they are *Kinzi*; but this pronunciation is not usual in the South, so far as I know. In these instances the *r* is preceded by a nasal, but that may be an accident, for I once thought I heard *rhyt* 'to thee' (Ir. *riot*) pronounced *ȝyt*, but the man reading to me quickly corrected himself: this was also in the North.

R Mouillé.

By this I mean an *r* pronounced analogously to *ñ* and *tz*, that is to say, a palatalized *r*. It may be represented as *r̄*, and it stands mainly for Aryan *r* associated with a slender vowel or *ȝ*; but first of all I wish to state how far I hear it as a distinct kind of *r* from the *p* already discussed. Initially I have sometimes thought I noticed a crispness or sharpness which argued an *r̄* rather than an *p*, as for instance in words like *riñ*

¹ These remarkable spellings have the support of Scotch *fear*, which is pronounced *fer*. It is usual to explain *fear* as standing for an early *vira-s*, the *a* of *vira-s* being considered to modify the syllable preceding it; but these forms incline me to believe that the Celts set out with *ver* or *yer*, monosyllabic like the Latin *vir*. That would account for the Welsh *gwr* 'vir' (compare *gwr-* for the prefix *ver*) as well as for the Manx and Scotch forms. If so the Irish *fear* has been influenced by the analogy of other nouns and so has the Scotch *fear*, but only in its spelling. Similarly Manx *ben* (p. 34) 'a woman' (Ir. *bean*, Sc. *bean*, pronounced *ben'n*, McAlpine) possibly represents an early monosyllabic *ben*, of which we have evidence in the Irish *be nAnand* (Cormac s.v. *Buanann*) and the *bé bind* (glossed *ben find* in Stokes' *Goidelica*, p. 135) 'fair woman' = *ben vind*, whence the Irish proper name *Bébhind* 'Bevin,' mentioned by the Four Masters, under the year 1073.

² See Foley's *English-Irish Dictionary* (Dublin, 1855), s. v. *bean*.

32, 561, now written *ree*¹ 'a king' (Med. Ir. *ri*, genitive *rig*, Welsh *rhi*; Latin *rex*, *regis*); but I have never felt certain about it, and no help is to be got from the semivowel yod which has been sunk in most places where one would expect it, as in *riu* 'to you' (Med. Ir. *frib*, Mod. Ir. *ribh*) and *roo* 'to them' (Med. Ir. *friu*, Mod. Ir. *riu*), which are both pronounced *rū*, possibly *rū*. Medially this crispness which I have mentioned has often struck me as quite unmistakable and amounting now and then almost to the sharpness of a Welsh or Italian *r*, as for example in words like *marish* 'with, together with' (p. 44). Finally, the difference between *r̄* and *p* or *r* is rendered still more certain by a sort of a parasitic whisper, which if reinforced would make a sound approaching *ch* in the German word 'ich'. This has attracted my attention especially in the case of the word for 'gold,' namely *aur*, *āyr*, *āer*, now written *airh*, which seems derived not from the Latin *aurum* but from its genitive *auri* (p. 6), as it is pronounced *ār̄*; or *ēr̄*; if I may use ; for this kind of whisper.

This *r̄* is sometimes doubled in the Phillips Prayerbook so that *fyir* 594 becomes *fyirr* 62, 'men,' and so in other cases. Add to this that it is not liable to be elided or assimilated, though we have an apparent exception in the word *laidjer* 107, 275, now written *lajer* 'strong,' pronounced *lāz̄ȳr* or *lāz̄ȳ* (Med. Ir. *lādir*, Mod. Goi. *lādir*); this is, however, not so much perhaps a matter of phonology as of declension, just as if the Irish word were to be changed from *lādir* to *lāidear*.

¹ It is to be noticed that *rii* 131 'an arm of the body,' whence *knēfrii* 262 'a cubit,' literally 'bonē-elle,' is now written *roih* and pronounced *r̄ȳi*, though the Irish is *righ* 'the arm from the elbow to the wrist.'

CHAPTER X.

THE SIBILANT CONSONANTS.

HERE, as in the case of the dentals, we have to distinguish three kinds of sibilants, σ , s , and sh . The two last are meant to represent the values of English ss and English sh . Then there remains to be treated first

The Ambidental Sibilant σ .

The voiceless sibilant of this description may here be represented by a Greek σ and described as produced on the same level as τ , δ , $\tau\hbar$, δ , ν , λ ; that is, the tongue is brought into contact with the edge of the upper teeth and may even be protruded in the utterance, but that would be rather an exaggeration. The sound is familiar to me in the Venedotian dialect which is characterized by τ , δ as already mentioned, p. 93 above; my attention being first drawn to it by the way in which I found my own name sometimes pronounced, namely as *Rhūσ*, in Carnarvonshire.

This σ represents Aryan s or combinations involving s , provided the associated vowel was a broad one. Take the following instances: *sollan* 'salt' (Goi. *salann*, Welsh *halen*, Latin *sal*, Eng. *salt*); *uasyl*, now *ooasle* 'noble' (Goi. *uasal*, p. 11); *shassu*, now written *shassoo* to 'stand' (Goi. *seasamh*, p. 3); and *touys* 307, now written *touse* 'a measure,' genitive *touish* 73, 91 (Goi. *tomhas* = *to-mhas* of the same origin partly as Latin *metior*, *mensus*, *mensura*).

Manx σ is liable to be changed (1) in vocalic mutation to h as already mentioned under that letter, at p. 71 above; and (2) by a softening, which seems to be of a later date, it becomes, especially between vowels, the voiced ambidental to be mentioned next.

The Ambidental Sibilant ζ .

By this I mean a sibilant produced exactly in the same way as σ but voiced; so I write it ζ . We have it in words like *cassan* 'a footpath,' pronounced *cāζv* (Ir. *casán*, Sc. *casan*), and *ŷnsaghey* 22, still written *ynsaghey* to 'teach' (Ir. *ionsachadh*, Sc. *ionnsachadh*), pronounced *ŷvčāχə* or *ŷčāχə*. But the ζ sound is not very common in Manx conversation, as it is mostly submitted to a further change which makes it into δ , as mentioned at p. 102 above. In the case of *cassan*, however, which has just been instanced, it is permanent as the means of distinguishing that word from *cassyn* (the plural of *cass* 'a foot'), which I have never heard pronounced other than as *cāδv*. In a great number of words, however, the pronunciation fluctuates between ζ and δ ; and a man who can read Manx and knows his Bible pretty well may use the forms with δ freely in conversation, whereas the moment you ask him to repeat one of them, he will most likely do so with the ζ sound restored. In some words like *cassyn*, however, the δ is irremoveably fixed, as also in all words with the spelling of which the Manxman is not familiar. Lastly, such is the close kinship between ζ and δ that the former merges imperceptibly into the latter, and that it is not always easy to say which you hear, ζ or δ .

The Alveolar Sibilants.

By this term I mean the sound of English initial *s*, and of English *z*, and I call them alveolar because they combine most readily with the consonants of the alveolar group. They are both rare in Manx. I have been assured that the *s* in the word *sneym* 584, to 'knot,' now *sniem* 'a knot' (Ir. *snáidhm*, Sc. *snaim*, p. 44), is identical with English *s*, and so far as I could judge this is the case also with *snoid* 'a length of hair in a fishing line' (Sc. *snod* 'a fishing line,' Welsh *ysnod-en* 'a fillet or ribbon,' all probably borrowed from the Eng. *snood*); and with *brosnaghy* 597, now *brasnaghey* to 'provoke or incense' (Ir. *brosnúghadh*, but Sc. *brosnuchadh*). There are some other instances to be mentioned, but they can be dealt with more briefly after *sh* has been discussed.

Instances in Manx of the corresponding consonant voiced, that is to say, the sound of English *z*, are still harder to find, but I should probably be right in reckoning here the sibilant substituted for *r* in *poanrey* 'beans,' and *Kinry*, pronounced *Kinzi* (p. 149).

The Mouillé Sibilants.

The voiceless consonant of this group is, so to say, the mouillé form of *s*, which is written in modern Manx *sh* as in English, and in the pronunciation of it the tongue assumes a different shape from that which it has in pronouncing *s*; but I dare not trust myself to describe the details of the difference, and it will here suffice to say that I can perceive no difference of sound between Manx *s* or *sh* and ordinary English *sh* as in 'shall' and 'fish.' In Manx it represents Aryan *s* or combinations of consonants with *s*, associated with a narrow vowel. Take the following examples: *shagh*, *shaghey*, 'past, beyond' (Goi. *seach*, Welsh *heb* 'beside,' *heibio* 'past,' Latin *secus*); *shiaght*, *shaght* 643, now written *shiaght* 'seven,' (Goi. *seachd*, p. 52); *sheur* 176, 455, now written *shuyr* 'a sister' (Med. Ir. *siur*, mutated *fuir*, Mod. Ir. *siur*, Sc. *piuthar*¹, Welsh *chwaer*, Latin *soror* for **suezor*).

Manx *sh* is liable in mutation to be changed (1) into *hj*, on which see page 74 above; and (2) where it has escaped that change it may be softened into the voiced sibilant *z* or *zh*. By this I mean the sound of *z* in the English word 'azure' or of French *j* in 'jeune'; and we have it in words like *tossiagh* 214, now *toshiaght* 'a beginning' (Sc. *toiseach*); *soilshe* 106, now *soilshey* 'a light,' pronounced *s̪yts̪ə* (Goi. *soillse*); *kasserick*, now *casherick* 'holy' (Ir. *coisrigthe*, *coisreachtha*, Sc. *coisrigte*, p. 117); and *ishil* 481, now written *injil* 'low,' pronounced *iz̪il* or *in̪zel* (p. 36), except when a reader influenced by the spelling sounds the word *ind̪zel*. The same thing takes place in the case of enclitics as in the question *kyns ta shiu* 'how are you,' which is ordinarily pronounced *k̪y̪s t̪až̪u* or *k̪y̪s t̪až̪iu*: as to *kyns* see p. 36 above.

(3) This is, however, not the whole extent of the reduction, for the *z* is frequently made in the Manx pronunciation of the present day into a sound which I cannot fix: it somewhat resembles *i* but it may be more nearly the whispered after-sound attaching to *d* under certain circumstances (p. 111). Thus such a word as *toshiaght* 'a beginning,' becomes *t̪o:ach*, and *fer-coshee* 'a footman,' becomes *fer-c̪o:i*: compare *criál* (better *cr:äl*) for *credjal* (p. 104). Otherwise these words may be represented as *t̪o:agh*, *fer-c̪o:i* and *criál* respectively.

¹ A word which in vocalic mutation began with *f* or *ph* would naturally be ascribed to a radical beginning with *p*, since *p* words regularly mutate that consonant into *ph* as in *pairt* 'a part or side,' *a phairt* 'his part or side.' So from *phiuthar* or *fiuthar* the radical *piuthar* was inferred instead of some such a form as *siuthar* with an initial *s*.

To return to \tilde{z} , the origin assigned it above is not the only one which it has in Manx; for it arises also from the reduction of \tilde{ts} into $d\tilde{z}$ which may be further reduced to \tilde{z} , as in *kailchey*, now written *cailjey* 'lost,' pronounced as if written *cālzey* (Goi. *caillte*, p. 108). I have noticed, however, that there is a tendency not to reduce $d\tilde{z}$ to \tilde{z} but to retain that combination in full whenever it happens to begin an accented syllable. This is the case, for example, with the word *binjean*, defined by Cregeen as 'milk turned to crud with rennet, cruddled in haste with rennet,' and enjoying the same sort of reputation in the Island as Devonshire cream in England: the word is pronounced *byndzán* and is derived from *binnid* 'rennet' (Ir. *binid*, *binidean* 'rennet,' *bintighim* 'I coagulate'). The same sort of pronunciation is also evidenced by Cregeen's own name, which is sounded *Crdzín*. By false analogy this pronunciation is introduced into words which have no right, etymologically speaking, to $d\tilde{z}$, but only to \tilde{z} . Thus while the noun *soilshey* 'light,' is pronounced *oifz̄*, the verb *soilshean* to 'give light, shine,' becomes *oifdaz̄*. This will, perhaps, help one to understand to some extent the characteristic ending of the second person plural of the imperative in Manx, which is written in the Phillips Prayerbook *ji* and (more frequently) *gi*, now *jee*, bearing a secondary accent. This I am inclined to think is a form of the pronoun which was in O. Irish *si*, later *se* 'you' (Welsh *chwi*=**su*). It was sometimes reduplicated making *sissi* 'you' (Welsh *chwychwi*), and sometimes appended to other words such as *dúib* 'to you' and *roucsaid* 'you have surpassed,' making more emphatic forms *dúib-si* and *roucsaid-se*¹. We have accordingly an equivalent particle in Scotch Gaelic in the *ibh* (compare Goi. *sibh* 'you'), ending the Scotch imperative, as in the following instances: *bígi* 46, 602, now *bee-jee* 'be ye' (Sc. *bithibh*), *gouigi* 600 and *passim*, *gougi* 598, now *gow-jee* 'sing ye,' *jeanigi* 598, *jeanji* 47, now *jean-jee* 'do ye' (Sc. *deanaibh*), *iínsigi* 599, now *insh-jee* 'tell ye' (Sc. *innsibh*), and *tuitchigi* 601, now *tuitt-jee*² 'fall ye' (Sc. *tuitibh*).

Lastly, something must be said concerning the boundary line

¹ See Windisch's *Irische Texte*, p. 302, § 93; and Ebel's Zeuss' *Gram. Celtica*, pp. 325, 334.

² The forms have frequently been shortened since the Phillips translation was made, but in some instances the latter gives both, as in the case of *jeanigi* and *jeanji*. The longer form, in *jeani-ji*, is the old imperative without any reinforcement, and it actually occurs alone as in *jeani* 50 'make' (Med. Ir. *dénaid*, Mod. Ir. *déanaidh*, Sc. *deanaibh*): compare 'shuili' 117 'go,' and *soilshi* as in *soilshi shiu heyn* 600 = *soilshigi shiu héyn* 601 'show yourselves.'

between *s* and *sh*, and speaking generally one may venture to describe it as being much the same as in the sister dialects. Thus the proclitic copula is *is* in Goidelic (Welsh *ys*, 's, Latin *est*, Greek *ēστι*, English *is*), which in Irish is pronounced *ish* in direct contact with a narrow vowel following, and *is* when the vowel is broad. The distinction is observed in Manx, even when a consonant intervenes; so the copula may be either *sh* or *s*, and written accordingly, whereas in the sister dialects the spelling remains unchanged *is* and 's. The following examples will serve to illustrate this: *she* 18, still written *she=’sh ē* 'it is he, it is it,' Ir. *is ē*); *segyn* 229, *sægyn* 505, *shegyn* 19, now written *shegin=’sh egin* 'must,' literally, 'it is a necessity' (Med. Ir. *is écen* 'est necessarium,' Sc. *is eigin*); *shieny* 41, *shýne* 471, *shúney liam* 643, now written *shynney lhiam* 'I love or like,' literally 'is dear to me,' *shýne lio* 471, 'they that love' (Sc. *leis an ionmhuinn*), *shóyl* 114=’*sh óyl* 'is known' (Ir. *is eol*), and *sh’rii* 599=’*sh rii* 'is king.' On the other hand it is wont to be *s* before a broad vowel, as in *sailiam* 415, now *saillym=’s ail lhiam* 'I will, I wish,' literally 'it is pleasing to me' (Ir. *is áil liom*, Sc. *is aill leam*), and *smúar* 340, now written *s’mooar=’s mooar* 'great is' (Goi. *is móir*).

So far I have mentioned instances where the Phillips Prayerbook agrees with the later spelling and the actual pronunciation; but there are certain discrepancies of a nature more or less important. (1) Let us begin with those where the Prayerbook has *s*, whereas the sibilant is now *sh*. In most of these there has probably been no change in the pronunciation so far as concerns the sibilant, the apparent difference being due to the retention, as I take it, of the Goidelic way of spelling, which was satisfied to make *s* (associated with *i* or *e*) stand for *sh*. Take the following cases: *kasserick*, now *casherick* 'holy'; *tossiagh*, now *toshiaght* 'a beginning'; *riſt*, *riiſt*, *ríſt* 20, 21, 40, 41, now *reesht* 'again' (Med. Ir. *affridissi*, *arithisi*, Mod. Ir. *aris*, *ris*, Sc. *a ris*, *a rithisd*, *rithisd*); *niúſt* 42, now *neesht* 'also, likewise, both'; and *sickyrr* 17, *sikkir* 168, *shickyrr*, now 'sure, certain,' borrowed from the Old English *sicker*. But a number of cases must be left over as illustrating nothing probably but the carelessness of the scribe. I should hesitate, however, to reckon among them a word like *sáun* 467, 555, now written *shione* as in the sentence, *saun d’yn grian y goll shiſs* 608 'the sun knows her going down:' the word is obscure to me, but I notice that the modern version of the Prayerbook sometimes uses *shione* for the *shóyl* of the older one, as in the sentence *shóyl duys e* 114, now *shione dooys eh* 'I know him.'

(2) On the other hand we have instances now and then of *sh* in the Phillips Prayerbook where the sibilant should be *s*. The most remarkable of these perhaps is *shúas* 24 'up, upwards,' which alternates with *súas*, *sýas*, now written *seose*, of the same meaning. Here I am inclined to think that there has been a change of pronunciation from *sh* to *s*; but this raises the question of the origin of the *sh* or *s* prefixed to *uas* 'above,' to make *shúas* or *súas* 'upwards.' Whatever it is, it should be the same as the *sh* of *shiar* 'east, eastward' (Med. Ir. *sair* 'eastwards'), and *sheear* 'west, westward' (Med. Ir. *síar* 'westwards'); and the meaning would seem to require some word corresponding as it were to Greek *εἰς* or *εἰς* 'into'. This would have to be regarded as treated phonetically like the verb *ish*, already mentioned as making a prefix *sh* or *s* according to the vowel following. Our prepositional prefix would be *esh* or *ish* cut down to *sh*, which occurs retained in *shúas*, but is changed eventually before the broad vowel into *s* in *súas* or *sýas* and the modern *seose*. Parallel instances occur in *sh'marig* (Ir. *is mairg*) as in *sh'marig dyirr vágħi yn taluin* 330, now *smerg da cummaltee ynthalloo* 'woe is it to the earth's inhabitants;' and in *sh'muar* 643, now *s'mooar* 'great is.' We have also a curious anomaly in the word *suiskell* 48, now *sushħal* 'gospel,' which is more frequently written in the Prayerbook with *sh* as *shiuskel* 46, *shiuskell* 88, and *shuiskel* 42 (Med. Ir. *soscelē, soscela*, Mod. Ir. *soisgéul*). The word consists of *skial* 591 (p. 56), now *skeal* 'a story, news or tidings' (Goi. *sgéul*, Welsh *chwedl*), with the prefix *so*, Welsh *hy*, Sanskrit *su*, of much the same meaning as the Greek *εὐ-*, so that the compound fits as a rendering of the Greek *εὐαγγέλιον*; but the sense of the prefix had probably become obscure to the translator or the copyist, and he seems to me to have incorporated a bit of popular etymology or a conceit of his own in his spelling *shiuskel*, as though he thought the word literally to mean '*sh'iu y skial* 'Worthy is the news,' or 'How worthy a news!' Fortunately that whim was not accepted, and the word has been allowed to proceed on the lines of its own phonetic history undisturbed. In the case of a word like *toushym* 620, now *towse-ym* 'I will measure,' the older form is correct as proved by the Irish equivalent *tomhaisim*, whereas *towse-ym* is due to the influence of the noun *touys*, now *towse* 'a measure or weight,' which is also regular and represented in Irish by *tomhas* 'a measure' (p. 151).

(3) There remain to be mentioned certain instances in which the pronunciation of the sibilant seems to me not to be quite fixed; and

I refer first to words in which I have heard the same persons at one time sound *sh* and at another *s* or *σ*. Such, for example, is *shassu*, now written *shassoo* to 'stand,' already mentioned (p. 75), which is usually pronounced in the North *σáðu*; but the imperative *σaσ* 'stand,' is still more frequently used, as when the milkmaid says to the cow she is milking: *sass feagh slyt myr t'ou* 'stand still slut that thou art.' In the South, however, this word is mostly *shaσ*, as in *shass shúas* 472, now written *shass seose* 'stand up'; but I have heard the same persons at Cregneish pronounce *σaðoo* and *shaðoo*, nor could I fix them to either pronunciation, as they were unconscious of uttering the word in more than one way. My explanation is that there is a tendency to suit the initial sibilant to the broad vowel *a* which follows it, and that in this instance it is an accomplished fact in the North, *shaσ* having definitively been made into *σaσσ*, and so with the cognate forms, just as *shúas* seems to have become *suas*, now *seose* 'upwards' (p. 11). In the South, however, the change appears not to be quite complete, and the pronunciation ranges imperceptibly between *s* and *sh* on its way perhaps to become *σ*, *s* being the middle term, as it were, between *σ* and *sh*. An instance of the same treatment applied to a final *sh* occurs in the word *shiuish* 'yourselves' (Goi. *sibh-se*), from *shiu* 'you, ye' (Goi. *sibh*), the form to be expected being *shiush*, and this practically survives in *shius* 91, 345, pronounced *shiuσ*, as I have often heard it in the North; but those using it commonly correct it into *shiuish*, if asked to repeat the word. The difficulty appears to have been the pronunciation of *sh* after *u*, and so the one treatment made *sh* into *σ*, while the other, by inserting an *i*, arrived at a form sounded *shiuish*.

Something like the converse of this is the case with a word like *slieau* 'a mountain' (pp. 8, 117), which is pronounced like *shlieu* or *shleeu* to 'whet,' written by Kelly *sleeu* (Ir. *sliobhaim* 'I polish' O'Reilly, Welsh *thifo* to 'whet or grind on a grindstone'). In both words I hear *sh*; and so with others like *snieu* to 'spin' (Goi. *sniomh*) and *snaghty* 534, 553, now written *sniaghtey* 'snow' (Goi. *sneachda*, p. 34), in which also I hear *sh*. In these instances the sibilant was originally perhaps *σ*, for not only ambidental consonants but also velars can stand as initials before a narrow vowel, provided a nasal or a liquid intervenes: witness the case of *tri*, now written *three* 'three' (p. 101), and of *my hlingen* 'my shoulder,' radical *shlingen* (p. 61). But the tendency in the case of the sibilants seems decidedly towards assimilation, in which the intermediate stage between *σ* and *sh* means

an alveolar *s*. So the modern pronunciation vacillates somewhat between *s* and *sh*, but with a preference for the latter.

Lastly, there is a borrowed word which deserves mention here, and it is *psalym* 190, 419, 427, *psalm* 578 'a psalm,' plural *psalmyn* 467, 597, *pshialmyn* 301, and *shalmyn* 505 (Goi. *salm*, plural *sailm*): the dictionaries pretend to know nothing of the word, but it occurs in the modern Prayerbook, written *psalm* 600, plural *psalmyn* 301, pronounced *sómyv* or *shómyv* (with *o*=Eng. *aw*). I have a difficulty in deciding whether the sibilant should be considered to be English *s* or *sh*, as the same persons, in the North especially, seem to pronounce it both ways, and I conclude that it ranges from *s* to *sh*. But as the word was probably borrowed with the initial sound of English *s*, why should it incline at all to *sh*, especially as the vowel would favour *ə*, which is the other extreme? The only answer I have is that there has been some confusion between the word in question and another borrowed word, namely, *shawm* 'a shawm or cornet,' plural *shawmyn*. The way to the confusion may have been opened by such a passage as that from which I have cited the form *psalm* 578: in the Phillips Prayerbook it reads, *Gouigi yn psalm, kurrigi l̄eyf aynshō yn taburd*, which runs thus in the English Revised Version—'Take up the psalm, and bring hither the timbrel,' Psalm lxxxi. 2. Whether that was so or not, the translator undoubtedly did fall into the confusion in question, to wit, in a later passage, where he uses *psalmyn* 601, for what the more modern translators have rendered by *shawmyn* 'shawms,' and the English Revisers by 'sound of cornet,' in Psalm xcvi. 6. The spelling, perverse as it is, suggests that *pshialm* should have meant a *shawm*, and *psalym* a *psalm*.

P. S.—The fact of my supposing one to sound *s* and *sh* indifferently in the same word has always inspired me with a certain amount of suspicion, that my ear is at fault, and that the sound intended cannot in reality be either the one or the other, that it must be rather a third sound which I have failed to appreciate. Since the foregoing paragraphs on the sibilants were put into type, I have had precisely the same experience in the Basque country. The Basque *s*, which is well known to be difficult of acquisition by strangers, takes a sort of middle position between English *s* and *sh*, but for some weeks I imagined that I heard it pronounced sometimes our *s*, and sometimes our *sh*. It was not until I hit on the way of producing the sound myself, that I began to be able to perceive the difference between it and both *s* and *sh*. I understand from Dr. Sweet, who has made

a practical study of the phonetics of Portuguese, that the same sound is common in that language; and my recollection of my difficulty with the Manx sibilants is consistent, to say the least of it, with the notion which I now entertain, that this sound, or a sound closely resembling it, exists in Manx, and that, in other terms, it has been the cause of my perplexity. But I have not yet had an opportunity of revisiting the Isle of Man so as to submit my conjecture to the test of comparison with the native pronunciation.

CHAPTER XI.

DIALECT AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE Isle of Man is usually spoken of as divided into two parts, north and south. The north consists of the eight following parishes: Bride, Andreas, Jurby, Ballaugh, Michael, Lezayre, Maughold and Lonan; and the south of the following nine: Rushen, Arbory, Malew, Patrick, German, Marown, Santon, Braddan, and Conchan. As will have already been seen, the differences of dialect between the north and south are not considerable, and what differences there are, have mostly been mentioned in connection with the sounds to which they attach. It may, however, be worth our while to enumerate here the points most deserving of notice:—

1. Words like *kione* 'head,' *cloan* 'the children of a family,' and *joan* 'dust' (p. 37), are pronounced in the south *kioðn*, *cloðn* and *džoðn* while in the north they are apt to be diphthongized into *kioðn*, *cloðn*, and *džoðn*, with the parasitic δ (before the *n*, p. 142) much less pronounced than in the southern forms with the simple vowel.

2. On the other hand the reverse is more nearly the case with such a word as *bane* 'white' (p. 143), or *slane* 'whole,' which become *býðn* and *solýðn* in the north, whereas in the south the vowel retains more or less completely its quality and quantity of ē, and the δ is not very perceptibly developed.

3. Words like *leagh* 'a reward' (p. 20) and *geay* 'wind' (p. 17) are pronounced *laugh* and *gāy* in the south, while in the north they are almost dissyllables *laɪygh* and *giɪə*. This, however, must not be construed to mean anything more than a tendency, certainly not a sharp line of difference, in the pronunciation.

4. In the south, combinations like *cha vel* 'is not' and *cha vow*

'will not get' are more usual than in the north, where one says *cha nel* and *cha now* respectively (pp. 89, 91). Similarly, for Phillips' *er vackin* 'to 'after seeing,' one says in the north *er naikin*, while in the south one may say *er vaikin*, which, however, Cregeen (s. v. *naikin*) regards as drawn from Scripture. Otherwise expressed, the formulæ with *v* are gone out of use in the north, but the Bible has kept them familiar, and in the south it ensures their being still sometimes employed, though I have not found them confined, as he suggests, to 'solemn or sacred occasions.'

5. The rare change of *r* into *z* as in *Kinzi* for *Kinry* (p. 149) is only known to me as belonging to the north: I noticed it first in the case of a native of Bride.

6. Of course individual words vary in pronunciation here and there, and I may add one or two to those just mentioned, such as the stock instance of *clagh* 'a stone' (pp. 2, 9, 118), which is pronounced in the south *clogh*, with an open *o*. I have heard the word *aspick* 'bishop' (pp. 53, 135) corrupted into *aspil* or *aspil* in the parish of Michael, and commonly in the south. The Scandinavian name of Snæfell, the highest mountain in the Island (p. 34), is pronounced in the north approximately *Shniył*, and in the south *Shniðl* or *Shniøył*. The words *doo*¹ 'black' and *ooh* 'an egg' (pp. 13, 15) have already been mentioned as being sounded *ðyu* and *ju* in the north; and *ðu* and *u* in the south; and so has the word, *chibbyrt* 'a well' (p. 113), for which *chibbyr* is the form used in the north.

There is another kind of difference which might be mentioned here, namely that of vocabulary, which, if carefully studied, would be detected to vary, doubtless, in some trifling respect from one village to another. I find, however, that I have collected extremely little information on this head, and even if I had collected more, I do not suppose that it would have been of any great interest. So I pass now to a question of dialect on a larger scale, to wit, that of the position of Manx Gaelic as compared with the other Goidelic dialects. One of the common forms of this question is,—Would you call Manx a dialect or a language? I have no wish to refine on the meaning of the words dialect and language, especially as I am conscious of having used both terms very loosely in the foregoing pages; but I should be inclined to call

¹ This word occurs in the Prayerbook in *grayndbū* 84, 85, *grayndou* 84, 85 'tares,' literally 'black grain': see the New English Dictionary s. v. *cockle*, whence the Manx word *coggyl*, now used for 'tares.'

Manx a language, and I base this on the differences between it and the other Goidelic idioms. These differences attach themselves to the phonology of both vowels and consonants, to the inflections and to the accentuation. They may be briefly mentioned in that order:—

1. One of the most distinctive features of Manx phonology is the treatment whereby it reduces both Goidelic vowels *ā* and *ō* into the one close vowel *ā*: see pp. 3, 4. Here may also, perhaps, be mentioned, though more circumscribed in its action, the change which has given Manx such a word as *reih* 'the act of electing,' as contrasted with Irish *rogha* 'a choice': see pages 63, 69. The treatments dealt out to the Goidelic combinations *āa*, *āai* and *ōi*, as illustrated at pages 17–28, are also peculiar in their way.

2. In the matter of consonants, the most widely prevalent characteristic of Manx is its readiness to reduce them when medials, a tendency sometimes exerted to the extent of complete elision. Take as examples words like *tappee* 'quick,' pronounced *tāb̄i* (p. 86); *twitchym* 482, now *tuittym* 'fall' (p. 104), which is sometimes pronounced *tāzim*; and *fakin* to 'see' (pp. 3, 120), which is commonly reduced to *fāin*. This makes the language the softest of all Goidelic dialects, but not without running some risk of leaving, as it were, the skeleton of its phonetics without any backbone. The transmutation of the sibilants *s* (and *z*) into *ð* (pp. 102, 152), and the development before a final nasal of the cognate mute, as mentioned at pages 142–4, are alike characteristic and of somewhat wide application. Less widely prevalent is the treatment of *sk*, *sc*, as described at pages 117, 124. But Manx may justly pride itself on being the only Celtic language to preserve instances of the ancient combination *qu*; they are, however, not considerable in point of number.

3. Under the head of inflections the most remarkable peculiarity of Manx is probably its treatment of the passive participle as mentioned at page 111, but scarcely less remarkable is the uniformity forced on the bulk of the nouns used as infinitives: see pp. 28–30. Here also might be mentioned such a formula as *ny henmyn* 'τāw ḍnoμāτων' (p. 140), though subject in the Prayerbook to exceptions like *Rii nyn Iuyn* 176, now *Ree ny Hewny* 'King of the Jews.' Sundry other facts of Manx grammar might be added, but these would lead us too far beyond our outlines.

4. We now come to the laws of Manx accentuation, which are in the main the same as those of Irish; but Manx has in one particular gone its own way, namely, in that it allows, contrary to the general

rule, a long vowel to attract the stress to itself in such words, for example, as the following, accented on the final syllable: *banglāyn*, now *banglane* 'a branch' (p. 4), *tyndā* 293, 356, 420, 433, now *ȝhyndaa* 'turn' (p. 62); *talāin* now *thalloooin*, genitive of *thalloo* 'the earth' (p. 32); *grayiūil* 512, now *graihoil*¹ 'loving, affectionate' (pp. 5, 100); and the Phillips Prayerbook leads one to infer that the ordinals were all once accented on the last syllable: witness *yn chiaghtū gunagh* 241 'the seventh Sunday,' radical *shiaghtū*, now *shiaghoo* (p. 104); *hoightū* 242, now *hoghloo* 'eighth,' and *jeiū* 247, now *jeihoo* 'tenth.' It is worthy of note that French words borrowed through Anglo-Norman channels had the accent on the ultima, where it remains to this day, as for example in the case of *atiūn* 367, now *ashoon* 'nation' (p. 13), *lessūn* 451, now *lessoon* 'lesson' (French *leçon*); *my iūniēr* 274, now *my yinnair* 'my dinner' (radical *jinnair*, pronounced also *jīnīyr*, French *dîner*), *emperīyr* 314, 323 'emperor,' and *prechēr* 316, now *preachoor* 'preacher,' which appear to be derived from the two French forms *prechère* and *prechour* (= *prechebr*) respectively, Latin *praedicator* and *praedicatorem*.

The next question which is usually asked about Manx Gaelic is, which of the two it more closely resembles, Scotch or Irish Gaelic; and it is one which I have often myself addressed to Manx fishermen. Their answers are somewhat contradictory, but this I can readily explain: the course of the herring fishery brings Manxmen in contact with Irishmen chiefly on the coast of Munster, especially at the town of Kinsale, a name which they pronounce *Kijsál*. The Manx fishermen who go there, and also to the west of Scotland, never have any hesitation in declaring that the Gaelic of the western Islands of Scotland is far more intelligible to them than Irish. I remember an old Manx fisherman telling me that he and his crew had found by experience, that it did not do for them to talk secrets in the hearing of natives

¹ Some of the adjectives in *-uoil*, *-oil* would seem to have conformed to the general rule by shifting the accent to the beginning, where at any rate the accent falls in the pronunciation of the present day: such are *ganoil*, *gannoil*, now *gennal* 'pleasant' (p. 57), and *gnidartuoil* 62, 97, *gnidartoil* 51, now *niartal* 'powerful' (Ir. *neartamhail*, Sc. *neartail*) from *gniart*, now *niart* 'strength' (pp. 53, 134). At any rate it seems more natural to explain the variation in this way than to suppose, for example, that *gniartuoil* is a distinct formation from *niartal*. It is true that the Welsh *nerthol*, of the same meaning, would seem to countenance the latter view, but on the other side there is the evidence of words like *cummal* to 'hold' and *troggal* to 'lift' (p. 138), the history of which seems to postulate the shifting of the stress.

of the Scotch Islands, as they understood them. On the other hand a Manxman who speaks and reads his own Gaelic well has told me, how he was once in the habit of visiting the shores of Carlingford Lough, and that he could understand the Gaelic of that district best, much better in fact than any Gaelic he had ever heard in Scotland.

It is needless to remark that the Gaelic of Munster might naturally be expected to differ very considerably from that of Man, whereas some of the nearest dialects of Leinster and Ulster may resemble it more closely. As a matter of fact no dialect of Irish or of Scotch Gaelic has ever been minutely described by a capable phonologist, so that I am utterly unable to say, whether any of the local pronunciations of Leinster or Ulster would be found to approach Manx more closely than any Scotch dialect still spoken in the Highlands or Islands of Scotland. I said 'still spoken,' as I should be inclined to think that the Gaelic formerly spoken in Galloway came nearest of all to it; but that dialect appears to have died out soon after the Reformation, so that we have no means of instituting a comparison. Thus when one speaks of Irish and Scotch Gaelic in this context, one must be understood to mean Irish Gaelic and Scotch Gaelic as ordinarily represented in books. Taking them strictly in this rough way I might say, without much hesitation, that Manx resembles Scotch Gaelic more closely than it does Irish. A glance at the Dean of Lismore's Book¹ fully bears this out, though to institute a detailed comparison would require intimate acquaintance with several of the local pronunciations of Scotch Gaelic. To return to the latter as ordinarily printed, and to illustrate the similarity between it and Manx, one may mention the following points of agreement:—

1. They have practically adopted the same uniform way of forming plurals, as for example, in the case of the following nouns, *sooill* 'eye,' pl. *sooillyn* (Sc. *suil*, pl. *suilean*, Ir. *súil*, pl. *súile*, p. 16); *knauyn* 471, now *craueyn* 'bones,' sing. *craue* (Sc. *cnaimh*, pl. *cnaimhean*, Ir.

¹ The most interesting of the Gaelic contents of this manuscript were published at Edinburgh, in 1862, under the title of 'The Dean of Lismore's Book, a Selection of Ancient Gaelic Poetry, edited with a Translation and Notes by the Rev. Thomas McLachlan.' Since then most of it has been published at Inverness, in 1892, from Dr. Cameron's *Reliquiae Celticæ*, of which it forms the first volume, entitled *Ossianica*, edited by Mr. Alexander Macbain and the Rev. John Kennedy. The second volume of Cameron's *Reliquiae* has just reached me, containing the Gaelic texts of the Fernaig Manuscript, begun to be written by Duncan Macrae in 1688: its orthography is hardly less deserving of study than that of the Dean of Lismore's Book.

cnáimh, pl. *cnámha*, p. 33); *kardjym* 232, now *caarjym* 'friends,' sing. *carrey* (Sc. *cara*, pl. *cairdean*, Ir. *cara*, pl. *cairde*, p. 107); *blieny* 53, *bléynchyn*, *blænchyn* 568, now both superseded by *bleeantyn* 'years,' pl. of *blein* or *blein* (Sc. *bliadhna*, pl. *bliadhachan* Ir. *bliadhain*, pl. *bliadhna*, p. 135); and *seijyn* 567, now *sideyn*¹ 'arrows' (Sc. *saighdean*, Ir. *saighde*, *soighde*).

2. Irish participles end variously in *tha*, *the*, *ta*, *te*, but the ordinary form in Manx implies only the termination *te* as in Scotch; thus *banniit*, now *bannit* 'blessed,' is a contraction of an earlier **bannite* for **beannighte*: compare the corresponding Scotch form *beannaichte* to which Irish opposes *beannaithe*, and see pp. 110, 111.

3. In the comparison of individual words, between Manx and its sister languages of the Goidelic group in the foregoing pages, the cases of agreement between Manx and Scotch Gaelic will be found more numerous than between Manx and Irish Gaelic: witness such instances as *cummal* 'hold, support,' Scotch *cumail*, Ir. *congháil*, p. 138; *hooar* 'found, gat' and *hene* 'self,' Scotch *fhuair* and *fhein*, pronounced, contrary to the general rule, as if written *huair* and *hein*: see p. 72.

In dealing with the question whether Manx Gaelic should be regarded as a language or a dialect, it would not be right to leave out of consideration the fact, that it has an orthography of its own; for that has doubtless had a tendency to complete the severance between it and the Goidelic of Ireland and of the Highlands. Even apart from that fact the question of the orthography of Manx is one which deserves some notice in this essay, and it can be given perhaps to the best advantage now, after the reader has been made acquainted with samples of Manx orthography. But I may, at the very outset, be taken to task for speaking of it in the singular number, for have not many of the instances reviewed in the foregoing pages been given in two spellings at least? That is, no doubt, true, but it is not the whole truth; for one may say, roughly speaking, that the present Manx orthography is on the whole a modified form of the older one in which the Phillips Prayerbook is written. Thus let us take the vowels: what has happened here has been, that the use of the acute

¹ This is pronounced with δ and is a plural formed from *side* (pronounced *ə̄ɪd̄*'), representing the nominative singular feminine, while *seijyn* corresponds exactly to Scotch *saighdean*, and goes with the dative *seij*, which we have (with the article) in *d'yn t'æildj* 592, 'from the arrow.' This is rendered clear by the Med. Irish forms, nominative *saiget*, dative *saigit*, from the Latin *sagitta* 'an arrow,' whence also Welsh *saeth*, of the same meaning.

accent has been discontinued and English spelling introduced in the case of the long vowels, so that such a word as *báys* 'death' (p. 4) is now written *baase*, with a double *a* as well as a useless final *e* in imitation of English. But the *e* is not always appended, for such a word as *láa* or *lá* 'day' is now *laa*. English expedients are likewise resorted to in the case of the other long vowels: thus *ríi* 'king' is now written *ree*; *shóo* or *sho* 'this' is now *shoh*, and *nóo* 'new' (p. 133), now *noa*; and *nú* 'holy, saint,' now *noo*. In some instances, however, the English digraphs are introduced even where the vowel is now short, as for example in *modi* 'dogs' (p. 98) now *moddee*, and *pecki* 'sinners,' now *peccée*, plural of *peccagh* (pp. 96, 125). Similarly, in such a word as *dáyne* or *duyne* 'man' (p. 26), now written *doinney* the *oo* is as short as it is in the standard English pronunciation of *foot* or *book*. Some words afford evidence that the tone has been shifted and the former tone vowel shortened: this seems undoubtedly the case with words like *baniím* 652 'I will bless' (Ir. *beannaighim*) and *banníit* 'blessed' (p. 111), where the long vowel ought, according to the analogy of *áa* and *óo*, to have been *íi*. This, however, does not seem to occur, but in its stead we have *íi* with the acute accent placed between the letters, so as to make *i'íi*, which I have ventured to transcribe as *íí* and to treat as originally the symbols for *íi*. A shortening of the vowel has also probably occurred in *chíit* to 'come' (p. 113) now *cheet*, and Phillips, by letting slip *er jitt* 68, now written *er jeet* 'after coming or having come,' allows us to infer that the vowel was pronounced short even in his day. The same sort of shortening has also taken place in *viís* or *viís* 99, 341, now written *vees* but pronounced *výs* 'that is wont to be or will be' (Ir. *bhias*, Sc. *bhios*). Such an instance as that of *ríriyght* 'kingdom' (p. 8), now written *reeriaght*, pronounced *ríriygh*, remains unaccounted for.

Besides the use of the acute accent and of reduplication as means of indicating the length of a vowel, the Phillips orthography indulges, at least sporadically, in English digraphs which were in use in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, such as *ea* (as in the English word 'great') for open *ē*, as in *geadthyn*, *feadthyn*, to 'get' (p. 98), *au* for open *ō* as in *austyl* 17, now written *ostyl* 'an apostle' (p. 10), and also *oa* for the same vowel as in *foaskyly* 185, now *fosley* to 'open,' *foaskilt* 186, *foaskelt* 342, now *foshlit* 'opened' (Med. Ir. *oslocud*, *osluicthe*, Mod. Ir. *osgladh* or *fosgaladh*, *osgailte* or *fosgailte*, Sc. *fosgladh*, *fosgailte*). To these must be added occasional instances of *ou* used (after the fashion of Middle English and of French) for the vowel

u as in *jallou* 283, now written *jalloo* 'image, form' (Goi. *dealbh*, Welsh *delw*), in *arou* 453, otherwise written *áru* 453 'grain' (Ir. *arbha* 'corn': compare Latin *arvum* 'cornland'), and probably also in *grayndou* 'tares' (p. 161). Lastly I am unable to say to what extent the use of *oi* or *oy* and *ai* or *ay* in the Prayerbook may be ascribed to the influence of *oi* for *ō* and *ai* for *ē* in Broad Scotch in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but it is a question worthy of consideration.

Among other things to the credit of the present orthography may be mentioned its having as a rule discontinued the use of *y* as apparently a mere graphic variety of *u* as in *s̄uas*, *syas* 'upwards', *b̄yan*, *b̄yan* 'lasting,' and other words touched upon at pages 11, 20, 30, to which may be added such instances as *kóry* 386, otherwise written *kourey*, *koury* 386, 405, now *cowrey* 'a sign' (Ir. *cóimhartha*) and *katteyn*, now *cadjin* 'common, general' (p. 119), from *katteun* corresponding to the Ir. *coitchionn*, Sc. *coitcheann* of the same meaning. It is difficult to understand how *y* came to be treated at all as a form of *u*: possibly it is to be traced to the influence of the orthography of another dialect, such as that contained in the Book of the Dean of Lismore. However there is one word the spelling of which retains a *y* of this origin, namely *áyn* 631, commonly *ayn* 'in it, therein, there' (pp. 37, 46). At any rate I cannot explain that spelling otherwise than as having superseded *aun*, written after the analogy of such a word as *klaun* 'children' (p. 37) now *cloan*; and I might add *sáun* 'is known' (p. 155), now written *shione*. It is just possible, however, that *sáun* involves the very word in question: take for example 'sáun d'yn chiarn ráyd yn klyei ynrick' 467, which in the modern version reads *shione da'n Chiarn raad y sleih cairal* 'the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous,' and one would perhaps be right in analysing *sáun* into '*s-aun*' and rendering the sentence word for word 'is known to the Lord the way of the righteous'; but more literally still in that case one would have, instead of 'is known,' to say 'is there' or 'is present,' that is to say 'present' to one's mind or understanding; and so with the past tense *baun* 190, 569, 642, 'was known.' In fact this kind of locution would be nearly the converse of the French *Y êtes-vous?* 'Are you there?' meaning 'Do you follow what I say?', an idiom which reminds one somewhat of the English slang expression 'to be on the spot.'

As to the consonants, most of them are used in the present Manx orthography as they were by Bishop Phillips and as they are in English, a fact which has already been shown in detail. There are, however,

many minor points of difference, though I can only notice a few. The older orthography allowed *dʒ* to be represented by *i*, *j*, and *g*, while the later appropriates *j* for that use. It has also fixed on *y* to represent the sound of *ȝ* as is done in English for the most part also. The older orthography represented *ȝ* partly by means of *s* (associated with *e* or *i*), as in Irish and Scotch Gaelic, and *ts* was sometimes written *t* (similarly placed), as in the same Goidelic dialects. On the whole it tended to yield to English influence and give the preference to *sh* and *ch*. But the use of *ch* for the sound of *ts* made it desirable to find a symbol for the guttural spirants *ch* and *kh*; so *gh* was fixed upon as in English, where it was common in the fourteenth century, or even earlier. The later Manx orthography modified this by using *ch* for the spirant mutation of initial *c* or *k*, and *gh* for those of *g* and *ȝ*; for the older spelling continued the Old Irish habit of not distinguishing between *g* or *ȝ* and *ȝ* or *ȝ*, all being written indifferently *ȝ*. With the exception just specified the *gh* of the older orthography was not largely disturbed, though here and there it was reinforced by a *u* from English: thus Phillips' *jogh* 'drink' (p. 109) is now written *jough* and pronounced *dʒočh*, which rhymes exactly with the English word *cough* as I have heard *cough* pronounced by an old Manx fisherman at Cregneish. And with the participle *coughin'* (similarly pronounced with a guttural *ch*) rhymes the Manx name *Joughin*, the modern representative of *McJoughin*, which Mr. Moore traces back in that spelling as far as the year 1430. It meant 'the Son of the Deacon': see page 79.

A word now as to the orthographic treatment of some of the labial consonants: the later orthography has both *v* and *w*, but the latter does not appear to have belonged to Phillips' Prayerbook, which on the other hand has *f* occasionally used for *v*, as for instance in *lifree*, *lifree* 128, 187, 451, now written *livrey* to 'deliver,' pronounced *livr* and derived from the French *livrer* to 'deliver.' The same was probably, the sound of *f* in words like *difnidg* 331, *difnid* 304, now *diunid* 'depth,' from *dowin* 'deep' (Goi. *domhain*), and *rifrid* 562, now *riurid* 'fatness' from *roauyr* 'fat' (Med. Ir. *remor* Mod. Ir. *ramhar*). So with *diif* 336, *diif* 303, now *diu* 'to you' (Ir. *duibh*), mutated *giif*, *giif* 99, *iif* 156, 'to you' (Sc. *dhuibh*), and (with the demonstrative affix) *diifs* 336, *diifs* 44, 631 now *diuish* 'to you' (Ir. *duibhse*, Sc. *dhuibh-se*). Now as the letter *f* might have the sound of *v*, we find an occasional *ff* used initially to represent the voiceless spirant *f*; as for instance in the rubric at the beginning of the Athanasian Creed

where we have *ffélyliyghyn* 17, now written *feaillaghyn*, plural of *feailley* 'feast or holiday' (p. 28), *ffreskoylt*, now *frastal* 'Ascension-day' (p. 93), and *ffyeyst*, now *feysht* 'the act of confessing' (p. 22). The uncertainty as to the value of *f* seems to have led to its being replaced by the digraph *uf* or *fu* to indicate the sound of *v* when not occurring initially. Thus besides *liifrid* 264, now *liuirid* 'length' from *liaur* 290, 438, now *liauyr* 'long' (Med. Ir. *lebor*), we have the spelling *liufrid* 517. Similarly, besides *riiſs* 49, 308, *riſſs* 151, *rifſs* 56, we have *riiſſs* 117, *riuſſs* 57, now *riuſh* 'to or towards you' (Ir. *ribhse*); so also with *errifſs* 194, 195, 198, *erifſs* 191, besides which we have *errifſſs* 56, now *erriuſh* 'on you' (Ir. *orraibhse*, Sc. *oirbh-se*), which appears at first sight a most incomprehensible form, but the circumflex printed over the *u* was placed by the scribe over the *fu* to indicate that those letters were to be taken together. It occurs also in the same capacity over several of the other forms which have just been cited. The digraph *fu* (= *fv*) for *v* is not confined to Phillips' Manx: it occurs also in mediæval Welsh, for instance, in the manuscript of the Welsh *Elucidarium* bearing the date of 1346, and now published in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*. The same trick of spelling is also known in the Red Book of Hergest, which likewise belongs to the fourteenth century. Lastly, the Swedish habit of writing *fv* for medial *v* may likewise be compared.

This subject cannot, however, be dropped here, as it has an important bearing on the question of the origin of Phillips' orthography. So it may be pointed out next, that Manx seems to have preferred *uf* to *fu* as the digraph for *v*, and that with the substitution (noticed at p. 167) of *y* for *u*, the *uf* became *yf*, which occurs frequently in the Prayerbook, as for example in the dative *cheyf* 491, 587, *chéyf*, 439, *chœyf*, 575, 586, now written *cheu* 'side' (p. 22); and with this go *lau* 585, 589, 630, *lau* 410, 417, 630, 631, 641, now *laue* 'hand' which, in the dative as a synonym for *cheyf* (p. 32), makes *læyf*, *læyſf* 521, 651 (also *læf* 475), in the phrase *er lœyf stei* 478 'on the inside' (Med. Ir. *lám*, dative *láim*); *dœyf* 112, *deyf* 166, 491 (besides *dæf* 474) now written *dew* 'oxen,' plural of *dow* 'ox, bullock' (Goi. *damh*, plural *daimh*); *leyf* 41, 211, now *lihu* 'with you' (Ir. *libh*, Sc. *leibh*); and *trœyfd* 613, *treyfd* 552, 562 (also *tryifd* 32, possibly for *tryfid*, whence Phillips' prevalent spelling *tryid*), now *trooid* 'through' (p. 107).

As already stated, the sound meant at first by *f* and the digraphs *fu* and *uf*, in the words which have been cited, was probably that of *v*; but since those expedients for indicating *v* were first fixed upon that

sound has given way to *u* or *u*. In fact, this seems to have taken place before Phillips' time, as he allows the spelling with *u* to interchange with the others, as for example in *cheu* by the side of *cheyf* 'side' (p. 22); so with *ériush* 278, and *errifls*, now *erriuish* 'on you' (p. 169); and *yn'iurin* 585, and *nifrin* 20, 400, now *niurin* 'Hell,' literally 'the Hell,' and, in the Prayerbook, also without the article, *ifrin* 226, 531, *ifriñ* 239, *ifriyn* 331 (Med. Ir. *iffern*, Mod. Ir. *iffearn*, *ifreann*, *ifrionn*, Sc. *iutharn*, *irinn*, *ifrinn*, Welsh *uffern*, Southwalian *iffern*, also *yr iffern*, all from the Latin *infernum*). The same inference is suggested by such forms as *teryuf* 491, now *terriu*, plural of *tarroo* 'a bull' (Goi. *tarbh*, plural *tairbh*), where the spelling *teryuf* probably meant *teriuf*=*teriv*. For the vowel *i* can hardly have been intercalated after the *v* had become *u*, but it is present in words of this class throughout the Phillips Prayerbook. Witness *aru* 'corn,' and other words mentioned at pages 12, 13. Not very dissimilar is the evidence supplied by the word *lianu*, now written *lhiannoo* 'a child;' for besides a genitive *liénu* 386, Phillips gives also *lienniu* 429, which I take to be derived from an older pronunciation *liéniv*: compare the kindred Goidelic forms *leanabh*, genitive *leinibh*. The instances which have been cited in this paragraph, together with others which I cannot now enumerate, agree in yielding evidence that the *v* sound implied by the spellings in question had in all cases an *i*, or another narrow vowel, standing in front of it, combinations like old Goidelic *am* (p. 12) having probably been reduced to *u* or *u* at a still earlier date. If so, it follows that *Reyf*, as in *dy Reyf* 211, now *veih'n Rave*, 'from Rome,' is correct for the dative, and that for the nominative *Ráu* would be the form to expect, as will be seen from the Med. Irish *Róm*, dative *Rúaim*, accusative *Róim*, Mod. Goi. *an Róimh*. Similarly *kæyf* 513, 551, *kæyf* 531, 'the action of casting, shedding or wasting,' is correct for the accusative and the dative, as also *er géyf* 246, *er gáef* 471 'after wasting, i.e. having wasted;' but *kieu* 513, now *ceau*, though occurring as an accusative in the next sentence to *kæyf* used also in that case, should, phonetically speaking, be regarded as the nominative and as an instance of forms of that case superseding those of other cases, as for example when *láu* or *lau* 'a hand' is allowed by Phillips to take the place of *læyf*.¹

¹ A less probable explanation is suggested by the kindred forms of *ceau*, namely Med. Ir. *caithem*, dative and accusative *cathim*, while O'Donovan gives for Mod. Ir. *caitheam* in all three cases, so that one might possibly regard the accusatives *kieu*, *kæyf*, as evidence of a mixture of declensions.

Allusions have already been made to the use of accents in the old Prayerbook, and especially (1) to that of the acute accent (pp. 55, 166), so that here one need only say that the prevalent use of the acute by Bishop Phillips was to mark a long vowel which bore the stress of the voice, whether that amounted to the force of what is sometimes called the primary accent, or only to that of a secondary one. It does not follow that this would have given us exactly the accentuation of Phillips' own day, as he seems to have been led by the orthography of a previous age: a probable instance here in point has been indicated in the case of *chiit* to 'come' (p. 166). Occasionally, he places the acute on a short vowel, and unfortunately instances are not lacking of the mark being so carelessly used as to baffle explanation.

(2) He uses also the grave accent, as in the case of the following words:—*dorrin* 537, now *dorrin* 'a tempest or storm' (Sc. *doirionn*, *doireann*); *gys kàll* 503 'to confusion,' more literally 'to perdition,' *er my ghàl* 495 'after my confusion, i.e. me being confounded' (radical *kall*, Ir. *coll*, Welsh *coll*); *fùill* 573, *fùil* 497 'blood,' ordinarily written *fuill*, as it is still (p. 8); *duyne* 493, more usually written *duyne* 'a man,' now *dooinney* (pp. 11, 26, 166); *gha chiàn* 537 'so fast,' elsewhere written *chiann* 159, now *chionn* 'tight, fast' (p. 37); and *geàni* 38, now *genney* 'scarcity' (Goi. *gainne*). It is pretty evident that the function of the grave accent was to call attention to the shortness of the vowel of the syllable to which it belongs, and this was especially useful when one had forgotten to double the consonant with which the syllable closed, as in the case of *kàl*, *fùil* and *geàni*. Mr. Moore considers this accent to be written in the original hand, but it is almost confined to the Psalms, and one has reason here to regret the loss of Phillips' version of the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer.

(3) The next mark to be mentioned is the angle or circumflex accent, written over long vowels or diphthongs, especially of mono-syllables like *trð*, now *traa* 'time' (Goi. *tráth*), as in *gygh ullan hrá* 374 'for ever'; *té* 110, now *te* or *t'eh* 'it is'; *dáa* 404, *dá* 403, *gáa* 458, *gá* 66, now *da* 'to him' (Med. Ir. *dó*, *do*, Mod. Ir. *do*); *dáa* 405, now *jeh e* 'from his'; *dá* 436, now *da e* 'to his'; *dá* 236, more usually *dáa*, now *daa* 'two' (p. 99); *dou* 123, 403, now written *dou* 'to me' (Med. Ir. *dóm*, *dam*, Mod. Ir. *damh*, *dhamh*, Sc. *dhomh*). This, however, is by no means the only or the most important function of the circumflex in the Prayerbook, for it is largely used, also, to join together letters of which one or more are but slightly represented in

the pronunciation, or not at all: thus the case of *errifus* 56 'on you' has already been mentioned (p. 169), and so have *leyf* 41, 21. 'with you,' and *riiufs* 117, *riufs* 57 'to or towards you.' Plenty more instances with this accent-mark occur, such as *ruin* 23, now *rooin*¹ 'to or toward us' (Goi. *romhainn*), *ayn* 382, 460, now simply *ayn* 'in' (Goi. *ann*) and more usually written so even in the Phillips Prayerbook (p. 167), *lyoi* 43, now *thiy* 'a colt' (p. 64), *tyei* 150, 311, now *thie* 'a house' (p. 63). The same mark is also used where consonants were meant to be slurred over, as in *agge* 225, now written, most irregularly, *echey* 'with him, his' (Goi. *aige*), and pronounced with the softest possible \bar{g} ; and *acksyn* 36, now *ocsyn* 'with them, theirs,' has the \wedge and would seem to have had its guttural similarly softened, though in the Manx of the present day that is not done so far as I know. In other terms it must have once been pronounced like *aghsyn*, *aghсан*, now *oghsan* 'reproof' (p. 130), whence it happens, conversely, that *aghсан* occurs written *acksan* 474. The angle is also found over the *gg* of *agguish* 57, now *euish* 'with you, yours,' where the guttural is now clean gone, as also in the simpler *eu* of the same meaning. Nay, I infer that it was gone before Phillips' time, as the scribe has let slip the more phonetic spelling *ouis* in the phrase *ny kriaghyn ouis* 63, now *ny creeaghyn eu* 'the hearts with you, i.e. your hearts.' Such a coincidence, as that of *máruin* 302, 'with us,' being written in the present orthography *márin*, seems to suggest that the spelling with the circumflex dates before Phillips' time, in spite of the *u* intruding in his *máruin*.

(4) There remains another mark \vee to be mentioned, namely, that over the *a* of *äck* 335, 483, 567, now written *oc* 'with them, theirs.' Here it would seem to indicate a short vowel, just as if we wrote *äck*, which accurately represents the quantity of the present form *oc* (Goi. *aca*); and so in other instances, such as *laets* 'with thee,' two verses earlier on page 483: it is now written *lhials* 'by or with thee,' derived from the less emphatic form *lhiat*, pronounced *tiāt* (Goi. *leat*). The use of this mark, as indicating a shortening of vowel, seems to

¹ This vocable is the result of a certain amount of confusion, for it should correspond rather to Irish *rinn* 'with us,' but we have the correct form rendering *máruin* 302, in the modern *márin* (pronounced *mārin* or *māřin*) 'together with us,' for the Mod. Ir. *maille rinn*, Med. Ir. *immalle frind* 'along with us'; also in *liorin* (pronounced *tiōrin* or *tiōřin*) 'by or with us,' the first part of which seems to involve a form of *lāu*, *leyf* 'hand' (p. 32): compare *liory* 402, now *liorish* 'by,' Ir. *lāimh-ri*, Sc. *laimh ri* 'near to.'

have led to its being used, much more loosely, to indicate any kind of subtraction from the phonetic importance of the letters over which it stands, whether vowels or consonants. It followed that a word provided with letters joined by a ^ might optionally be written with the inverted mark over the particular letter to be more or less completely suppressed in the pronunciation. Thus, besides *t̄yei* 150, we have two lines later *t̄yei* 'a house,' and so with *aḡge* 225, which occurs less frequently written *aḡge* 194, 280, now *echey* 'with him,' pronounced *ēge*, as already mentioned, or even *ēe*. We have also an instructive instance in *chiañgilt* 195 'bound,' pronounced probably as a nasal monosyllable with no *ng* (pp. 122, 44, 36), and in *blæynčhyn* 568 'years,' which was probably sounded with a *čh* reduced to *zh* or *z*, approximately *bl̄azyn*: the form now in use is a different one *bleeantyn* (p. 165), pronounced with *t* or *ð*. Lastly, it will have been noticed that the inverted apex is frequently placed over *r*, as in *eřrifus* 56, already noticed more than once, and *eřifs* 191 'on you'; so with *ořru* 43, 116, *ořu* 43, now *orroo* 'on them' (Med. Ir. *forru*, Mod. Goi. *orra*). But what the precise pronunciation here intended may have been, I am unable to say.

The reader will readily find instances of his own of all the accents here in question; but he should bear in mind that it is very hard, in some cases, to distinguish between the acute accent and ^, or to say to what letter or letters an accent is intended to apply, and that it is, moreover, impracticable to represent in print the exact state of the manuscript in this respect. However, there is nothing to indicate that the accents were inserted by any other hand than that of the original transcriber of the text. But one cannot proceed much further in this direction, without coming face to face with the question of the intelligibility of the translation to the Manxmen of Bishop Phillips' time. This has been duly explained by Mr. Moore in his Biographical Memoir. The Bishop complained that, having translated the Book of Common Prayer himself into Manx, he had purposed to peruse the translation with his clergy, so that it might be made ready for printing 'with one uniform consent,' and that he was hindered in this and other religious labours. The reply comes from the two Vicars General, and it was partly to the effect that the translation was unintelligible to them. One of them said that he could only read a word of the book here and there, and the other stated that he had the book a day or two in his possession 'before he could upon deliberate perusal thereof read some part upon it.' He further gave it as his opinion, that few of the

clergy could read the book, for the reason that it was 'spelled with vowels wherewith none of them are acquainted.' I can, however, corroborate Mr. Moore, most unreservedly, as to the fact that the old version of the Prayerbook is intelligible at the present day: I have read portions of it to all the best Manxmen in the island, and, in spite of my foreign accent, they all declared it intelligible. Nay the best of them went so far as to say, that he preferred it to the more modern version, as it was the Manx which his father used to speak. So the difficulty which the Vicars General had in reading the former was wholly, I take it, one of orthography. For, as native Manxmen and incumbents of the parishes of Lezayre and Lonan, it is to be presumed that they could speak Manx themselves; and, in the case of the one who laid stress on the fact that the vowels were not such as the Manx clergy would be acquainted with, his words admit of our supposing that he himself was not wholly unacquainted with them: at any rate the fact that he fixed on the vowels used by Bishop Phillips shows, so far as it goes, that he understood what he was about. For there can be no manner of doubt that the vowels offered far greater difficulties than the consonants, though it would be an error to suppose that the later Manx spelling has done anything systematic to simplify the spelling in this respect. There are, for example, not many words which, spelled in Phillips' orthography, could beat such a jumble as the modern spelling of the word for lead namely *leacie*.

Bad, however, as the modern orthography is, it seems to have superseded the older one before the time of Bishop Phillips. One cannot assign the date of the change, but the earliest book printed in Manx was Bishop Wilson's 'Principles and Duties of Christianity' 'together with Short and Plain Directions and Prayers,' printed in London in 1699¹, and afterwards in 1707, while a third edition was printed in Liverpool in 1761. Bishop Wilson had also the Gospel of St. Matthew published in Manx in 1748: this was likewise printed in London. But the orthography of the *Principles* of 1707, and of the *Gospel* of 1748, though presenting many a difference of detail²

¹ This is given on the authority of Harrison's *Bibliotheca Monensis* (Douglas, 1876), p. 15. I have seen only the editions of 1707 and 1761, and I learn from Mr. Moore that he does not know of a single copy of the edition of 1699 existing anywhere.

² Among other things *v* lingers on sporadically for *u*, and now and then one comes across *ov* for *ou = u*, as in *covidjagh*, now *cooidjagh* 'together.' One may

from that of the present day, agrees with it in principle, so that we hardly seem to come by that route appreciably nearer to the change. The only clue remaining to be tried is the official spelling of Manx proper names, and in the case of a language which was comparatively little written, probably, at all times, the spelling of those proper names may have exercised considerable influence on the orthography generally. Now such names as are given by Mr. Moore with their dates in his work on Manx Names, already mentioned, show some of the essential features of the present Manx orthography reaching as far back as the early part of the fifteenth century. Thus we have the English *e* mute appended in the names *M^cBrewe* (1417) and *MacKissage* (1429), to which others might be added, dating somewhat earlier. Later we have a conspicuous instance of *i* being written *ee* after English analogy, to wit in the name *MacGilchreest* (1511), now reduced to *Mylechreest* (pp. 46-48). The data published, however, scarcely suffice to enable one to be precise; but one could hardly be far wrong in supposing that the time, between the beginning of the fifteenth century and Phillips' episcopate, was long enough for Manx orthography to have changed, under external influence, in the manner and to the extent here suggested. Hitherto I have spoken of that external influence mostly as English, but, strictly speaking, that word is both too narrow and too wide: what is wanted is one suggestive of the influence of the orthography of the English of the North of England and the Broad Scotch of the Lowlands. Perhaps to embrace both, the term *Northumbrian* may be employed without misleading anybody.

Where, then, it may be asked, did Bishop Phillips find his orthography? The natural answer would seem to be, that it was in the archives of his residence at Bishop's Court. The Book of Common Prayer appears to have been admitted by the Church in the diocese in the time of Edward VI¹; but whether that meant a new departure by the clergy generally or not, there is no inherent improbability in

also mention *drough-spyrryd*, now *drogh-spyrryd* 'evil spirit,' and *liam*, *liat*, now *lhiam* 'with me,' *lhiat* 'with thee;' but *lhie* 'the posture of lying down,' *lhee* 'physician' and *lhemeen* 'a moth,' as they are still written, except that Cregeen gives, besides *lhemeen*, a form *lhemyn*, which corresponds exactly with Phillips' *liemyn* 99 (Sc. *leemann*, but Irish *leamhann*). The practice of writing *lh* in certain words for both *t* and *λ* is hard to account for, but it agrees with the habit which Manxmen have of describing both those liquids as 'thick' *l*, which seems to mean that any *l* differing from English *l* counts as 'thick'; and so with *n*.

¹ See Moore's *Sodor and Man*, p. 98.

the conjecture, that one or more of Bishop Phillips' predecessors may have had portions of the Prayerbook translated into Manx¹. Unfortunately, proof is wanting, as no trace of any such translation has been seen or heard of; but one thing is certain, namely, that Phillips did not invent the orthography of his Prayerbook. In spite of the assumption that there was nothing written in Manx before his time, he must, somewhere or other, have found manuscript materials which practically gave him the models for his orthography. It is needless to recall, in detail, the slips which copiously go to prove that he was not writing the Manx phonetics of his time, but attempting to follow a system of spelling which represented the pronunciation of a previous age. Hence it was that he made such a liberal use of accent-marks of various kinds: they were to save the officiating minister from falling into any of the numerous pitfalls of an unphonetic spelling; and in Phillips' own case some such help was all the more needful, as Gaedic was to him an acquired language. It is worthy of note, that what Phillips' orthography thus lacks, in respect of phonetics, is more than compensated for by the additional importance which it acquires from the point of view of the student of the history and phonology of Celtic speech.

Roughly speaking, the orthography of the Prayerbook may be said to belong to the same school as that of the Dean of Lismore's Book, the manuscript of which is ascribed to the early part of the sixteenth century. It is needless to say that the latter has peculiarities of its own, such, for example, as its use of a mute *e* borrowed from mediæval Northumbrian, whence also it has *quh* for *chu* and *sch* for *ȝ* or *sh*. In other terms, the Phillips orthography is the more antiquated, showing fewer traces of such outside influences, though it is by no means free from them: witness the assilated *ch* and the guttural *gh*, both of which it borrowed from Northumbrian. On the other hand it has very remarkable features of a mediæval order, such as the use of *fu* or *uf* for *v*, which has already been noticed as pointing to the fourteenth or even the thirteenth century. Then there is the doubling of the vowels to indicate length, a peculiarity which Phillips' orthography shares with that of the Dean of Lismore's Book and with the addition to Adamnan's *Vita S. Columbæ*, as given in the fifteenth

¹ Such as the things which a child was expected to know in Manx Gaedic before he or she could be confirmed, pp. 388, 408; see also the reference at p. 457, to a *letani golgkagh* or 'Gaelic Litany.'

century manuscript of Codex B of that biography. That addition, entitled *S. Columbae Discipuli et Cognati*, is printed by Reeves in his edition of the work, pp. 245-247, and he says of it, that 'although annexed by a later hand, it is evidently of great antiquity, and drawn from authentic sources, probably from records preserved at Hy, the school whence Codex B originated.' In this brief Addition we have the following proper names as instances of vowel-doubling, *Cairnaan*, *Calmaan*, *Ernaan*, *Grillaan*, *Conrii*, and *Mernooc*. In writing Irish the practice of doubling long vowels seems to have been discontinued at a comparatively early date, excepting perhaps by a North Irish or Columban school, to which the Hy tract just mentioned may have belonged. For it is to be borne in mind that the doubling with or without the acute accent is to be detected in some of the earliest Irish manuscripts from the eighth to the tenth century, especially the Paulinus Codex of Würzburg¹; and this orthography was taught by the Columban missionaries to the Angles of Northumbria, so that it is extant in Anglo-Saxon documents. On the other hand it is to be sparingly traced back to post-Roman epigraphy, as for example in the proper name *DAARI*² in an old Pembrokeshire inscription. But it is more to the point here to compare the inscriptions, written in the runic character and the Norse language, in Man itself: they are supposed to date from about the twelfth century. Several of them show instances of doubling the vowels: thus a single inscription at Kirk Braddan yields, according to Mr. Kermode's reading, no less than three names in point, *Krinaas*, *Th...feaak*, *Ufaak*; and such other instances occur as *siin* 'his' and *thaana* 'this.'

Among other marks of antiquity borne by the Phillips orthography may be emphasized its use of the acute accent, which it doubtless inherited, among other things, from Irish, as already suggested; and, to be brief, I may say that I can find no reason to suppose that Phillips' orthography was not derived by the channel of a continuous tradition from old Goidelic. For peoples who produced intrepid mariners, like the Norsemen and the old Irish, the Isle of Man must have been the most central spot in the British archipelago, and this enables one to understand the convergence there of influences, the

¹ For instances see the *Gram. Celtica*, pp. 17, 19, 21, 24, 25: I am indebted to Dr. Stokes for calling my attention to them in this connexion.

² See Hübner's *Inscript. Brit. Christianae*, no. 101.

traces of which demand a mention in passing. I have already alluded to the Norse monuments in the island: the names which they show point distinctly to the Scottish islands, especially the Shetlands. This is corroborated by the alphabet scratched in bind Ogams on one of the runic crosses at Kirk Michael, for that form of Ogmic writing is to be traced to the Shetlands. But the south of the island has Ogmic monuments which point in quite another direction. One of these is at the Friary, in the parish of Arbory: it is a fragment reading *Cunamagli ma[qui]* which would have been rendered into Brythonic Latin as *Cunomagli fili . . .*, that is to say, 'the grave of Conmhal son of' somebody whose name is gone. Two more occur, namely, at Ballaqueeney, in Rushen; and they read respectively *Bivaidonas maqui Mucoi Cunava[li]*, which might be Latinized *Bivaedonis fili Nepotis Cunovali*, i. e. 'the Grave of *Bivaedo* son of *Maccu Chonaill*'; and *Dovaídona maqui Droata*, which would be in Latin *Dovaedonis fili Druidis*, i. e. 'the Grave of *Dovædo* son of (the) Druid or Magician.' These three inscriptions belong to the oldest class of Ogams, which is represented in the greatest numerical abundance in Munster, and to no considerable extent in any other part of Ireland. Further, a second Ogam inscription has been found at the Friary reading simply *Mag Leog*, to be identified probably with the name *MacLiacc* or *MacLiag*, which was once well known in Ireland. In the Isle of Man it appears reduced to *Cleg* in 1405, and since then it has been variously spelled *Claige* and *Claigue*. At the present day it is most commonly written *Clague*, and it rhymes, as I am assured by Mr. Moore, with the Manx adjective *aeg* 'young.' Now besides the remarkable continuity to which this name is evidence, its Ogmic form of *Mag Leog*, which may belong to some time from the eighth to the twelfth century, taken in conjunction with the three old Ogam inscriptions, goes to prove that Ogam writing may have been practised in Man for some seven or eight centuries, possibly more.

From the beginning of Goidelic ascendancy in Man it was inevitable that the influence of Ireland should be felt there in literary matters, as well as in others, and we are not wholly left to mere conjecture on this point. Thus we read in Cormac's Glossary the story of Senchan Torpeist, chief poet of Ireland about the middle of the seventh century, visiting Man in the course of his circuits. He sailed thither, we are told, at the head of fifty poets as his retinue, besides a number of students; and in the island he found a poetess from

Connaught, who had previously gone on the circuit of Erinn and Alban. So one is led to infer that Man constituted a recognized part of the circuit of the Irish professional man of those days. This would mean a community of literature; and we have already seen that the systems of writing were the same in Ireland and Man, whether Ogmic scores or Latin letters. What, in fact, we have found is, that the Manx spelling of the present day is to be traced back to the system of orthography in which Phillips tried to write the translation of the Prayerbook. The latter, in its turn, claims kinship with that of the Book of the Dean of Lismore, and both belong to a school which one might venture, perhaps, to call North Irish or Columban. One of the later and most conspicuous characteristics of that school was its readiness to yield to the influence of mediæval Northumbrian in its treatment of the older Goidelic spelling. With it I have associated the orthography of the Phillips Prayerbook and that of the Dean of Lismore's Book; but there are other manuscripts to group with those two, as showing traces of Northumbrian influence. I have in view, more particularly, the story of the Second Battle of Moytura: the writing is of the fifteenth century, while the language is of considerable antiquity, according to Dr. Stokes, who has edited, with a translation into English¹, all the parts of the narrative which he found intelligible. Of the earlier history of such a school of orthography as I have mentioned as possibly once existing, we know nothing for certain, and the best way, perhaps, to form an idea of its leading features would be to study the orthography taught the Northumbrians, in the seventh century, by the Columban clergy whom Oswald invited to labour in his kingdom, namely in the scanty remains of the oldest English of the North.

In any case, the learning of the Columban clergy had been

¹ See the *Revue Celtique*, vol. xii. 52-130. The manuscript is no. 5280 of the Harleian collection in the British Museum. Among the most remarkable features of the spelling may be mentioned the use of *ou* for the sound of *u*, the use of *i* to mark monillé consonants, as in *gailie* (usually written *gaile*), genitive of *gal* 'valour,' a tendency to double the long vowels of monosyllables, as in Phillips' Prayerbook, and the spelling of words like *tuinn* or *tuind* as *tuidn*, accusative of *tond* 'skin,' which suggests a similarity of pronunciation with the Manx words mentioned at pp. 142-3. Another manuscript which may be mentioned here is that of the Story of the Death of Cúrói, which belongs to the British Museum, where it is numbered Egerton 88. My attention has been kindly called to it by Dr. Stokes, but I have not yet had an opportunity of studying any part of it not written in the usual orthography.

derived from Ireland, and Ireland had learned the use of letters from Britain. For a study of old Irish manuscripts, and of the ancient inscriptions of Wales and Dumnonia, establishes beyond doubt the identity of the form of the letters used on both sides of the Irish Sea, as well as their direct descent from the Latin writing practised on this side during the Roman occupation. So it may be said, that in this, as in all other matters relating to the use of letters in our part of the world, one finds, if one goes back far enough, how true it is that all the roads lead to Rome.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 29. Another instance of the same progressive assimilation as in *ooilley* 'all,' occurs in *er dthy ghulā* 533, radical *kulā*, now *cooyloo*, 'the hind part or rear,' which consists of the same component vocables as the Scotch *culthaobh* 'the back, behind,' to wit, *cul* 'the back,' and *taobh* 'side.' With *kulā* contrast the pronunciation of *lietly*, pp. 22, 53, 133.

P. 32. The first note should begin thus: 'Peculiar forms of *laeyf* occur in *er léif stei*,' &c.

P. 33. The Welsh equivalent to *knock* 'a hill,' Goi. *cnoc*, is not the semi-naturalized *cnwic*, but the *cnwch* which occurs in S. Welsh place-names like *Y Cnwch Coch* 'the Red Knoll' and *y Cnwch Deilog* 'the Leafy Knoll'; while in Anglesey it is *clwch* as in *Clwch Ternog* 'Teyrnog's Knoll.' *Cnwc* is a later word borrowed from somewhere, but its history is obscure.

P. 60, 121. Though the modern spelling of the word for yoke is *quing* it is right to say that Phillips has *kuing* 418, which escaped me, though it challenges comparison with Phillips' *kuidd*, p. 59. The mutated form *ghuing* 43 is neutral.

P. 62. When I wrote the note mentioning *goll-tooit* I overlooked the fact that Cregeen has an article on *goal-thoo* in his Dictionary. His is probably the better derivation, but the pronunciation of the first syllable of *goll-twoaie* 'rainbow' sounds, at the present day, exactly the same as that of his *goal-thoo*, and I cannot comprehend why he makes both words accented on the first syllable; for, besides being contrary to the usual rule obtaining in such compounds, no Manxman now knows of any such a pronunciation, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

Pp. 72, 165. The change from *f* to *h* as in *fóyr*, now *hooar* 'gat,' is perhaps not quite as rare as it looks at first sight, for according to O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar*, pp. 178, 215, the *f* of the future-of the verb is subject to it throughout the southern half of Ireland, so that

the written *glanfad* 'I will cleanse' becomes in the spoken language *glanhad*, or *glanthad* pronounced the same. 'The *f*,' he says, 'is scarcely heard in this tense in the spoken language in any part of Ireland,' which I take to mean, that, except in the south of Ireland, the *h*, its substitute, has also ceased to be sounded. This must have had as one of its results the extensive confounding of this form of the future tense with the present, and it helps to explain the general disappearance of the old future in Manx and most other Goidelic pronunciations.

P. 79. Some more Goidelic loanwords of the earlier stratum will be found in Dr. Stokes' *Three Irish Glossaries* (London, 1862): see more particularly his preface pp. xx–xxvii, where he has given a list of words borrowed from Latin.

Pp. 82, 117. With *farkey* as against *fargey* 'sea,' may be ranged the Manx surname *Corkish* from *Forcus*, as contrasted with the more usual form *Fergus*. The former is known as *Forcos* on a stone from Clonmacnois (Miss Stokes' *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, part i. p. 16, and plate ii. 5), and as *Forcus* or *Fercus* on a stone at St. Vigeans, near Arbroath; see also Reeves' edition of Adamnan's *Vita S. Columbae* i. 7 (p. 33), where the best manuscripts seem to read *Forcus*. The late genitive of *Forcus* would be *Forcu's* and *Mac Fhorcu's* (pronounced *Mac Orkish*) would, according to the analogy of other Manx surnames, yield exactly the shortened form *Corkish*: compare *Killip* from *M^c Killip* (1430)=*Mac + Phillip*.

P. 85. In connection with O. Ir. *carpat* 'a chariot,' it may be pointed out that the Latin *carpentum* is understood to be of Celtic origin, and the *p* makes it probable that it comes from a continental people, who spoke no Gallo-Brythonic dialect but some kind of Goidelic.

P. 88. With *lhieng* 'halfpenny,' as an instance of the elision of *ph*, may be compared the similar treatment of Latin *ff* in a word like *ōick* 402 'duty' (from the Latin *officium*), which survives in the word *fer-oik* 'a man in office, a magistrate.'

Pp. 97, 8. No instance has been given of a medial *t* (for *tt* or *t'*) being elided, but we seem to have one such in the case of *jæagh* 551, now written *jaagh* 'smoke,' as the kindred form in Irish and Scotch Gaelic is *deatach* 'smoke.' The root seems to have been *dnt*, to which are also probably to be traced the German *zünden* to 'kindle' and the dialectic English *teend*, *tind* 'to set on fire,' and the ordinary English noun *tinder* 'means or materials to kindle': see Kluge's *Etym. Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*, s. v. *zünden*.

P. 108. A better derivation of Ir. *téit* 'goes' may now be read from the pen of Dr. Stokes in his part of the fourth edition of Fick's *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch*, p. 32.

P. 117. The preposition *vei*, as in *vei yn tléu* 78, now written *vei'n* *clieau* or rather *veih'n* *clieau* 'from the mountain,' and in *veih'n* *Raue* 211 'from Rome' literally 'from the Rome,' involves probably the preposition *je*, now written *jeh* 'from' (p. 57); and we have the old Goidelic preposition *imb* 'about' with the same *ve* in *veim y ghrí* 481 'from his heart,' and in *vei magh elle* 468 (for *veim a ghielle*) 'from one another': compare also *iém* 'from' 450, and *fuðm* 452 'under,' probably made up of *de-imb* and *fo-imb* respectively, though the *m* in all these prepositions seems to have been wanted to prevent a hiatus. In the element *ve* in *vei* and *veim* I recognize the equivalent of Scotch Gaelic *bho* (pronounced *vō*) which is, according to McAlpine, the Islanders' pronunciation of what is oftener written *o*, Irish *ua*, *o* 'from.'

P. 124. Another instance to be compared with *masky*, *mastey* 'among,' and to be cited as showing that the change in the consonants had taken place before Phillips' time, is that of *káistym* 589 'I will visit, i. e. punish,' imperative *káist* 32, 'assuage,' infinitive *káyske* 433, 444, *kuisky* 444, now *cusley* to 'scourge' (Med. Ir. *coscuad*, Mod. Ir. *cosgadh*, Welsh *cosp-i*, Latin *consequ-i*).

P. 148. As to Manx *reih* to 'choose,' Med. Ir. *rogū*, a different etymology is proposed in Stokes' portion of Fick's Dictionary, pp. 234, 235. But it is a very doubtful one, and in any case it makes no difference as regards the phonology of the Manx word, as discussed at pp. 63, 69 above. It is worth mentioning here, that *reih* is *roygh* in the Dean of Lismore's Book, and *reih* in the Fernaig Manuscript: see Cameron's *Reliquiae Celticæ*, i. 38, ii. 66.

P. 167. As interesting instances of *u* written *ou* may also be mentioned *áou* 542, now written *aw* (pronounced *áu*) 'raw' (p. 32), and *ou* 504, for *ü*, now written *oo* 'thou' (p. 13).

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